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HUNDREDS DEAD

Flood in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Oil City and Titusville Devastated.

Terrible Explosions of Tanks Down the Stream.

Burning Oil Rushes Through the Valley.

Sightseers Driven to the Hills in Terror.

Dozens Jump into the Water to Escape Death by Fire.

Sickening Scenes as the Dead Are Brought Out.

Cities in Darkness as Their Light Works Are Covered.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR ASSISTANCE

OIL CITY, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—The most appalling calamity in the history of Oil City came today, resulting in destruction of life and property which as yet can only be approximated. Thus far sixty-nine lives are known to be lost, hundreds of people are still missing, and it is believed the loss of life will reach 200 or more.

The Dead.

ATKIN, EDWARD.
ATKIN, FRANK.
ATKIN, WILLIAM.
BAKER, MR., book agent, stopping at Exchange Hotel.
BAKER, WILLIAM.
BRIGGS, MISS EMMA, Oil City, Pa.
BRIGGS, MRS. WILLIAM, Oil City, Pa.
COPELAND, MRS., and BABY.
DAUGHERTY, W. L.
EAKIN, EDWARD.
EAKIN, FRANK.
EAKIN, WILLIAM.
FERGIVILLER, WILLIAM.
FETTERS, MRS. LEVI.
FISHER, CHARLES.
FRITZ, EUGENE.
GOODRICH, FRANK.
HASSENFRITZ, WILLIAM.
HASSENFRITZ, FRANK.
HAWKS, Mr. and Mrs. and daughter.
HASKINS, JAMES.
HOLMES, HARRY.
HOLMES, HENRY, Jamestown, N. Y.
HOLMES, JAMES, Barber, Oil City, Pa.
KEATING, ED, section boss, Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad.
KOPLIN, D., WIFE and TWO SONS.
LYONS, MATTHEW, wife and two children.
MALONE, WILLIAM.
MILLER, CHARLES, Oil City, Pa.
MILLS, EDWARD, and FOUR CHILDREN.
MORAN, WILLIAM, Oil City, Pa.
O'LEARY, JOHN.
O'LEARY, MRS., John O'Leary's mother.
PLANK, E. V. R.
PLANK, FRANK.
RAMBO, JOHN.
REINBOLD, JOHN, Oil City, Pa.
REINBOLD, K. B., Select Councilman.
ROACH, JOHN, WIFE and SON.
ROGERS, JACOB.
ROGERS, JAMES, and WIFE.
RUSSELL, MISS MINNIE, Pottsville, Pa.
SHAFER, H. W., Franklin, Pa.
SHAFER, WILLIAM, Franklin, Pa.
STEWART, WILLIAM.
STEWART, HUMPHREY.
STEWART, WILLIS.
SULLIVAN, DANIEL, engineer, Oil City, Pa.
STECK, JOHN.
TERWILLIGER, ED.
WATSON, FRANK, aged 14 years.
WHITE, WILLIAM.
WICKS, S.
WICK, SHERIDAN.

Seriously Injured.

FEENY, MRS., and six children, badly burned.
HASENFRITZ, LOUIS, badly burned and cannot live.
LYONS, MAT, missing; supposed to be lost.
UNKNOWN, five children; badly burned, and two will die.

Explosions and a Flood of Burning Oil.

At 11:30 o'clock this forenoon a large proportion of the population of the city was distributed along the banks and bridges of the Allegheny River and Oil Creek watching the rise of the flood in both streams, the chief cause of the rise of the latter being due to a cloudburst above Titusville last night which resulted in the loss of many lives at that point. At the time mentioned this forenoon an ominous covering of oil made its appearance on the crest of the flood pouring down the Oil Creek Valley, and the dangerous foreboding waves of gas from distillate and benzine could be seen above the surface of the stream. People began slowly to fall back from the bridge and the creek, but they had hardly begun to do so when an explosion was heard up the stream which was rapidly followed by two others, and, quick as a flash of lightning, the creek for a distance of two miles was filled with an awful mass of roaring flames and billows of smoke that rolled high above the creek and river hills. No pen can picture the scene then witnessed.

Oil City is bounded on all sides by steep hills. Oil Creek comes down the valley from the north and, just before its confluence here with the Allegheny, is crossed by a bridge to the portion of the city embraced in the Third Ward, which lies along the west bank of the creek and the north bank of the river.

Town on Fire Within Three Minutes.

Almost all that portion of the town was on fire within three minutes of the time of the explosion, and no one knows as yet how many of the inhabitants are dead in the ruins of their homes.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent stood at the time of the first explosion at the east end of the creek bridge mentioned. Almost as quickly as the words can be written fully 5,000 people in that portion of the town were on the streets, wild with terror, rushing to the hills. Men forgot that they were men, and scores of [illegible], women, and children were knocked down and trampled upon both by horses and people in the mad flight for places of safety.

Just as this frantic mass of humanity had started up Center street the second explosion occurred, knocking many people down, shattering the windows in the main part of the town, and almost transforming the day to night with the immense expanse of smoke preceding the second burst of flame.

Hundreds of people thought the day of judgment had come, and many prayers were heard mingling with the moans and lamentations of the fleeing multitude. The heat was intense, and the weird and awful spectacle presented to the panic-stricken people was that a cloud-burst of fire, bordered and overcapped by a great canopy of dense black smoke, was falling upon the city.

It was no wonder that people wept and fainted, leaving everything behind them, and ran or were helped to the hills. And after they were out of danger came the anxiety and suspense of relatives and friends, who had been along the creek watching the flood when the avalanche of flame came. They have since been searching for the missing ones and the city tonight is full of the searchers.

Jumped to Escape Death in the Flames.

The flood in the Oil Creek Valley has inundated the upper portion of the town, flooding from fifty to seventy-five houses along North Seneca street. The most of their inmates reached places of safety by the use of boats or by swimming and wading, but a number of them were yet in the upper stories or in the water when the fire came and their fate was quickly sealed. Some of them were seen to jump into the water to escape death in the flames. From the remnants of the only building remaining in this waste after the flood three persons were removed in a boat severely burned but alive—Mrs. Hawk and daughter and Mr. Hassenfritz.

The distillate and benzine on the creek came from a tank lifted by the flood and is supposed to have been ignited by a spark from an engine on the Lake Shore road, just above the tunnel at the northern part of the city. The fire shot up the creek as well as down and several tanks are on fire at a number of the refineries above. But it is believed that their burning contents can be kept within the tanks and that a second baptism of fire may be averted.

The damage of property by fire alone cannot be even fairly approximated. The Bellevue Hotel petroleum house, the Oil City Barrel Factory, the new building of the Oil City Tube Works, the big furniture and undertaking establishment of George Paul & Sons, and probably 100 dwelling houses have been totally destroyed.

The Fire Department kept the fire from crossing to the central portion of the town, except in one instance, when Trinity Church caught fire, but the department succeeded in saving the building as well as the two bridges.

Notwithstanding the assurance that no danger will result from the fire at the tanks up the creek few people will sleep a wink in the city tonight. Mayor W. G. Hunt has sworn in the members of Company "D" of the N. M. P. to serve as special policemen until further notice.

Oil Creek usually is not more than a foot deep at this point, where it empties into the Allegheny River, and about 100 yards wide. Directly at its mouth is the iron bridge of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad. About two squares farther up the stream is the iron and wooden bridge of the city connecting the Third Ward with the city proper. On the east side of the creek is Trinity Methodist church on one side of Center street and the *Derrick* office and Oil Exchange opposite. Across the creek and built up squarely from the water's edge was the hotel and livery stable of J. B. Reinold and the furniture house of Paul & Sons. These buildings were built on a narrow strip between the creek and the hills, which rise precipitously immediately back of them.

Buried Under an Exploded Tank.

About half a mile from the postoffice, northward from here, on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad a tank filled with gasoline was standing on a siding. Some young men passing noticed that the tank was leaking, and knowing its explosive nature, and seeing a shifting engine approach, ran up the side of a hill where they turned, and looking down as the engine passed witnessed a fearful sight. A mass of flame shot 100 feet into the air and the earth seemed to shake with an awful tremor. The engineer and firemen were seen jumping from the cab, and it is supposed they were burned to death or killed by the force of the explosion. In an instant the flames swept madly over the entire upper part of the city, which is flooded by the oily waters of the creek. Men, women, and children who were moving from their houses were caught by the deadly flames and if not burned to death outright were drowned in the raging flood.

At this end of the city was another iron and wooden bridge which went down five minutes after the fire started, the hugh iron structure being broken and swept away like so much kindling wood. From this bridge southward for a quarter of a mile the entire town is destroyed and the fire is still raging.

Danger That Other Tanks Will Explode.

The fire department are making heroic efforts to stop the flames and are risking their lives every instant, as it is not known at what moment many of the immense oil tanks above here will burst and send their burning contents down upon them.

The Imperial Refining company's large tanks are visible from here and all are burning, and it is greatly feared that the burning oil will again come down the creek. If it should, little of the business portion of the city will remain standing.

Paul & Sons' furniture house, a four-story building, was swept away with $30,000 worth of stock, furniture, etc. Reinbold's hotel and livery stable were destroyed in a few moments, and Mr. Reinbold and two others who have not been identified were burned to death. These three bodies have been recovered.

About half of the Third Ward has been destroyed and the fire is still doing its awful work in this part of the city. People are panic-stricken all over town, and all the afternoon mothers have been running about madly looking for their lost children. Fathers of families are searching for their children and endeavoring to get them all together in a place of safety.

It is almost impossible to find words to describe this awful calamity and at this time no one has any idea of the number of lives that have been lost.

Brave Rescue of a Woman and Children.

Out of the smoke and flames of the tube mill, and the whirling waters that surrounded it, with houses falling and burning all around, it did not seem that any life could come. Late this afternoon, however, some persons passing along the railroad track heard cries of distress from the barrel works. In a few minutes members of the relief corps were on the spot. As the smoke lifted for an instant six persons were seen clinging to detached portions of the fence. Between these unfortunates and land the angry flood whirled, while on the other side and nearly scorching them were piles of burning wreckage. A raft was started to bring them to shore, but in an instant it was whirled away by the waters and the brave occupants narrowly escaped drowning. The only way the poor creatures could be rescued was in the immediate vicinity of the burning oil tanks, which, heated as they were, threatened to boil over every moment.

While the rescuers were debating the question the smoke lifted still more, and far out in the angry flood three more half-drowned figures were seen clinging desperately to some wreckage. Then, when others saw that help was at hand, cries arose on all sides and it was found that thirteen unfortunates still lived in all that mass of water and mass of flames. There had been fifteen just a few minutes before, but exhausted nature gave way, and a woman with her child slipped into the flood and were not seen again. Those still alive were clinging to fences or standing in shallow water.

A call was made for boats, and, while these were being brought, J. H. Payne, Mike Hennessy, and a man named Martin of Silverlyville, with a stranger, started to wade the flood to rescue the distressed women at least. At times the water was over the heads of the brave men, who swam far out in the whirling stream and finally reached the distressed party. It consisted of Mrs. Feeny and five children. The brave mother was almost dead—scorched and half strangled. It seemed impossible that she could hold all her children safely until assistance arrived. She would not let any of them go, but held to all and saved them. She welcomed the rescuers with a burst of tears of gratitude, and all were safely brought to land.

Everything in Ruins for Miles.

For miles up the creek on both sides everything is in ruins and hundreds of families have been rendered homeless. The fire came so suddenly and so unexpectedly that little if any property has been saved along this stream, and the sky for miles around is still black with the smoke from burning dwellings and oil tanks.

When the two explosions occurred this morning people were knocked down by the force of the shocks, and every window for two squares along Center street was broken. Falling glass added to the danger and several people were slightly cut. One young girl was picked up out of the mud on this street after the crowd had passed over her. She was badly bruised and cut but not seriously injured, it is thought.

The panic at this time was something awful and it is remarkable that none were killed by the horses and by the wild mob, as it was a case of every one for himself. The flames and smoke covered the entire lower part of the city and it seemed that the entire lower part of the city was doomed to destruction.

The water in Oil Creek is falling slowly at this time and it is hoped the worst is over and no more lives will be lost. The creek is fifteen feet deep and 100 yards wide now and in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has never been so high before.

Can Do Little to Stop the Flames.

In the upper part of the town about 100 dwellings have been destroyed by fire, and owing to the depth of the water the fire department can do little to stop the flames. This part of the city cannot be reached at all and Seneca street, up to within four squares of the postoffice, is blockaded with lumberheds and roofs of houses which have flooded down from above. Nothing seems to be exaggerated and affairs are appalling.

Will Shafer's body has been taken to the undertaking establishment on the South Side, where many Franklin people have visited it. The body is hardly recognizable, except from his name on the fixture of his watch-charm. John Reinbold's body has just been recovered, and is but slightly mutilated.

The loss of property is estimated from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Up to 5 p. m. from fifteen to twenty bodies have been recovered and identified, and the death list will figure up much larger, some placing it as high as fifty.

Militia Doing Guard Duty.

The Oil City Greys, Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, are out in full on guard and will remain on duty all night. Franklin is largely represented and at least 500 are witnessing this terrible ruin. Many wild rumors are floating around.

At this writing the worst is perhaps over and a heaving rain is falling. The Alleghany River is about stationary, but so far not receding. The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio bridge over Oil Creek, upon which some cars were placed for protection, seems intact, although it is in a crippled condition. The Sycamore street bridge is in good shape, except small damage on the west end. Burning material can be seen as far down the river as the old Moran House, about one mile below town.

It is reported that Sam Yeader of Rouseville saved twenty-five lives of people floating down the creek. He used his boat during the height of the flood, and great praise is due him.

Nine tanks of the Imperial Refinery company on Oil Creek are now burning.

A meeting of the relief association has just been held at which several thousand dollars was subscribed for the homeless.

Emlenton, another oil town between Oil City and Titusville, is also reported to have suffered greatly from the flood.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT OIL CITY.

Description of the Disaster by Eye-Witnesses—Pittsburg Responds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—Col. Burns, ex-Chief of Police of Buffalo, N. Y., and now in the secret service of that city, left here last night for Buffalo. He was unable to pass Oil City, and returned to Pittsburg this evening. In an interview Col. Burns says the scenes in the devastated district are simply indescribable. Oil Creek is higher than ever before known in its history. All bridges have been swept away, and all railroads are tied up completely north of the high water. The flood was started, said Col. Burns, by the cloudburst, which overflowed the streams to an inconceivable extent. It is supposed that the oil tanks above Oil City were struck by lightning. The explosion which followed scattered the burning petroleum in all directions, and as it floated down the creeks, which had become rivers, it set on fire all in its path. Wherever the water touched there the fire was, and before such an all-encompassing calamity the people were powerless. It was thought that between Oil City and Titusville, a distance of eighteen miles, all property in the narrow valleys had been either totally destroyed or greatly damaged.

Maj. T. C. Cronin, a resident of Massachusetts, was in Oil City when the disaster came. He says that in the Third Ward, on the west side of Oil Creek, the dead must number 100 persons. The people there had no means of escape, but in the other parts of the city the situation is not so bad. He saw floating down stream the bodies of a woman and a baby, supposed to have come from Titusville. Maj. Cronin makes the statement that there is no doubt that many of the drowned became entangled in the floating debris which sooner or later caught fire. These bodies were burned and for this reason he believes that a complete and accurate list of the dead can never be obtained.

Within two hours after the first news of the disaster was received in this city a call was issued by the President of the Council, in the absence of the Mayor, who is out of the city, asking relief for the sufferers. With Pittsburg's characteristic generosity the call was responded to and several thousand dollars has already been subscribed. Mayor Gourley will arrive home in the morning and will issue a call for a public meeting in the afternoon. The rivers are rising here and from twenty-two to twenty-six feet of water is expected here within the next twelve hours. This will flood the lowlands, but will do no serious damage.

Of the devastated cities, Titusville has a population of 10,000 and Oil City 12,000.

TWO HUNDRED DEAD AT TITUSVILLE.

Scenes the Same as at Oil City, and the Destruction as Great.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—This city is passing through the largest flood, attended with fire, together with large loss of life, that it has ever experienced. Though the fire is still raging, the latter is now under control. The estimate of actual loss will foot up between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. The loss of life will be from seventy to 200 people, composed mostly of the working classes.

The Dead.

BINGENHEIMER, MRS. JACOB.
BINGENHEIMER, GERTRUDE.
BINGENHEIMER, HARRY.
BINGENHEIMER, JACOB, JR.
BINGENHEIMER, KATE.
BINGENHEIMER, LULA.
BINGENHEIMER, MARGARET.
BINGENHEIMER, WALTER.
BINGENHEIMER, TWO OTHER CHILDREN.
CAMPBELL, MRS. FREDERICK AND TWO CHILDREN.
CASPERSON, MRS. C. P.
CASPERSON, JOHN.
CASPERSON, GOLIE.
COHN, GOLDIE.
COPPEY, FREDERICK.
CUPPY, WILLIAM.
ENGEKY, JOHN AND CHILD.
EDGAR, OLIVER.
ENGLISKY, MR., AND CHILD.
FOSTER, WILLIE.
FURMAN, MRS., colored.
FURMAN, MISS, Colored.
HAEHANS, CLARA.
HAEHANS, GERTUDE.
HAEHANS, MRS. MARY.
HAEHANS, MISS MARY.
HAEHANS, PETER.
HAEHANS, SARAH.
JACOBS, MISS.
JACOBS, MRS.
JACOBS, MRS. A., AND CHILD.
LEURES, FREDERICK.
McFADDEN, JOHN, and SISTERS.
McKENZIE, MRS. M.
O'MARA, JOHN and WIFE.
QUINN, JOHN WIFE, and TWO CHILDREN, mail-carrier.
READ, FREDERICK, WIFE AND CHILD.
REIDE, FRED, WIFE, and CHILDREN, butcher.
RICE, DELILAH.
SPEIGLE, JOSEPH AND TWO CHILDREN.
UNIDENTIFIED, colored woman.
UNIDENTIFIED, man.
UNKNOWN, four.
VENGLE, TWO BOYS.
WHALEN, FRANK, WIFE, AND CHILD, packpeddler from Warren, Pa.

The bodies of nearly all mentioned have been recovered.

Caused by Three Cloudbursts.

Three cloudbursts occurred early last evening, two fifteen and twenty miles north, while the third was at Titusville, fifteen miles southwest. This caused the sudden rising of the waters of Oil Creek, breaking the Spartansburg dam and enveloping the southern portion of the city in a mass of surging waters. The natural channel of Oil Creek does not exceed 100 feet, but at 9 o'clock the banks were overflowed and kept continually rising until at 3 o'clock this morning the waters were fully half a mile wide, inundating the principal manufactories, business houses, and residences.

At 2:30 a. m. a boiler at John Schwartz & Co.'s oil refinery, which was submerged, burst, enveloping the whole plant in flames. Within an hour the International oil refinery took fire and this soon communicated to Rice, Robinson & Foggan's refinery.

Death and destruction were met on every hand by the occupants of houses and employés of the manufacturies in their efforts for life.

The whole city turned out and did what could be done towards rescuing those who were in danger. While a large number were saved many met their death before relief could reach them, the waters covering so much area.

Burning Oil Plowed a Furrow.

The burning oil from overheated tanks made its way in strong currents through Blow's stave and barrel works, the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway freight depot and offices, S. S. Bryan's hardware storage house, C. Wilson & Sons' sucker rod factory, the Titusville radiator works, and Casper Son's furniture factory, reducing them totally to ashes.

The principal manufacturers who suffer from the devastating waters were the Titusville iron works, Cyclops steel works, American oil works, Western Refining company, National oil works, Climax Gasoline company, Titusville Refining company, Acme extract works, L. Beebe & Son's tannery, Edwards Bros.' and George Stephens' stave and barrel works.

Oil Creek overflowed its banks from the west end above the water and gas works to the city line below. For hours it assumed the proportions of an almost resistless flood, reaching almost up to the line of Spring street. The city is without fuel and electric lights; the water-works and gas-works are surrounded by water and inundated. The Perry street and Franklin street iron bridges have been swept away. Scores of cheap dwelling-houses in the lower part of the city, on Mechanic street and vicinity, have been destroyed, and scores of lives have been lost, some being burned, but the majority perishing by drowning.

Thousands Witnessed the Scene.

The scene presented by the rushing waters surging through the lower part of the city as witnessed by thousands of citizens was one of utter desolation. When morning broke hundreds of anxious people looked out of the windows or stood on the roofs of the houses waiting for a helping hand and trembling for their fate. Strong and brave men, by means of boats and ropes, succeeded in reaching and saving those who had a secure position till help arrived or till the waters began to recede. To add to the horror of the scene rain fell in torrents and fire broke out in the refineries at different points and the burning oil sweeping down the current was communicated to other manufacturing plants and establishments and the destruction was increased a hundred fold.

The freight office of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad was burned with its contents, including all the books and papers of the freight office and $10,000 worth of merchandise received for delivery, and a large amount of furniture awaiting shipment. A large number of loaded oil cars on its tracks were burned.

The Dunkirk and Allegheny Valley depot was flooded to the depth of four feet and uninjured. The freight depot, well filled with merchandise, escaped entirely, even damage by water. But a train of cars loaded with merchandise, which arrived Saturday night, was burned upon its tracks.

A large amount of the loss to the stores, residences, and manufactories will probably be covered by insurance, but in the confusion it is almost impossible to give a detailed estimate.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson of the Presbyterian Church and Dr. Henry Burdon of the Episcopal Church were out of town, having joined an excursion party at Canadohota Lake. Many of our leading citizens and their wives and children were on the excursion to Lake Canadohota and are still detained there. They can neither reach the city by railroad nor by the turnpike, nor can the citizens reach them, as there are washouts on the railroad at Riceville and the bridges on the turnpike have been swept away. Among the citizens detained at Canadohota at this crisis, when their presence is desired, are Mayor Emerson, O. N. Payne, manager of the National Transit, Supt. Streeter of the public schools, and all the teachers of the high school, M. E. Luce, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, Lawyer Byles of the Galena works, W. T. Scheide, M. E. Hogg of the Commercial Bank, and a score of others with their families.

The Galena Oil company, the Titusville Refining company, the Western Refining company, the American Refining company, and the Oil Creek Refining company are intact or slightly damaged by water. The Titusville Iron Works were flooded, but only slightly damaged. The T. C. Joy Radiator company, the Cyclops Steel Works, and the Acme Extract company had a narrow escape, with only slight damage by water. The Queen City Tannery, which was in the direct sweep of the flood, sustained no other loss except the spoiling of the tanning liquor in 300 vats, and will resume full operation immediately.

Another Refinery on Fire.

At 8 o'clock tonight the Oil Creek refinery caught fire and is now burning, with no hopes of saving it. This was the only refinery remaining standing in the western part of the city.

The Queen City tannery, owned by L. Beebe & Sons of Boston, is now threatened, owing to its being near the Oil Creek Refining works. Thousands of ready and willing hands were here fighting the flames as they advanced.

The immediate danger of the main business portion of the city and private residences from catching fire is now past, and as the waters are receding rapidly, unless rains tonight increase the tributaries to the creek, all danger will be past and nothing will remain but clearing away the débris, hunting the dead, and rescuing those that still remain alive in places of obscurity.

A bird's-eye view of the situation as the smoke from the burning oil on the waters rol's away discloses a pitiful sight, nothing but a mass of burned and flooded ruins from Monroe street east to the most eastern line of the city limits. The streets lie filled full of débris, overturned houses half burned, parts of what were once railroad cars, and empty oil barrels. A great deal of live stock was lost, and it will take days to get the streets in a passable condition.

The *Herald* is driven out of its building, its machinery and stock being under water, but it will issue from the *American Citizen* office tomorrow.

Temporary Hospitals Provided.

Standing buildings have been turned into temporary morgues and with the exception of seven Hebrews and two children all the bodies so far recovered have been taken there. Most of the bodies are burned by oil, many beyond recognition.

The Woods refinery and wax plant was not consumed as first reported, but took fire at 8 o'clock tonight, and there seems to be little hope of saving it and adjacent property. Conservative estimates on the three burned refineries make the loss $200,000, without including the Woods refinery now burning. The total loss in this city is at least $1,000,000, with only partial insurance.

Work of Unearthing the Dead.

The work of unearthing the dead has been abandoned for the night, as the illuminating gas works and electric light plant are under water and the city is in total darkness. Work will be resumed at daybreak.

Among the incidents to be related was the finding of a woman with a baby closely clasped to her breast, both burned to a crisp.

A pathetic scene to witness was the recognition by Jacob Bingenheimer of his wife and seven children. He had been taking the gold cure at a Keeley institute located at Tionesta and hearing of the flood drove overland, reaching here just in time to identify the lost family as they were taken from the scene of the wreck.

Several charred remains have already been exhumed, burned beyond recognition. Every undertaker's room in the city is filled with drowned and blackened corpses, and they begged the rescuers to desist until daylight as they had all the dead bodies they could possibly handle during the night.

The magnificent effort of Anto Daub, an old soldier who handled a skiff over the swiftest rapids, is to be praised for saving many hundreds that would never have been rescued without his aid.

It is generally believed that most of the works destroyed will be rebuilt at once as soon as the insurance is settled.

Franklin is also afflicted by floods. Reports are meager, but from what can be learned the burning oil following the stream of Oil Creek is doing much damage to property adjacent to the overflowed banks of the creek.

A refinery at Rouseville, on the way down, is reported burned.

It is reported that twenty-five bodies have been recovered between this place and Oil City along the banks of the creek.

All bridges are down and streams are impassable.

Walls Heard from Submerged Houses.

The waters of Oil Creek are rushing through the lower part of town with resistless fury over piles of drift-wood, and from houses in momentary danger of complete wreckage come the wails of women and children and the calls for aid from men and boys. Sturdy men with boats and ropes have already rescued hundreds. Fully 100 bodies have been seen going down with the flood. Five persons, all males, were seen to be swept under and perish while clinging to a piece of timber, just as the crowd, with bated breath, thought they were going to be swept within reach of assistance. A neighboring tank of burning oil exploded in close proximity and in a moment the doomed men were enveloped in a bed of flames, and a horrible death quickly resulted.

Scores of cases of a like fearful character are reported. Among them is that of a mother with her babe clasped to her breast with one hand, while with the other she clung to a piece of wood which drifted with great force directly towards the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg depot, around which the water was rushing furiously at a depth of five feet. As the mother and babe floated towards the platform they were sucked under it and disappeared.

Rains Had Swollen the Stream.

The recent heavy rains had soaked the ground to the utmost and brought the streams to a flood stage before the actual cloud-burst. The amazing rapidity with which Oil Creek rose at midnight is partially explained by the fact that the huge mill-dam of Thompson and Eldred at Spartansburg, about seven miles from this city, had burst. The lake made by this dam was one and one-half miles in length by one-quarter in breadth, and this flood of water, so suddenly let loose, made of this valley in the course of a few moments a veritable Amazon. The fire boxes of the boilers at the city water and electric light works were quickly flooded, thus throwing the city into almost total darkness, and rendering the hydrants at once useless for fire purposes.

At 2 a. m. a dull, heavy explosion, followed by a streak of lurid flame fully 200 feet in height, pierced the inky darkness and threw a glaring light over the vast expanse of raging waters.

Unfortunate Efforts to Escape Death.

When the cry rang out that the Crescent Oil Refinery, owned by John Schwartz & Co., was on fire pandemonium broke loose and reigned supreme. Thousands of people rushed pellmell through the streets, tumbling over and knocking each other down in their aimless endeavors to escape. The lurid light revealed an appalling sight. On the roofs and in the windows of the upper stories of most of the houses in the flooded district appeared men, women, and children, dressed mostly in their night robes, and piteously asking for aid, in voices often impossible to be heard above the terrible noise of flood and fire, clinging to the driftwood and timbers of wrecked houses. Many went hopelessly down stream with terror-smitten faces and desperate, but unavailing, struggles.

An hour after the Crescent Works took fire the oil from upturned tanks up the creek came down, and taking fire made a river of flames appalling to contemplate.

This fire communicated with the large refinery known as the International, owned by J. P. Thomas & Co. This in turn set fire to the Rice, Robinson & Foggan's refinery and soap works and all were burned. The wind from the south was blowing volumes of smoke and sparks over the main portion of the city and it looked as if the whole town was doomed. Every conceivable species of conveyance was forced into requisition for the purpose of moving household goods to the hills north of the city.

Subscriptions for Relief.

No church services were held today in any of the churches. But people who were not sufferers rendered aid in serving food to the saved and the multitudes who were rescuing the perishing.

A public meeting was held this afternoon at which $4,000 was subscribed toward the relief of the sufferers, Joseph Slip and J. E. McKinney heading the list with $500 each. Miller & Sibley of Franklin wired $500. Quarters have been obtained for the poor and homeless. The benevolent women of the city are on hand to render all possible relief at Company K Armory, Music Hall, and Masonic Hall, which have been secured for that purpose.

Call from the Relief Committee.

As the devastation is so great it has been decided to call upon the outside world to furnish financial means to relieve the distressed. Such contributions should be sent by telegraph to Roger Sherman, President of the Relief committee, as no mails will be received or dispatched for several days, owing to three railroads entering the city having their tracks washed out almost entirely for many miles.

The following appeal is issued:

Our suffering and destitution are terrible. There is a great loss of life and manufacturing interests are wiped out by flood and fire, hundreds of families are homeless and destitute. In the absence of our Mayor we appeal to a generous public for help in this, our time of distress.

WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON,
President Select Council.
W. B. BENEDICT,
President Common Council.
H. C. BLOSS,
Editor of the *Herald*.
JOSEPH ZEP,
JOHN L. MCKINNEY,
J. A. CADWALLADER,
J. E. MCKINNEY,
J. J. MCCRUM.

Titusville gave $15,000 to Chicago, $5,000 to

(Continued on sixth page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

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2 "Uncle Dick" Oglesby for Vice-President.
3 Incidents of a National Convention. False Interview with Blaine Sent Out. Iowa Is for Blaine.
4 Harrison's Managers Call for Help. Reed on Blaine's Resignation. Wisconsin Central Depot Scenes.
5 Washington People Against Harrison. Marquette Club Off for Minneapolis. Colorado Mining Town Destroyed.
6 Northern Pacific to Have an Ocean Fleet. Two Suffocated by Gas.
7 Yesterday's League Games. Mysterious Death of Mrs. Stone.
9 Blaine Was Forced to Resign. Gov. McKinley on the Nominations.
10 Fort Wayne's Blaine Club Reaches Chicago. Arrival of the Cincinnati Blaine Club. Description of the Convention Hall.
11 Chicago Church Dedications. Chicago Flood Relief Committee Named. Illinois Central's Big Purchase. Anxious to Get Better Beer.
13 How the Czar Changed His Mind. Gossip of London Town. Members of Parliament Under Sentence.
14 Winning Owners and Jockeys at Garfield. "Parson" Davies Drops Jim Hall.
15 The Week in Wall Street.

LAST EDITION.

TO BEAT BLAINE.

Controlling Idea of the Harrison Forces.

ARE MOVING BACKWARDS

But in Retreat They Show a United Front.

SUGGESTING A DARK HORSE.

Determined to Defeat the Plumed Knight if Possible.

ALLISON MAY BE BROUGHT OUT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—The Harrison retreat continues. The President's forces are kept well in hand, and as they move backwards show a united front.

This can be kept up, probably, until the balloting begins. Their tactics are now bent solely to defeating Blaine. To this end it is absolutely necessary for them to maintain a firm organization and to keep the President in the field. The messages that have been received from headquarters at Washington during the day have all urged that the only policy is to fight out the retreat on the theory that Harrison is still a possibility. At the same time overtures have been made towards bringing other candidates into the field.

Notwithstanding the purpose of this maneuvering some such diversion from the main line is needed to keep a majority of the votes from going to Blaine on the first ballot. The President's personal following have adopted the advice he gave them yesterday and are keeping their views of Blaine under their breath. While professing confidence they don't feel that there is a possibility of renomination. They talk in a conciliatory way of the necessity of preventing the party from disruption, and privately admit that President Harrison would authorize the announcement of his withdrawal the moment it should be made known that Blaine is not a candidate.

No Serious Opposition to Blaine.

Messrs. Clarkson, Quay, and Platt meet these suggestions with the statment that there is no serious opposition to Mr. Blaine in the party, and that his nomination will meet with unanimous approval. Further they declare that they feel bound to nominate Blaine, if for no other reason than to show that the charge of duplicity in bringing him out as a candidate cannot be brought against them.

It really does not matter what most of the leaders on either side want done. The majority of the delegates who have been coming in today have been declaring their preferences for Blaine. The leaders of the Blaine movement could not switch the delegates off the main track, if they were so inclined. The feeling that Blaine will accept seems to be general, and this is all the men who will do the nominating want to know.

The leading incident of the day has been the effort of some anti-Blaine people in Iowa and elsewhere to bring out Senator Allison as a compromise candidate. This has had the quiet support of the administration followers because all such movements are in line with their plan of preventing Blaine's nomination. It is doubtful whether Senator Allison will owe anything to his so-called friends who have started the movement. A conference was held today at which Mr. Gary of Maryland, one of the Rhode Island delegates, Gov. Gear of Iowa, Senator Higgins of Delaware, and a number of others were present.

Ready to Leave the Ship.

The feasibility of bring Allison out was discussed, but no announcement was made because it would have been premature, and most of the men taking part are ostensibly for Harrison, and they did not want the President's strength weakened by the publication of the fact that they had left the sinking administration ship. However, they are ready to go at the proper moment. Senator Higgins has never been much of a Harrison man. Senator Aldrich has been in the habit of bringing the Rhode Island delegations to National conventions ready to support Allison. They have got into that habit and were trying to catch their Senator by telegraphing today in order to secure his advice. There is no doubt that Aldrich will advise them to support Allison if the Iowa delegation presents him as a candidate. The delegation has not yet formally decided to do this.

This afternoon Senator Higgins and Bluford Wilson dropped into the headquarters and talked to the delegates just for the purpose of getting acquainted. They did not suggest Allison directly, but their remarks led up to it. More will be heard of this matter tomorrow and next day.

Fassett for Temporary Chairman.

The National committee will meet tomorrow to decide on the Temporary Chairman of the convention. The talk has veered around again from John M. Langston, the colored Virginia leader, to J. Sloat Fassett of New York. The subcommittee will decide tomorrow whether it wants Mr. Fassett for Temporary Chairman. The signs tonight are that it does. If it indicates this wish the National committee will undoubtedly name Fassett. The Indiana crowd are doing their customary boasting that they will oppose the selection of Fassett by the convention because he is an anti-Harrison man. If they do they will be badly beaten. For Permanent Chairman McKinley is about the only person heard of now, as he seems acceptable to both Blaine and the Harrison delegates. The further reason why everybody seems willing to make him Permanent Chairman is the conviction that he is not the dark horse candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The resolution against a second term is sure to be introduced in the convention. If Gov. Pillsbury of Minnesota fails to offer it it will come from some other quarter. Since the probability that President Harrison would not be renominated has developed into a certainty a sentiment in favor of such a resolution has grown amazingly. There are many leading Republicans who think that the opportunity for a Republican National convention to pronounce against a second term has now come. They believe that it would be good politics for the convention to take such a stand. The men who are anxious to have the record made against a second term do not want it misinterpreted in a spirit of hostility to Harrison. It is the principle that they want established. So they will have the resolution sent to the Committee on Resolutions with the hope that the fight for the nomination will take a shape that will enable it to get a favorable report.

No Respect for the Sabbath.

The sanctity of the Sabbath was sacred to no man today. In the mad whirlpool of political hopes and fears men forgot their Christian faith and remembered only their political creed; forgot their Maker and their Savior, and worshiped only at the shrine of their political idols. At 11 o'clock, when the

tolling bells called the devout to Christian worship, the lobbies of the leading hotels were filled with a surging, seething mass of excited humanity, and when the minister in the neighboring church led the opening prayer the corridors of the hotels were resounding with the cheers and counter-cheers for Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine.

All day long this excitement continued, and as these words go out over the wires tonight the fierce competition of political enthusiasm continues with increasing vigor.

There will be 902 delegates in the convention that is to be called to order by Chairman Clarkson at 12 o'clock Tuesday next. Of this number the Harrison managers officially announce tonight that their chief will receive the votes of 550, while the Blaine leaders maintain, with lofty confidence, that their candidate will receive at least three-fifths of the votes of the convention and will be nominated on the first ballot.

Pettigrew Attacks Harrison.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has arrived fresh from Washington, and is an enthusiastic admirer of James G. Blaine. His public utterances today have created little short of a sensation.

"I am not at all surprised," said he, "at the resignation of Mr. Blaine from the Harrison Cabinet. The only thing that seems at all singular to me is that a gentleman of Mr. Blaine's disposition should have so long remained in close and intimate association with such men as Miller and Tracy and Wanamaker. It was Mr. Harrison and his little advisers who strove to foment discord with poor, little, insignificant Chile. It was Mr. Blaine who constantly bore the insults and slanders of his associates and their tools, because he resolutely declined to lend himself to their jingo efforts for the renomination of their chief.

"You remember that Mr. Blaine was reported sick during the pendency of the Bering Sea negotiations. I happen to be advised that Mr. Blaine was never better in health in his life than during that incident. But the President with a small envy of the fame of his great Secretary took the negotiations out of Mr. Blaine's hands where it legitimately belonged. The Secretary of State turned the entire matter over to his Excellency of this excellent administration and the report was given out that the Secretary of State was sick. Well, he was sick—sick of his company, sick of being insulted by his chief and the kitchen Cabinet. Whatever excellence there has been in Mr. Harrison's Administration is traceable to Mr. Blaine and Mr. Rusk. The mistakes and weaknesses that occasioned the political earthquake of 1890 belong by right to Mr. Harrison and his errand boys. He is the most signal example in history of a class President.

"I have no doubt as to the results. The Minneapolis convention of 1892 will honor itself by calling James G. Blaine to lead the Republican hosts in a campaign of victory."

The city is becoming well crowded tonight and as was expected there is considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodations. The delegates, however, are all provided for.

Nothing Can Beat Blaine.

Gen. William Mahone said tonight: "Blaine is going to be nominated and all h—l can't beat him. The people are for him, and this is not the time to disregard the wishes of the masses of the party. His nomination to my mind is an absolute certainty. I see nothing else and I am as firm in the belief that he will be chosen by the convention as I am of my existence."

"How will the delegates from Virginia vote?" was asked.

"Blaine will have sixteen of them," replied Gen. Mahone. "He has that number now and may get some more of that State. I think he will, but I am very positive that sixteen of the Virginia delegation will be for him. This is two to one as against Mr. Harrison."

Gen. Mahone arrived late this evening. He has not been very well of late and a good many people feared he would be prevented from coming here at all. So soon as he came into the city he hunted up the Virginia delegation. He had a consultation with Clarkson, Quay, Platt, and Foraker.

FORAKER TO NOMINATE BLAINE.

The Ex-Governor Preparing the Greatest Effort of His Life.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Foraker was up early this morning and long before breakfast called in his stenographer, and proceeded to block out his speech in nomination of Mr. Blaine. In accord with the request of Mr. Blaine's friends, the Governor will make the principal nomination speech, and his heart and soul are wrapped up in the task before him. It will be the greatest effort of his life, and one greatly to his liking. He accepts the compliment as one of the greatest that could by any possibility be paid him, and his speech will not be a disappointment either.

It is understood that Mr. Chauncey Depew, who will nominate Mr. Harrison, expects to make some caustic reference to Mr. Blaine's service in the Cabinet under Mr. Harrison. Should he do anything of this kind he will find that Joseph Benson gives him a large-sized Roland for his infinitesimal Oliver. The Governor worked on his speech for two or three hours. He was interrupted a number of times by knocks at his door, but he declined to receive visitors and left the room but once, when he went down-stairs to confer a few minutes with Mr. Clarkson, Senator Quay, Mr. Disston, Mr. Elkins, and William Pitt Kellogg. His speech will be prepared by Tuesday and everybody thinks the Governor will have the greatest reception in his life when he makes it before the convention.

Gov. Foraker was seen late tonight by one of THE TRIBUNE correspondents and asked what he thought of the outlook.

"I am as certain of Blaine's nomination tonight," replied the Governor, "as I have ever been. I feel confident of it. The advices I have received today are of the most encouraging nature."

"How does Ohio stand?" was asked.

"A number of Ohio's delegates are already here," said Gov. Foraker. "I am positive I know how they will vote on the Presidential question, and I have received telegrams and messages of various kinds concerning these that are on the road which justify me in saying that to my certain knowledge twenty-six out of the Ohio delegation have already given unmistakable evidence of their determination to vote for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot. There will be more additions to the Blaine strength among the Ohio delegates. I expect at least thirty, and would not be at all surprised if the number went higher than that. As soon as all the delegates get here a meeting will be held and some expressions taken which may indicate more definitely the feeling in the delegation. I know of twenty-six Blaine men now.

"As to the general outlook I know nothing in a specific way. I have been busy answering correspondents and jotting down the points I think of using in putting Blaine before the convention. This is a pretty responsible task and requires some little thought to get the propositions together. I want to make the best speech I know how and not disappoint friends and myself, so I have laid out the groundwork of my speech and will trust to the inspiration of the moment to help me out. I never prepare speeches and hope my friends will not be disappointed with the talk I shall make before the convention."

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

It May Be Won for Either Side After a Close Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—The first real fight of the convention is going to be over the Committee on Credentials. John C. New, speaking for the Harrison folks, has given out that no matter what action the National committee may take they may bring the fight into the convention wherever a Harrison delegate has not been put on the roll. Thus far the committee has been making a pretty fair division. It gave the administration the South Carolina delegation, in which there are only seven anti-Harrison men. It split the difference and the delegates-at-large from Mississippi, giving each one half a vote. This leaves the Harrison people in the majority. The other minor contests were also settled in a way which ought to be satisfactory to the administration unless the District of Columbia be an exception. There the Blaine delegates were placed on the rolls. However, there were only two of them.

But a fight will be made in the convention over the District of Columbia, the Alabama, Louisiana, and one or two other Southern State delegations. The main point will be to secure a majority of the Committee on Credentials and thus get a favorable report to the convention. The practice is where the National committee cannot agree on which set of delegates to go on the roll to leave off both. But where the committee does place a contested or contesting delegation on the rolls that delegation has the right to take part in all the preliminary proceedings, including the naming of a member of the Committee on Credentials.

Hoping for a Majority.

The Harrison leaders have been hopeful that though they are in a minority the delegates of the States and Territories will be so sized up that they will secure a majority of the Committee on Credentials. Each delegation names its own members so that an estimate of the States and Territories has to be made in order to determine the probable complexion of the Committee on Credentials. Leaving out Alaska and Indian Territory, which will not have the right to vote, there are forty-nine States and Territories, so that twenty-five will be a majority of the Committee on Credentials. The Blaine leaders are positive that they will have a larger majority than this, while the Harrison managers profess equal confidence that they will control the committee. To a man up a tree it looks close, with the chances against the administration.

The following is a conservative estimate of the way the States and Territories will designate their members of the Committee on Credentials:

For Blaine—California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Virginia, Utah—22.

For Harrison—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Wyoming—22.

The Doubtful States.

West Virginia, Texas, and Nebraska are in doubt. The Nebraska delegation is made up very largely of Blaine delegates who are instructed for Harrison. West Virginia is claimed by the Harrison people. In the above estimate Alabama and Louisiana are left off, because there is little certainty about them with the contests they have. Kansas is conceded to the Harrison column, though its leanings that way are very weak. The guesses made show that the committee is going to be captured after a close fight. It is also to be noted that in some of the delegations which are pretty evenly divided the factions will probably be forced to compromise on some moderate man who is committed to neither Blaine nor Harrison.

FIGURING ON THE VOTE.

Results of "The Tribune's" Investigation and Estimates of the Managers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Figuring is being done tonight on revised estimates due to information received from the State delegations. Some of these have held meetings and informally polled their preferences. The noticeable thing is that the break of the South from Harrison has begun. The delegates from down that way have become convinced that the President cannot be renominated, and they are beginning to talk about dividing. Harrison delegates from Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas have been to see the Blaine leaders tonight to explain that they may divide on the second ballot, and, perhaps, on the first more evenly than has been supposed.

The Harrison managers recognize the situation. They have known all along that their Southern support was a rotten prop which might be kicked from under them at any moment. They are doing the best they can to keep the lines firm and are also talking loudly about having practically everything in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and other Southern States. They go on the theory that all the contested seats will be settled in their favor. This is rank nonsense.

The Blaine managers have been fairly conservative in their estimate of the Southern States. In Alabama it was intimated tonight that the contest would be settled in a way to leave only four Harrison delegates, although the Blaine estimate allows for nine. The figures given below represent the situation about as it is tonight. There are possibly 20 to 30 in the Blaine column who would take up with a new candidate. On the other hand, there are a large number of the Harrison supporters who are for Harrison only as a means of beating Blaine. It will be noted that the Harrison estimate gives Blaine a larger vote proportionately than the Blaine men allow Harrison.

STATE.	TRIBUNE CANVASS.		BLAINE ESTIMATE		HARRISON ESTIMATE	
	Blaine.	Harrison	Blaine.	Harrison	Blaine.	Harrison
Alabama	18	4	13	9	10	12
Arizona	1	1	1	1	.....	2
Arkansas	6	10	6	10	.....	16
California	14	4	16	2	12	6
Colorado	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Connecticut	8	4	8	4	8	4
Delaware	2	4	2	4	.....	6
Dist. of Col	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Florida	3	5	3	5	.....	8
Georgia	9	17	11	15	6	20
Idaho	6	.....	6	.....	5	1
Illinois	19	29	17	31	11	37
Indiana	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30
Iowa	5	21	7	19	4	22
Kansas	13	7	10	6	12	8
Kentucky	10	16	9	17	.....	26
Louisiana	8	8	10	6	.....	16
Maine	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Maryland	5	11	5	11	1	15
Massachusetts	15	12	21	9	15	15
Michigan	26	2	26	2	24	4
Minnesota	16	3	16	3	10	8
Mississippi	7	11	8	10	2	16
Missouri	8	26	16	18	6	28
Montana	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Nebraska	10	6	10	6	3	13
Nevada	6	6	6	6	8	.....
N. Hampshire	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
New Jersey	17	3	15	5	14	6
New Mexico	3	3	3	3	2	4
New York	50	22	52	20	46	26
N. Carolina	8	14	10	12	10	12
North Dakota	5	1	5	1	5	1
Ohio	30	16	35	13	26	20
Oklahoma	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Oregon	6	2	8	.....	6	2
Pennsylvania	58	6	59	5	57	7
Rhode Island	6	2	6	2	4	4
SouthCarolina	7	11	7	11	6	12
South Dakota	4	4	5	3	3	5
Tennessee	12	13	12	12	6	18
Texas	11	19	14	16	10	20
Utah	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Vermont	8	.....	8	.....	3	5
Virginia	16	8	18	6	14	10
Washington	8	.....	8	.....	6	2
West Virginia	4	8	7	5	4	8
Wisconsin	9	15	10	14	8	16
Wyoming	2	4	3	3	2	4
Totals	519	385	554	360	413	503

WARNER MILLER FOR BLAINE.

The New York Senator Declares Himself to Mr. Platt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Warner Miller of New York is here at last. He arrived this morning and has a fine suite of rooms at the West Hotel.

Thomas C. Platt took the New York Senator out for a drive during the afternoon, and when they returned Mr. Platt gave it out that Mr. Miller had decided to support Mr. Blaine. When the Harrison men heard this they did not credit it, and when it reached the ears of Mr. Miller he said that he had authorized no such statement. This apparent slap back did not touch Mr. Platt, for he repeated his statement and maintained that he was not mistaken as to what Mr. Miller had said to him.

There had been a great deal of speculation as to what Mr. Miller would do, and it was thought by many that possibly the fate of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison rested on his action. When he did come each side made a rush for him. The Blaine men said: "How can you forget the treatment you have received at the hands of Mr. Harrison?" They rubbed this in with all their might and prepared to get Mr. Miller ready to turn over to Mr. Platt. The latter finally arrived and he ushered the doubtful ex-Senator to a carriage that stood at the ladies' entrance of the hotel.

While the big half of New York's four was riding about the city there was a great deal of anxiety among the Harrison men as to what would be the result of Mr. Platt's missionary drive. The Blaine men apparently did not fear the outcome. Mr. Platt said, after he had returned his colleague safely to the hotel: "Mr. Miller has come out for Blaine. I have just talked with him and he says he is for Blaine."

This statement had a great effect and sent Blaine stock up with a rush.

The Harrison men refused to believe that Miller had committed himself. George Sloan said that Miller had not given a decided answer. Ex-Congressman Burley said he had, and claimed 52 votes in the New York delegation for Blaine. The Harrison men about the hotel claimed 44 to 48 for Harrison, and gave Blaine 30 to 31 votes.

Mr. Miller was seen and informed that Platt had given out that he declared himself for Blaine. The announcement did not surprise Mr. Miller apparently, and he made this reply: "I cannot say at this time as to what candidate I shall vote for. I have authorized no one to speak for me. I have nothing to say further than this."

Mr. Platt was seen later, and said there was no question about Mr. Miller being for Blaine. He continued: "Blaine is growing every hour. We are certain to win. Nothing can stop the Maine man's nomination. I am in receipt of dispatches almost hourly from New York State hurrahing for Blaine."

While Mr. Platt was talking he received a telegram from L. E. Jones and J. B. Fisher, assuring him that Chautauqua County would give Blaine 1,000 more votes than any other candidate.

Mr. Hiscock does not feel as chipper over the situation as the Blaine people, although he is apparently trying to conceal his despondency. He made this statement, however. "Mr. Harrison will certainly be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Blaine's resignation has had no effect on the President's chances. We have held our delegates. New York stands equally divided."

J. Sloat Fassett has worked like a Trojan for Blaine all day and claims that he has 520 of the delegates.

There will be a meeting of the New York delegation tomorrow morning at which Mr. Miller will no doubt publicly announce his support of Blaine. Ex-Congressman Burley is betting $1,000 to $500 on Blaine, and John Dwight is venturing $1,000 to $250 on the chances of the Maine statesman.

Warner Miller at midnight made the following statement declaring Blaine the choice of the majority of the New York Republicans:

"I have arrived here after six weeks' travel over the country, in which I have not been able to confer with my friends in New York. Since coming here I have consulted with as many of the delegates as I could possibly meet in the short time that have been here. I find a large majority of the delegation are decidedly in favor of Mr. Blaine as representing their constituents. I respect this as the voice of the Republicans of the State of New York, and I will support Mr. Blaine in the convention."

WOMEN DELEGATES FROM WYOMING.

They Will Speak for Harrison if Given the Opportunity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—"I am for Harrison," said Mrs. Theresa Jenkins, the Wyoming woman delegate to the convention, as she smoothed the plaits of her brown crepe dress and welcomed her visitors today. "It was a Harrison administration that made us a State, and therefore we Wyomingites—men as well as women—are loyal to the President. I have no vote. I am here only by the courtesy of the State and by the withdrawal of one county delegate. I am not entitled to a voice at all in the convention. I am supposed to represent the women only, but a petition has been sent in to allow me to speak, and if successful I shall do so. I believe it will have more to do with exerting a free-suffrage influence over the politicians than anything on record, as I will be the first woman who ever spoke before a National convention. I shall attend the sessions each day and make daily reports of the proceedings. Although I do not have a vote, yet many of the famous wirepullers, feeling that by the uniqueness of the position I could certainly shape public opinion to some extent, have sought to influence me, but they have found that neither money nor position can tempt a woman politician to swerve from her principles. I am for Harrison first, last, and for all time, and shall stick to him and do all I can to boom him. Mrs. Harrison is a woman suffragist and is loyal to all women, and she is just the woman we want in the White House. Why, the letters I have received from the noted women all over the country implore me to cast my influence in favor of Harrison. They know what side their bread is buttered on. If Harrison is nominated I shall probably go to Washington."

Cheered by the Crowds.

"Speaking of traveling," continued Mrs. Jenkins, "all the way from Wyoming here I was cheered at every station and met by crowds."

Mrs. Jenkins is a thoroughly self-possessed, refined, and educated woman. She is of medium height, just turned 40 years of age, is considerably above the average weight, but in no way disproportionate in figure. She was reared to womanhood in Wisconsin. Her father was Peter Parkinson. Her husband is a Cheyenne merchant. She has two children, a boy and a girl. Mrs. Jenkins, while attending the convention, is a guest of her uncle, Judge William Welch, one of the most prominent of the Minneapolis judges.

Mrs. Cora Georgiana Carlton, the second woman delegate from Wyoming, is from the town of Hilliard, Uinta County. She is strikingly humorous in her remarks, and if she gets a chance to speak, as she hopes, for Harrison, will certainly amuse the crowd. "The men of Wyoming are as desirous for us to attend the convention as the women," said she. "Why, it's the funniest thing in the world to come East and notice the classification of sex. We would never know in public life there was such a difference, save that the men are generally Democrats and the women Republicans."

"Did you know," added she, "that there are men in my State ranging from 20 to 70 years, having lived in the Territory all their lives, who never have voted for a President? Yet all of the women who are 21 will cast a vote at the same time they do in November. We all trust and hope it will be for Harrison."

Does Not Wish to Be Called Georgia.

Mrs. Carlton especially asked not to call her Georgia (her name being Georgiana), as several newspapers have made that mistake. As her husband's name is George she is afraid they might possibly be taken for twins. She also said her husband, who formerly had been a politician, had given up his future in that sphere for her sake. They had agreed that there should not be two politicians in the family, and he went into business where he has been a success. Mrs. Carlton was born in Canton, O., Gov. McKinley's native town, in 1843. She is tall, slender, dark haired, and very graceful. Her voice is sonorous and inspirational. She says she will certainly say a good word for Harrison from the platform, and if she does, it is certain her personal magnetism will leave a deep impression on the listeners.

THE MIDNIGHT FIGURES.

Both Sides Hold Late Conferences—Accessions to Blaine.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Midnight conferences by the leaders on both sides developed little that was new. Gen. Michener and the other Indiana people found a good deal of comfort in the firmness of their lines in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, but they had nothing to offset the withdrawal of Alger and the positive declaration of Warner Miller in favor of Blaine.

They gave out a table claiming 495 votes for Harrison, but their inside figures only showed a possible 464, or a bare majority of a dozen. This was figuring too close to be comfortable.

Gov. Foraker, Quay, and Clarkson received some late changes which were rapidly taking place in the Southern delegations. Four of the delegates-at-large from Texas called to say that they intended to vote for Mr. Blaine, while equally significant reports were received from Mississippi and Alabama. The outlook in New York was stated to be promising; with the Harrison leaders not able to hold more than twenty delegates. The work of solidifying New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio was declared to be nearly perfected.

UNCLE DICK OGLESBY.

THE ILLINOISAN TALKED OF FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Blaine Recruits Are Being Made and Messrs. Cullom and Cannon Are Disturbed—New York Will Give Three-Fourths of Its Votes to the Man from Maine—North Dakota Hears from Its Legislature and Will Obey Instructions—New Jersey Is for Harrison.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Your Uncle Dick Oglesby would not feel offended if the Vice-Presidential nomination came his way.

A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Illinois State committee, candidly confessed this evening that he and his friends do not yet know how the Illinois delegation stands. "It is two days before the convention meets," he said, "and many of the delegates have not yet made up their minds. They will not do so until they understand the situation better. If the vote was polled now, I think it would stand thirty-six for Harrison, but I do not know how it may stand when the vote is taken in the convention Wednesday or Thursday."

Mr. Jones and Marshal Hitchcock, Collector Hogan, and Deputy Collector Charles Stone were busy all day steering delegates to Senator Cullom's room.

In view of that fact and the knowledge of the delegates, which he obtained from Mr. Cullom, his admissions are regarded as significant. Collector Hogan feels in much the same way as "Long" Jones, but he does not claim more than thirty-five delegates for Harrison. Two of these, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Taylor, are under the special charge of Mr. Hogan. He will have great difficulty in keeping them away from Mr. Blaine. He sorrowfully admits that he cannot do it beyond the first ballot.

All these matters are the source of much trouble to Mr. Cullom and Mr. Cannon. They fear they cannot control as many of the Illinois delegates to carry out their own plans and policies as they believed they could a few days ago.

Oglesby for Vice-President.

Today another source of trouble to those able manipulators has presented itself. Several of the delegates from Central Illinois have suggested R. J. Oglesby for Vice-President. They say that he is better fitted for the position than any other man that has been mentioned. The Chicago delegates now here have fallen in with the idea and have talked about Mr. Oglesby for Vice-President with the delegates from other States. The idea has taken and the Illinois men claim that, with tact and organization in behalf of "Uncle Dick," there is an excellent chance for his nomination. The subject is likely to be brought up at the meeting of the Illinois delegates tomorrow morning.

Senator Cullom and Mr. Cannon will probably try to pooh-pooh it, as it may interfere with their plans, but it is not probable that they can control the delegation as against Oglesby. The Illinois men are becoming restive at the attempt of Cullom, Cannon, and the Federal officeholders to utilize them. They are further chagrined at the lack of judgment and leadership of their would-be leaders.

It has also been given out this evening at the Illinois headquarters that several of the Illinois delegates who will vote for Harrison will vote with the Blaine men in the preliminary proceedings of the convention, as in the seating of delegates from the contested States and districts and in all matters of organization. An instructed delegate told THE TRIBUNE correspondent this evening that in the preliminary organization a majority of the Illinois men will vote with the Blaine men. The instructions will not govern in this particular.

Missionary Work Being Done.

Though not many more than half of the Illinois delegates had arrived here this morning Senator Cullom, ex-Congressman Cannon, "Long" Jones, and the Postmasters, Marshals, and Treasury Agents of the Prairie State attended a meeting held this afternoon to consider the situation and to make a "pronouncement," as one of the statesmen put it.

The purpose in this was to give some encouragement to the Harrison leaders, who are becoming sadly demoralized. The Illinois delegates are breaking away one by one from the control of the Federal officeholders, and the senior Senator from the State and his fellow-patriots concluded shrewdly enough the sooner a "pronouncement" was made the better for their interests in the future. Sheriff Gilbert of Chicago, Mr. Lorimer, and Mr. Kerr protested against a Sunday afternoon caucus or any caucus until all or nearly all the delegates had arrived and had time to consider the situation calmly and judiciously. This stand on the part of the Cook County men resulted in putting off the meeting until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. In the meantime the Harrison workers will have to exercise themselves diligently or more than half of the Illinois delegation will declare for Blaine.

Cannon Drops a Peg.

Ex-Congressman Cannon furnished the Harrison managers with an estimate of the Illinois vote this morning. It claimed thirty-seven for Harrison and eleven for Blaine. Though this was a considerable advance on previous estimates made by Mr. Cannon it did not express the situation truly. Later in the day the administration men were willing to concede fifteen of the Illinois delegates to Blaine. These are James H. Gilbert, George B. Swift, R. J. Oglesby, Almond, William R. Kerr, E. J. Magerstadt, William Lorimer, R. L. Martin, F. S. Beard, A. W. Pulver, all of Chicago; William L. Cowan and I. N. Sharp of the Freeport District, H. Stewart of the Eighth District, J. F. Durant of Quincy, J. V. Graff of the Thirteenth District, and James Gregory of the Seventeenth District. This made fifteen, but the officeholders contented themselves by saying that Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Swift could not afford to disobey the instructions of the Springfield convention and would have to vote for Harrison on the first ballot. They admitted that both are Blaine men, and that they will act with the Blaine men in the organization of the convention, in the admission of delegates, and in all other matters. They further admitted that both of these gentlemen and at least half a score of other delegates now numbered in the Harrison column will vote for Blaine on the second ballot if necessary.

The Harrison men yet claim Henry Wulf of the Cook County delegation, though Senator John Humphrey, who is here, says there is no doubt that Mr. Wulf will vote for Blaine in accordance with the overwhelming sentiment of the Republicans of his district. William J. Campbell is also of the same opinion. Morris Rosenfeld of the Rock Island district and his associate, William A. Lorimer, have been instructed for Harrison and may vote for him on the first ballot, but they do not think that he will be nominated, or that it would be wise to nominate him. They may be counted with the Blaine men. James P. McCosland of East St. Louis, Thomas J. Holden of Marshall, Joseph Roberts of Mound City, and L. Taylor of Sparta are to be classed with the Blaine men after the first ballot.

Watching Their Votes.

These gentlemen are now under the strict surveillance of the office-holding brigade. It is amusing to listen to the leaders of this combination as they tell how the Harrison delegates are being watched. Dan Hogan, they say, is taking care of Roberts, John R. Tanner is looking out for Barnes and Golden of the Sixteenth District, and will not let them escape to Blaine, though they want to go to him. Some other officeholder is taking care of Dr. Hanna of Lisbon, while Cullom himself has Mr. Kitchell of Paan in charge.

It is not likely that this system of vigilance can be kept up through the convention. Only delegates are admitted to the seats set apart for the Illinois delegation. These seats are immediately under the platform, not more than three yards from the reporters' tables. Any active missionary work by Uncle Sam's employés among the delegates would be noted and recorded. It is likely, therefore, that the delegates, being left free to act, will express their personal choice, and not the choice of the officeholders who profess to own them.

Surprises for the Harrison Men.

This morning Messrs. Cowan and Sharpe of the Freeport district arrived. The Harrison men counted on them confidently. One is a Postmaster, the other holds a minor Federal office. To the surprise of the machine men both declared for Blaine and said that they would support him until he is nominated. There are other surprises of this kind in store for the Illinois Harrison boomers. A careful investigation among the delegates indicates that on the first ballot Mr. Blaine will receive seventeen votes from Illinois. If there is a second ballot he will certainly receive more than half of the forty-eight who represent the Prairie State. Ex-Senator Oglesby arrived here this afternoon and it is significant that he immediately took up his headquarters at the West, whereas Senator Cullom and his servitors are located at the Nicollet. This may be accident, more likely it is design. Mr. Oglesby is not disposed to act as the obedient servant of the senior Senator from Illinois. He will probably act on his own convictions of duty. Already many of the Illinois delegates are talking of Mr. Oglesby as a member of the Committee on Credentials, whose duties are to be of a most important and critical character.

Senator Cullom will be Chairman of the delegation without a contest, and Mr. Cannon will doubtless serve on the Committee on Platform. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to the reelection of William J. Campbell as National Committeeman. James Gilbert, who was at one time spoken of as a competitor of Mr. Campbell, is not now a candidate and is rather disposed to favor the unanimous selection of the gentleman mentioned as his rival. Mr. Peck of Chicago, who has also been mentioned, will hardly consent to the use of his name.

They Agree Away from Home.

The Chicago men here agree better in Minneapolis than they do at home. All rivalries seem to have been forgotten and they are working unitedly for the best interests of the party. H. H. Kohlsaat, the only district delegate from Chicago who is opposed to Blaine, put his opposition on the ground that Mr. Blaine's health is too uncertain. He is at present for Harrison and would not object to the nomination of Gov. McKinley. He thinks McKinley would make a great candidate, and that McKinley for President and Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President would be a great ticket. However, he has no second choice at the present time. Through the good offices of Committeeman Campbell, James Robert Burns Van Cleave, the City Clerk of Chicago, is in charge of that portion of the convention hall set apart for the newspapermen and the telegraphers. The newspapermen may congratulate themselves on the choice. Several Chicago men are also among the ushers and doorkeepers, and there is little danger that Chicago will be excluded from the convention hall during the progress of the balloting or at any other interesting stage of the proceedings.

This morning Senator Cullom and Joe Cannon called at the rooms of the Illinois delegation and were introduced to some of the delegates. While the Senator and ex-Congressman were conferring with one of the gentlemen from Gallatin County, a young man came in with a bundle of Blaine pictures, and asked permission to hang one on the wall. Senator Cullom said he had no authority to give permission to have the picture displayed. Cannon looked at the picture, handed it back, and told the young man he had better call again.

Seeking a Dark Horse.

Mr. Cullom is preparing for the inevitable, but he does not mean to go to Blaine. Mr. Cullom has had mysterious conferences during the day with the few delegates from New York and Ohio who are supposed to be for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Cullom would like to head the movement in favor of a compromise candidate. He recognizes that there is no hope for himself, and like other men who are now for Harrison he thinks there is a chance for Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Cannon has no sympathy with the McKinley movement; he lost his seat in Congress two years ago by too zealous loyalty to the McKinley idea. Chairman Jones, however, shares Mr. Cullom's hopes in reference to the McKinley movement, but they are not sanguine.

OVERWHELMINGLY FOR BLAINE.

Pennsylvania's Delegation Stands 55 to 5 for the People's Favorite.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Hamilton Disston and William L. Elkins of Pennsylvania arrived in the city this morning in a special car and at once went to their headquarters at the West House. Curiously enough the rooms reserved for them were located on the parlor floor immediately adjoining those occupied by Mr. Clarkson. They had not been in the hotel long before Senator Quay made his appearance and the three gentlemen had a long and earnest private consultation, while the entire army of correspondents waited outside the doors for its termination. Presently the little caucus came to an end, and the three gentlemen went into Mr. Clarkson's room. Passing through the parlor they stepped into one of the bedrooms connected therewith, and for two hours received their intimate friends, all of whom are on the Blaine side of the house. Prominent among these was Senator Kelley, who had a long chat with Mr. Quay. Emmons Blaine entered the room and was most cordially welcomed. Gov. Foraker was there, too, for half an hour, and William Pitt Kellogg made several trips, bringing information as to the complexion of the delegations from the Southern States, whose representation in the convention is in an inverse ratio to the number of votes cast in said States at Presidential elections.

Chris Magee was not there. He spent his time in and around the Nicollet House. Not many of the Pennsylvania delegates are here yet, but will be later in the night or by morning, when the delegation will be gotten together and organized. Disston, Elkins, and Quay are thoroughly conversant with the make-up of the delegation. They know every man who has been selected to represent Pennsylvania in this convention. Each delegate has been carefully sounded as to his political affiliations and staying qualities, so the opinions of these gentlemen as to how the vote of the State will be cast as between Blaine and Harrison can be accepted as entirely reliable.

There are sixty delegates in the Pennsylvania delegation and of these but seven are credited to the Harrison column. Senator Quay thinks that the vote will be about fifty-five for Blaine and five for Harrison. But Elkins and Disston disagree with him, saying that he underestimates the Harrison strength by two votes. With this overwhelming sentiment in favor of Mr. Blaine's nomination it goes without saying that none but Blaine men will be put on the various committees. These will be chosen when the delegation meets. Quay is particularly active today and so are Elkins and Disston. They seem to be in receipt of returns from various delegations and express themselves as well satisfied with the situation so far as the chances of success of Mr. Blaine's friends are concerned.

The most enthusiastic as well as the noisiest delegation that arrived this afternoon was that of the stalwart Blaine men from the great State of Pennsylvania. The crowds in Minneapolis were not long in discovering the political complexion of this delegation, as they heard the following original refrain, which was composed en route by the various enthusiastic young Blaine men in the party:

We are for the man from Maine.
He will get there just the same.
Pennsylvania's here to stay,
And she's standing by Matthew Quay.
Chorus: Ta, ra, ra, boom de ay.

Jerry Rusk for second place;
He will help us win the race.
Won't they make a dandy pair
For the Presidential chair?

Jim and Jerry are the stuff—
Benjamin has had enough;
There are no flees on M. S. Quay—
Reeder will help us win the day.

Minnesota's a dandy State—
She'll help to break the Harrison slate.
Republicans, all, throw up your hats;
Clarkson will beat the Democrats.

Protection and reciprocity
Our battle-cry on land and sea;
Honest money's bound to win;
McKinley and American tin.

That Jim Blaine knows what to do,
With state questions old and new;
Italy, Chile, and Johnnie Bull
Have been taught a lesson full.

Jim will break the Solid South—
Carry the news from mouth to mouth;
New Jersey will join the crowd;
Make the victory clear and loud.

West Virginia will fall in line;
We will have a grand old time.
David B. and Grover C.,
They are in the consomme.

Tin, tin, American tin,
That's the stuff that will make us win.
Ben goes out and Jim goes in,
All on account of McKinley tin.

The delegation started from Philadelphia Friday afternoon on the Columbian express. Gen. Frank Reeder, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, being in charge of the special car assigned to the delegation. At Harrisburg and Pittsburgh two other special cars were taken on, occupied by delegates and their friends, including the wives of several of the party. The delegation arrived here on a special train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road and marched to their headquarters at the Nicollet Hotel. After a short stop there they formed in line and marched to the Republican headquarters to pay their respects to Senator Quay and to make formal announcement of their arrival. The singing of their verses on Hennepin avenue as they marched up to the hotel attracted the attention of large throngs, which were both amused and enthused by the stirring refrain. Oddly enough the verse referring to Minnesota was struck up just as the delegation arrived opposite the entrance to the Minnesota State headquarters. As they entered the National headquarters at the West Hotel the first verse was being sung, telling in a nutshell the story of the delegation and its preference. Enthusiastic cheers greeted the new arrivals and the corridors of the hotel were instantly a mass of enthusiastic cheering Republicans.

OHIO IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Foraker Has the Big Bulk of His Delegation Behind Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Asa Bushnell, one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio, came in today and is at the West with Gov. Foraker. Gen. Bushnell is a Blaine man from now until the crack of doom. He and Foraker are shoulder to shoulder in this fight, and by the time they get through with it confidently expect and rely on thirty out of the thirty-six votes in Ohio's delegation for Mr. Blaine.

Maj. McKinley is not here yet, but will arrive later or early tomorrow morning. His support is expected and counted on by the Harrison people, in view of the fact that the administration gave him some assistance in his successful campaign for the Governorship of Ohio. This may be true, but there are those among the Ohioans here who would express no surprise in case the Governor went with the clear majority and unmistakable will of the Republicans of Ohio in the zealous support of Mr. Blaine.

"Sweet William" Hahn, the fourth delegate-at-large, will go nobody knows where. His desire to support Harrison is about coequal with his ambition to be the winner. He will round up with the majority of the Ohio delegation as soon as he is satisfied in his own mind that Blaine's people have the convention. George K. Nash and Cyrus Huling, the delegates from the Twelfth, are both here and are Harrison men. James Aldrich of the Fourth District is also in the city, as are Gen. Bootham, Johnson of the Eighth, and three or four more. George B. Cox, Senator Fleischman, N

SEEN IN THE CROWD.

HAPPENINGS INCIDENTAL TO A BIG CONVENTION.

Banners Are Displayed Upon the Outer Wall—A Restaurant Man Who Was Strictly Non-Partisan—Jovial Clubmen Invade the Home of a Prohibitionist—For Once in His Life Chauncey Depew Is Embarrassed—What Is Doing at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—In a store window over on Nicolet avenue is a picture of McKinley, the only one on exhibition in this city up to date. The Michigan people flagged a huge crayon of their idol this morning and displayed it above the east entrance of the West Hotel. The Michigan and Alger clubs presented a company front during the unveiling and greeted the picture with the Ann Arbor College yell.

The first contingent of the Missouri delegation came in this morning and was assigned to Parlor D of the Nicolet. Col. Dowes, one of the delegates-at-large, who had brought Warner Miller with him on a special car, went in search of his Missouri friends, who had neglected to hang out their banner. This led to confusion, and the Colonel found himself in the presence of a few Pennsylvanians. Looking at them he said: "I am looking for some Missourians, but the aroma of this atmosphere is so delicate that I am satisfied I have made a mistake."

Charles E. Libby of Portland will represent Maine on the Committee on Resolutions and C. M. Moses will serve on the Committee on Credentials. There is much enthusiasm about the Maine headquarters and many of the Blaine delegates from other States are frequent callers. Charles E. Littlefield, the Chairman of the delegation, will cast the solid vote for Blaine.

Few members of the Texas delegation have reached the city, but it is expected that they will all be on hand by tomorrow morning. J. M. McCormick of the Sixth District is here. He says that the Republicans of Texas would oppose a plank in the platform favoring an amendment providing against two Presidential terms. The delegation will meet at the Lumber Exchange at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Tennessee delegates will meet tomorrow and select those who will represent the State on the various committees. There are only a few of the Tennessee delegation here.

He Is for Harrison First.

Col. Burton of Mississippi is a six-footer with a turn-down collar and no necktie. In giving the situation in his State he said: "There are but few of our people here so far, and I can only speak with certainty as to myself. You know, maybe, that I was appointed Marshal of the Northern District of our State by Mr. Harrison, and of course I am for Harrison first and the Republican party afterwards."

There are more headquarters in Minneapolis than have appeared in any other convention city. In addition to the various political headquarters there are the "Afro-American," the "Scandinavian Union League," the "Norwegian," the "Woman Suffrage," and others.

An Italian, who runs an all night lunch place in Hennepin avenue, has his room decorated with lithographs of Blaine, Harrison, Morton, Cleveland and Dave Hill.

The tall figure that shoots upward in the whirlpool at the West like the smoke-stack of a steamboat is Perry Carson, a colored delegate from the District of Columbia. He is seventy-six inches in length, wears a white broad-brim hat, and his beard is frosted. He is a power among his race in Washington, and also a weight in the midst of a certain class of whites. His lieutenant is a red-haired freckled Irishman, and the team is a strong one, among its ambition in living is to see Blaine President. When that event comes he says he will close his eyes on the conflicts of time and open them in eternity. While standing in the corner last night he was sketched by several artists. When the work was done Carson wanted to see it; then he said: "It looks jes like Ginral Lee and he was a mighty good man. I reckon I'll have to buy one of the papers that prints it and send it back to the ole woman."

Got the Wrong Crowd.

A prominent Prohibitionist of Minneapolis who has an attractive home was asked by the Committee on Accommodation to take care of a few people. The gentlemen conferred with his wife, who declined on the ground that she did not propose to have her home invaded by men who would probably drink. He so informed the committee, who gave him the laugh for being such a stickler on an occasion like this. He went away and returned the next morning with the information that he had sent his wife East to visit her folks and extended an invitation to the committee to take possession of his residence, but expressed the hope that the committee would send only cider drinkers. Some mistake was made in the assignment and the result was that the quiet and aristocratic neighborhood complained at the revelry which had disturbed the rest the night before. The occupants of the residence were clubmen, who took occasion to have a war dance in the elegant parlors on account of their elation in securing such pleasant quarters.

Attorney-General Potter, Chairman of the Wyoming delegation, is a little man, and this is the way he talks:

"We are the last State on the roll call, and it may be that somebody may be nominated before we are called. We are not instructed for anybody, but on account of some things which I need not mention our first vote will be for Harrison, provided Blaine is not nominated before we are called. If that should be the case we will follow the procession. But there is a very strong undercurrent with us for Blaine.

"We do not meet one another as often as some of you people do," added Gen. Potter. "Two of our delegates I never saw before. I met them just as we were leaving. We have brought our wives with us because you know whatever interests a Wyoming man interests his wife if he has one, and then you know we don't get away from home often."

"Will the alternates, Mrs. Carleton and Mrs. Jenkins, be given an opportunity to be heard in the convention?"

"That is the intention. Some of us propose to absent ourselves from one of the sessions in order that the convention may hear from our alternates and see what sort of women we have in our State."

Some Light in Missouri.

Col. Dawes, one of the delegates-at-large from Missouri, said in answer to an inquiry: "The only instructed men in our delegation are for Harrison, and they were instructed before it was known that Blaine would be a candidate. There are eight delegates for Blaine that I know of. Filley will vote for Harrison, but as an offset to it he will see that about six votes are plunked for Blaine. I am not predicting what Missouri may do when the breeze from the pine trees strikes the convention."

The peaceful and serene atmosphere of the city was disturbed on the sky-scraper floor of the Guarantee Building today. The floor is occupied for café purposes. Three of the colored waiters had a wrangle and "drew their razors," between soup and pie, so to speak. The tables and chairs were turned and the patrons made a break for the exits. The head waiter and the remaining portion of his crew were brought into requisition before peace was restored.

The Flambeau Club.

The Minneapolis Flambeau club, which has been used today as a reception committee for the city for all incoming delegations, has been in existence for a number of years, and is famous as a thoroughly organized and well drilled club, and with the bands of music that are used in connection with it, both local and outside, has added greatly to the reception tendered the visitors.

It marched back and forth today between the Union Depot and the West Hotel, the first point to which the incoming delegates head, attracting much attention by its gay uniforms and in all its decorations giving no preference to one Presidential delegation as against the other.

Depew Embarrassed for Once.

The meeting of Chauncey M. Depew and Emmons Blaine today on the field of battle was a picturesque sight. The field was the big dining-room of the West Hotel, and the meeting was witnessed by hundreds of less distinguished guests, scores of whom for the instant stopped knife, fork, or coffee cup in midair scarcely breathing as if half expecting to see young Mr. Blaine draw a revolver on the great ex-supporter of his father. As a matter of fact Emmons Blaine was cool and self-possessed, but Mr. Depew could scarcely have been more embarrassed if a sensational move had really been made. The famous after-dinner orator and reputed the readiest-tongued man in the world, actually stammered and reddened as he almost awkardly extended his hand to young Blaine, and caught himself inquiring for the welfare of Blaine Sr. Tom Platt, Depew's companion in the New York "Big Four," had been seated at the dining-table with Emmons Blaine, and seemed to greatly enjoy the discomfiture of the usually polished and serene railway magnate. After passing a few hasty and entirely irrelevant commonplaces Mr. Depew excused himself and appeared glad to drop into a vacant chair at some distance further on, beside Murat Halstead, and out of sight of the hundreds of curious eyes leveled from all parts of the room.

Delegation of Missouri Postmasters.

A Missouri man, who is not an officeholder, in commenting today on the statement made by one of the delegates-at-large from that State that Chauncey I. Filley would cast the only Blaine vote from Missouri, said: "When that gentleman made that statement he knew full well that were with him on the train which brought him to this city six Missouri delegates who had Blaine badges pinned upon their coats, and at least fifteen others are to come who will be likewise labeled. George A. Dice, Postoffice Inspector in charge of the St. Louis Division of Western States, accompanied by his corps of inspectors, is here for service in the interest of Harrison under direct orders to that end from the Assistant Postmaster-General. I have it from reliable sources in my State that 267 postmasters of Missouri will be here by tomorrow and they are coming for the purpose of laboring for their chief and nominate themselves for office for life, the same as did the Postmaster of St. Joseph, Mo. Postoffice Inspector Fletcher from Indiana is also here with his assistants, armed and equipped for duty."

Mr. Carter Is Clever.

Thomas Carter of Helena, Mont., and Washington, D. C., is giving some of the politicians from the effete East a taste of the practical methods which obtain in the "Rowdy West." Thomas Carter is one of the leaders of the Harrison party, and is supposed to have in his possession an accurate knowledge of the Harrison strength in the various delegations. He says that Harrison has about 550 votes in the palm of his hand. When approached by correspondents and asked as to the figures he always replies glibly, and to all appearances yields up every particle of information in his possession. Tonight a Blaine man in the New York delegation went to Mr. Carter and asked him how the situation seemed to him. Carter replied that Harrison would certainly be nominated, and in answer to the further question as to figures, said: "Now, in New York State we have fourteen votes."

The New Yorker knew that Harrison was conceded to have sixteen votes in the New York delegation, and told Mr. Carter so.

"No," replied Mr. Carter, "we have been very conservative in making up these figures. We shall be glad, of course, to get two more votes than we expected out of the New York delegation, but up to this time were content with fourteen. All our figures are made in this way. All are conservative and do not claim a single vote more than we know we have."

This specimen of talk and conduct on the part of Mr. Carter reflects great credit on his ingenuity and is calculated to inspire those who do not see the gazelle therein with much respect for the Montana man's judgment.

What Hatton Calls Harrison.

Frank Hatton and ex-Senator Gil Pierce met in front of a soda fountain today. The former is trying to discover a dark horse, the latter's cry is still for Harrison.

Said Mr. Hatton to Mr. Pierce: "How is your ice tank today?"

Said Mr. Pierce to Mr. Hatton: "It is leaking a little."

WHY INGALLS OPPOSES BLAINE.

The Secretary Only Gave Him a Paragraph in His Book.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—The Kansas delegation headed by Ingalls arrived in the city this afternoon at 3 o'clock and immediately retired to Room 108 in the Nicollet House. An informal meeting was immediately held at which the ex-Senator stated that he would meet the delegation at 8 o'clock, an appointment which he kept. The conference lasted for one hour, and at its conclusion Mr. Ingalls met THE TRIBUNE correspondent and said to him:

"I have nothing to say for publication. In fact, I have nothing to say at all. Our folks will meet again tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the time between this and that will be occupied by the delegates conferring with each other, so that by the time we meet tomorrow afternoon we will know exactly where we stand. An attempt will be made to make the Kansas vote as a unit in the convention. I must respectfully beg of you not to question me of my own intentions in this matter, and, of course, as I am now informed, I know nothing of the intention of a majority of our delegates. The fact is, I think this a mighty good time to keep quiet, don't you? Don't you really think I am right about that?"

The correspondent, however, met a gentleman whose relations with the ex-Senator are of a close character, and this gentleman traveled with Mr. Ingalls from his home to this city. He said that Mr. Ingalls would not vote for Mr. Blaine, at least not until he became satisfied that none other could be nominated. The ex-Senator said to him that he was not surprised at the course of Mr. Blaine. He was at a loss to understand how Mr. Blaine had ever succeeded in making himself the figure in American politics which he, Blaine, would have the people believe him to be. Mr. Ingalls was unable to cite a single instance which would endear Mr. Blaine to the American people as a great statesman. The resignation of Mr. Blaine was simply in keeping with every act of his public life. It was an unfair thing to Mr. Harrison, and the efforts of Mr. Blaine's friends to make it appear that the resignation had been forced by the President would fall flat.

When asked what caused Mr. Ingalls to speak thus plainly and somewhat bitterly of Mr. Blaine the informant said: "You know, perhaps, that when Mr. Blaine wrote his book he dismissed Mr. Ingalls in a brief manner and alluded to the ex-Senator's waspishness or something of that sort. Mr. Ingalls thinks he was entitled to better treatment at the hands of Mr. Blaine. I have some reason for believing that Mr. Ingalls has never forgotten this."

One of the questions upon which the Kansas delegation is divided is, "Have the delegates-at-large been instructed?" A portion of the delegates say they have, while others deny it. This question together with others will be settled at the conference tomorrow afternoon.

O. E. Learnard, editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, and a delegate, said after the conference tonight that he was of the opinion that after mature deliberation a majority of the delegation would vote for Blaine, although Ingalls would do all he could to prevent it. Asked if Kansas would endeavor to have Ingalls elected permanent presiding officer of the convention Mr. Learnard said it would not—that Mr. Ingalls did not want to be put in any position which would tie him up during the campaign, as he wanted to go to Europe.

MANY VOTES FOR BLAINE.

South Dakota Wheels into Line—Feeling in Other States.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—The South Dakota delegation reached town early in the morning. Senator Pettigrew said that the delegation stood four for Blaine and two for Harrison and he had strong hopes that it would be solid for Blaine. This State has been regularly counted for Harrison. The Harrison men acknowledged that it was divided, but claimed that it would never be solid.

Mr. McComas and others are doing their best to hold Maryland for Harrison, but it is admitted that four of the delegation are shaky and their votes cannot be relied upon.

Montana is generally considered as a Blaine State.

As to the sentiment in New Hampshire, Senator Gallinger says that four are for Blaine, two for Harrison, and the two others doubtful.

The Minnesota State delegation, from a polling by those who claim to be acquainted with all the members, gives seven who are in favor of Harrison, and one will not vote for Blaine. This would make the delegation stand, Blaine, 10; Harrison, 7; doubtful, 1.

The New Jersey delegation have consulted together and at present stand nineteen for Harrison and one for Blaine, the solitary Blaine man being Mr. Halfey.

The Texas delegation, which has been for Harrison, has split up and ten delegates have come over for Mr. Blaine.

ALGER FORMALLY WITHDRAWS.

And Blaine Will Receive the Votes from Michigan.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—The sensation tonight was the positive withdrawal of Gen. Alger from the field. It came in the shape of a telegram from Gen. Alger, which was made public.

The telegram stated that the General released the Michigan delegation from any obligation to support him, as his name would not be presented to the convention.

The news was soon known. It blasted the hopes of the Harrison people about keeping enough candidates in the field to prevent Mr. Blaine getting a majority of the votes on the first ballot. The withdrawal was distinctly in the Blaine interest, and was not coupled with any conditions regarding the Vice-Presidency.

A feeble attempt was made by the administration people to start a Michigan boom for ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, but it met with no response. Alger was out and Blaine was in for his votes.

CHANGE IN FOUR YEARS.

President Harrison Once Objected to Southern Votes Controlling.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—A story told by a man with a convenient memory is setting the teeth of the Harrison people on edge, and they are denying it as speedily and rapidly as possible. The tale, which is of great interest at this particular juncture, refers to the preliminaries of the Republican National convention of 1888. It is said, on what seems to be good authority, that at the time referred to the Indiana delegation, through Gen. Lew Wallace, issued a card or circular which deprecated the use of Federal patronage in National conventions.

It is said further that the document expressed the desire of the Indianians that the vote of the delegates of the great Northern Republican States like Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York should receive due consideration in the selection of a Presidential candidate, while the Southern States, whose votes never by any possibility are accredited to the Republican party when the Electoral College meets, should keep quiet.

Now the authorship of this document is, according to the man with the convenient memory, attributed to President Harrison himself, and a diligent search for a copy of the same is being prosecuted. It is needless to say the Harrison men, with one accord, pronounce the man with a convenient memory a collossal liar. The story is going the rounds just the same.

NEBRASKA DELEGATES DIVIDED.

It Is Doubtful if They Can Be Held to Their Instructions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Nebraska delegation was held at the Nicollet Hotel this afternoon, at which the delegates decided not to express an opinion as to their presidential differences. A story had been circulated that there was a break in the delegation, and that the Blaine delegates could not be held under their instructions. Ten of the delegates out of sixteen are instructed for Harrison, and the rest are free to exercise their judgment. The six, it is reliably stated, will vote for Blaine.

C. A. McCloud of New York was selected as the Nebraska member of the Committee on Credentials, and C. H. Gere of Lincoln as the member of the Committee on Resolutions. Judge Scott of the Second District offered a resolution favoring the insertion of a plank in the platform providing that money raised by taxation should not be used for private or parochial schools. There was another resolution asking for a plank providing that the convention declare for more stringent naturalization laws, also a plank relating to the amendment of the alien labor laws.

It was decided to ask the reference of all these resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions. Gen. John D. Webster was selected as Chairman of the delegation.

M'KINLEY IS SUGGESTED.

Efforts of the Harrison Men to Use Him as a Candidate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Though few delegates look on Gov. McKinley as a possible candidate, some who want neither Blaine nor Harrison are quietly working to bring him forward. The first open demonstration was made in the Massachusetts delegation, where the Major has some personal friends among the delegates. The delegation squabbled all the way out to Minneapolis. When they got here, the Harrison men, realizing that the President could not be renominated began to cast their eyes toward McKinley. They got a meeting of the delegation this afternoon and urged the necessity of its acting together, which it could not do with either Harrison or Blaine as a candidate. They therefore made the suggestion that the thirty votes be cast as a unit for McKinley. The Blaine men were pretty well satisfied with their candidate and declared they saw no reason for leaving him. They were willing, however, to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit and agreed to another meeting tomorrow, when the McKinley delegates will report what progress they have made in their delegations. The great hindrance is the inability to secure Ohio for Mr. Blaine.

NEW JERSEY FOR HARRISON.

Another Democratic State in Line for the Administration.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—The New Jersey delegation got in this morning, with Gen. Sewell, their leader, at the head. Gen. Sewell is a strong personal friend of the President and will hold the delegation in line for Mr. Harrison if it be possible. Representative Buchanan is not a delegate, but he accompanied the delegation here. He said that there were three delegates not with the party. All on board were Harrison men and about the absentees he had no knowledge. Speaking of the Blaine's resignation Mr. Buchanan said:

"Yes, I do think the letter had some effect, it stiffened the Harrison men. Most of the New Jerseyites were Blaine men. They took him at his word. They then decided for Harrison and will stand by him."

Congressman Bergen, from further north in the State, said that he thought there was one Blaine man in the delegation, and he added, "He ought not to be."

GOING BACK ON "UNCLE JERRY."

Spooner and Sawyer Are Fighting His Vice-Presidential Boom.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—A stop has been called in certain quarters of the Wisconsin delegation on the attempt to shove Jeremiah Rusk into further prominence. As a bit of sentiment and in order to make it appear that they had done their duty, Spooner and Sawyer had for a while indulged in talk about Rusk for Vice-President. This was honestly believed by a majority of the Wisconsin delegates, but as soon as they began to work up "Uncle Jerry's" boom Spooner and Sawyer put it on ice, and this unexpected act on the part of those two politicians has caused a fermentation in the Wisconsin delegation which will have to be sweetened before much more effective work is done. Meanwhile it has been agreed that Spooner will be put on the Committee on Resolutions.

TALK OF A GENERAL CAUCUS.

A Proposition That the Various Chairmen Meet Is Made.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—The most notable outgrowth of the New York caucus was talk of the organization of a general caucus to meet before the convention assembled, or at least before balloting began. A caucus of the entire 900 delegates was not discussed. The idea is that after each State delegation has elected its Chairman he should be taken as the State's representative for a general caucus. In such an event it was argued the caucus would be composed of the pick of the convention, and being in number less than a hundred men, would not prove unwieldy, and whatever action was taken would possess the weight due to the personnel of the caucus. Desire to avert disastrous exhibitions of bitter feeling on the floor of the convention was put forward as the reason for the plan proposed.

Maj. McKinley, in company with a number of noted politicians, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. The train was delayed some time at La Crosse, and the members of the party were all asleep. The Ohio delegation is expected the first thing Monday morning.

SUBCOMMITTEE AT WORK.

It Has Reached No Result in the Alabama Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Brady, Conger, and Filley, held a five-hour session this afternoon, resumed the sitting at 8 o'clock to night, and at 11:30 o'clock were still in session, hearing the contest from Alabama. All the contesting delegates-at-large and the representatives from the districts which are disputed were heard. At midnight no conclusion had been reached.

COMMENT OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

How the Retirement of Mr. Blaine Is Regarded on the Other Side.

LONDON, June 5.—Most of the morning papers devote some space to a discussion of Mr. Blaine's chances of obtaining the Presidency.

The *News* says that the coming election will be primarily a conflict of principles, not a conflict of men.

The *Chronicle* thinks that Mr. Blaine may be passed over, as he has been before, solely because rivals altogether inferior to himself are jealous of his name and fame.

The *Standard* thinks that Mr. Blaine will be the favorite as compared with Mr. Harrison, and adds that, as the Democratic candidate is almost equally certain to be Mr. Cleveland, lively times are in store for the people of the East.

The *Graphic* says: "If Mr. Blaine's resignation from the Cabinet meant his retirement from public life it would be a real misfortune for America. Happily the dispatch to which he is committed is illuminated by the hope of a splendid resurrection."

WASHINGTON PEOPLE LOVE BLAINE.

Sentiment of Men in the Capital City Trains Is for the Plumed Knight.

The Union Depot was almost a political convention in itself yesterday. Special delegate trains, bright in festoons of red, white, and blue, were going and coming all day long. Hundreds of people on their way to the convention crowded the platforms and flaunted the badges of their particular clubs and delegations. Bands were playing, speeches were being made in a dozen different places at once, and political produce, gathered together from the four quarters of the Union, was being shopped in a reckless way born only of unrestrained patriotic ardor.

Perhaps the supreme moment of excitement was when the Washington special of eight handsomely decorated Pullman coaches pulled into the station. With it came 150 men from the National Capital, and their opinions were generally considered as authority on the outcome of the struggle between the two great champions of Republicanism. And sentiment was freely expressed. It revealed the fact that the great Blaine was first in the hearts of the people who lived about the White House. It demonstrated that the people in the District of Columbia were opposed to a second term for Harrison or any other President. Against this expression was opposed the opinions of the officeholders, but their opposition took upon itself the form of a feeble wail. Harrison was respected, but Blaine was loved. It was "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" everywhere, and the cry was stamped out and sung out above the clang of the locomotive bells and the hiss of escaping steam.

There were prominent men in the party. Fred Douglass, the most noted man of the African race, was there and he was continually surrounded by his Chicago friends. He is a strong administration man and it is said that he is on his way to Minneapolis at the instance of Secretary Foster to strengthen the declining Harrison boom by his presence. Judges, Senators, and Governors were in the gathering.

When the Washington and Pennsylvania trains pulled out the confusion was redoubled. Speeches were being made on a dozen platforms at once and Blaine was the sentiment that was echoed and reechoed. His popularity was constantly growing.

At the beginning of the journey a vote was taken on the Washington special and it resulted as follows:

Blaine	45
Harrison	33
McKinley	5

Six hours later, at Fort Wayne, a second vote was taken and it was found to be:

Blaine	53
Harrison	31
McKinley	2
Lincoln	2

"Andy" Gleason of Washington said his only desire was to have the Washington train tarry at Chicago a few hours longer and he would guarantee that it would poll a solid vote for Blaine by the time the delegation reached Minneapolis.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS LAST WEEK

No Demand for Money in London—American Stocks Likely to Rise.

LONDON, June 5.—Discount rates remain unchanged. This is an indication that the cheapness of money is due rather to an absence of demand than to an excessive supply. Bankers' efforts to advance rates have been neutralized by a steady inflow of gold. The strength of Indian exchanges and the agitation in New York kept silver firm during the week. Derby day, the Jewish feast day, and the approach of the Whitsuntide holidays and of the dissolution of Parliament combined to keep business on the Stock Exchange in a stagnant condition. English railway securities were well sustained. Northeastern advanced on the settlement of the Durham strike. Spanish securities were strong, owing to the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Spain and France, and Brazilians advanced 1¼ on the strength of the Rothschild loans; other foreign securities were flat, due to apprehension of troubles at Nancy.

The hoped-for improvement in American railroads has not yet arrived. The pressure to sell here is partly balanced by purchases on account of New York operators for a fall. A rapid rise is probable directly the investing public becomes convinced that the bottom has been touched. The rise will be helped by a rush of bears to close their engagements. The week's variations in prices include the following:

Decreases—Louisville and Nashville, 2¾; Denver mortgage, 1¾; Norfolk preferred, 1½; Ohio and Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash mortgage, 1 each; Denver Common, ¾; New York, Ohio and Western, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Grand Trunk preferred, ½ each. Increase—Northern Pacific preferred, ½; Atchison incomes and Grand Trunk consols, ¼ each.

The week witnessed a strong movement in securities of the Mexican railway, which closed firmer. The mining market was dull, with the exception that copper shares improved, owing to the agreement to reduce the output.

BERLIN, June 5.—Prices on the Boerse were irregular. The heat had a worrying effect on operators, and business was stagnant. Saturday's closing quotations included the following:

Prussian fours, 106.90; Dutch Bank, 168.75; Mexican 6s, 87.20; Bochumers, 187; Harpener, 153; Gelsenkirchen exchange on London, 20.89½; long do, 20.35½; private discount, 1¼.

FRANKFORT, June 5.—The last week was a quiet one on the Boerse here. The final quotations include:

Italian fives, 90.40; Spanish fours, 65.80; private discount, 1¾.

PARIS, June 5.—The Bourse settlement was easy and the market steady. The prosperity of the Credit Foncier, it is considered, is seriously threatened by the Chamber of Deputies' adoption of the measure enabling small towns and communities to borrow directly from Savage's bank instead of through the foncier, which formerly had a virtual monopoly of these loans. The government opposed the measure as a dangerous innovation. Credit Foncier shares declined 56.

NO EXPOSITION IN BERLIN IN 1896.

Chancellor von Caprivi Says It Would Interfere with the Fair at Chicago.

BERLIN, June 5.—Chancellor von Caprivi has written a letter to declare that the holding of an international exhibition in Berlin in 1896 is out of the question. The German Government, he says, is bound to oppose the project because it might interfere with Germany's exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. Indeed some German firms have already withdrawn their promises to exhibit at Chicago because they prefer exhibiting in Berlin. The committee having the project in charge has adjourned until the autumn. It is believed that the government favors the holding of an exhibition in Berlin in the year 1900.

Farmer Clough Hangs Himself.

PAWPAW, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—T. S. Clough, a prominent farmer and poultry breeder, committed suicide this morning shortly after 6 o'clock, hanging himself. No cause known for the act.

GUILTY OF FORGERY.

FALSE INTERVIEW WITH MR. BLAINE SENT BROADCAST.

The Secretary Takes Occasion to Deny Its Authenticity and Warns His Friends Against Similar Falsehoods—Three "R's" Introduced as a War Cry—"Resignation, Recognition, and Reciprocity"—Senator Allison Is Not a Candidate for the Presidency—Talk About a Successor to Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—Three "R's" have again become features of a Presidential campaign growing out of the advocacy of Mr. Blaine for that office. The words in everybody's mouth here today are: "Resignation, Recognition, and Reciprocity." This alliterative sentence looms up as the platform upon which the Blaine men at this end propose to fight. They recognize all the advantages to be obtained from three such factors.

All efforts to interview Mr. Blaine today were unsuccessful, the ex-Secretary of State adhering to the determination which he announced immediately after his resignation yesterday that he would let the published correspondence speak for itself without a word of explanation from him. Mr. Blaine has, however, sent to the Associated Press this evening for publication the following (autographic) communication:

A CARD.

No. 17 MADISON PLACE, WASHINGTON, June 5—The United Press yesterday sent out an alleged interview with me, and also with Mrs. Blaine, for which there was not the slightest foundation in truth. It was a forgery from the first word to the last. I warn my friends that similar falsehoods may be expected. JAMES G. BLAINE.

It was a perfect June Sunday, and to the casual observer there was not a ripple on the surface of affairs political or otherwise.

Quiet in the Blaine Home.

Over at Mr. Blaine's big red house facing Lafayette Square there was nothing to denote that anything out of the common run of every day life had taken place. All the wide shutters facing the west were closed, probably to exclude the afternoon sun, but on the south side every window was opened to admit the cooling breezes wafted up from the Potomac River—the Treasury Department and White House buildings acting as a fresh air tunnel for the Blaine mansion. Nearly the entire day was passed by the ex-Premier in his cozy lounging-room facing the lawn of the Department of Justice, and a number of State Department officials held conferences with their retiring chief.

As the afternoon wore on and the sun went down Mr. Blaine decided to go out for a drive and availed himself of the offer of R. R. Hitt to accompany him for a restful recuperative ramble in the environs of the Capital.

James G. Blaine Jr. came over this morning from Philadelphia where he is employed and remained with his parents during the entire day. From him it was learned that there is a likelihood of the Blaine family removing to Bar Harbor next week to remain throughout the summer.

The President Goes to Church.

At the White House everything was progressing as usual with the exception that Private Secretary Halford and Russell Harrison are at the mansion and busier than usual. This morning the President attended church at the house of worship on Connecticut avenue near the British legation, where he listened to a good sermon by Pastor Hamlin. After church was over he walked down the fashionable thoroughfare to the White House. For the remainder of the day he was engaged with private duties, and spent the greater portion of the afternoon in Mrs. Harrison's room.

Mrs. Harrison's condition was somewhat improved yesterday as she enjoyed a restful sleep of six hours Friday night, being the first time she has slept consecutively for that length of time since the beginning of her illness. It has now been definitely decided not to move her to the Soldiers' Home as the change of air will not be sufficient. Every effort will be directed toward building up her strength so the journey to Cape May can be made at the earliest day. The seaside cottage has been placed in readiness by the workmen sent down for the purpose some weeks since.

Although there is no direct telegraphic communication between Minneapolis and the White House there is a tacit understanding that all telegrams received by the Western Union company at the office in this city shall go direct to Secretary Elkins who is the lessee of the former residence of T. W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian committee.

When Secretary Halford was asked this afternoon if any dispatches had been received from Minneapolis, he referred his interrogator to Secretary Elkins, stating that headquarters had been established at the handsome brownstone front dwelling on K street within a stone's throw of the house occupied by Secretary Tracy. That gentleman, however, is in New York at present and Postmaster-General Wanamaker is in Philadelphia looking after Sunday School children.

Russell Went to See Elkins.

Secretary Elkins was in the act of departing from his house for a drive this afternoon when Russell Harrison in breathless haste came up the steps, two at a time, to greet his father's lieutenant. There was a whispered conversation between the two gentlemen, at the conclusion of which both of them entered the Victoria of Secretary Elkins, the driver being instructed to go to the residence of Secretary Rusk.

In the excitement attending the upheaval in the State Department there has been but little talk about Mr. Blaine's successor and the question who will succeed to the honor for the few brief months of the present administration has not been considered. The result of the Minneapolis convention will be the prime factor in the choice of a successor to Mr. Blaine. If President Harrison is renominated it would be good politics to go to New York for a Premier, notwithstanding the fact that in Secretary Tracy the Empire State is already represented in the Cabinet. Either Chauncey M. Depew or Whitelaw Reid would be acceptable to the Republican factions and might go far toward restoring party harmony. In the event of President Harrison's defeat next week the vacant chair might be filled by the elevation of Minister Lincoln or Consul-General New to the position, though precedent would point to the selection of an Eastern man in any event. The name of John W. Foster has also been suggested.

In addition to Mr. Blaine the State Department will lose another official July 1, at which time Mr. Wharton's resignation, now in the hands of the President will take effect. Mr. Wharton goes to his home in Massachusetts to compete for a seat in Congress with Mr. Andrews. Agreeable to a request to that effect from the President Mr. Wharton will be the acting Secretary of State until a nomination is made one way or the other at Minneapolis.

Chandler Says Blaine Will Accept.

Senator Chandler visited Mr. Blaine today. He said that Mr. Blaine would most certainly accept the nomination, though he had scarcely touched upon politics during their conversation. His call, he said, had simply been a friendly one. He had found Mr. Blaine looking exceedingly well and in the enjoyment of the best of spirits, apparently quite satisfied that he had cast aside the cares of office for the present. In further conversation Mr. Chandler said: "I believe that when Mr. Blaine wrote the letter he addressed to Chairman Clarkson February last he meant every word he said. Since then his every act has been the subject of comment, the condition of his health has been paraded before the public, and almost everything he has done has been misrepresented and purposely misunderstood. Since writing that letter Mr. Blaine has not known what it was to have one moment's peace. I will not say that any particular man is responsible for this, for I do not believe there has been any personal friction between Mr. Blaine and the President."

The Brigadier-Generalship.

Mr. Blaine's resignation has an important bearing on the contest now waging for the vacant Brigadier-Generalship. It undoubtedly drops Col. Coppinger out of the race, for under existing conditions Mr. Blaine is not likely to urge the appointment of his son-in-law. This is a great relief to some of the other candidates who at one time feared that this appointment might be made as a sort of peace offering. As an evidence that Mr. Blaine's determination to sever official relations with the President is of recent date only a fortnight ago he made a long official indorsement upon the application of Col. Coppinger, urging in the warmest terms his appointment to the existing vacancy. This paper is now on file at the War Department and will go back to the President with the papers of all the candidates when the time comes for making the appointment.

Did Not See Blaine.

Father Cronin, editor of the Buffalo *Catholic Union and Times*, denies emphatically a published statement that Mr. Blaine sent for him to obtain his views as to the effect of the Ducey letter upon Catholic voters. He declares that his visit to Mr. Blaine was purely accidental and had no political purpose. He merely called to pay his respects, and in the interview the name of Father Ducy was not even mentioned.

Senator Sherman in expressing himself for publication said with emphasis that he did not know the situation at Minneapolis, but he assumed that the President would be renominated notwithstanding the resignation of Mr. Blaine, and he hoped that that would be the decision of the convention.

EVERYBODY WAS INTERESTED.

They Gossiped About the Situation and Read the Newspapers with Avidity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The political situation simplified, as most people think it has been by the resignation of Secretary Blaine, was a topic of animated discusion in Washington today. The inference generally drawn from the Secretary's action that he will accept the Presidential nomination if offered him elicited many expressions of gratification among his friends.

Everywhere a person went the first inquiry addressed to him was in reference to the interpretation to be placed on Secretary Blaine's resignation and its probable effect at Minneapolis. Most of the actual working politicians on the Republican side of the Senate and House have gone to the seat of war to assist in molding opinion in favor of their respective candidates for Presidential honors. Those left behind, however, gossiped over the newspaper of the situation to their hearts' content and arrived at conclusions entirely satisfactory to themselves if not to their interlocutors.

Nearly everybody in Washington reads the newspapers, and although the resignation of the Secretary was made public in time for the afternoon papers yesterday the people were eager for all the details. It was not therefore long before the morning newspapers of this and other cities were at a premium and the newsboys reaped a harvest. The churchgoers as well as the stay-at-homes, the transients as well as the regular guests at the hotels, all had the momentous news of the day fully read, and had opinions to express concerning its meaning and its probable bearing on the Presidential situation.

Every scrap of news relating to the President and to Mr. Blaine was received with an avidity that evidenced the great interest felt. Although the opportunity has been afforded many times before to see the President at church and it has been passed by unheeded, so great is the interest in the latest developments in the political firmament that many persons today went to the church where the President usually attends.

Mr. Blaine's fine old mansion opposite Lafayette square, in Madison place, within a stone's throw of the Executive Mansion, was more than commonly an object of interest, and many newspaper reporters were among the numerous people who made it an objective point during the day.

ALLISON IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Will Not Allow Gov. Boies to Appoint a Democratic Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—Senator Aldrich is in New York, where he will remain until the Senate convenes, and hence could not be seen this evening regarding a statement to the effect that he has been advising the Rhode Island delegation to vote for Senator Allison for the Presidential nomination.

Iowa's senior Senator was talking politics with Gen. D. B. Henderson this evening when interrogated about the reception of a message from ex-Gov. Gear and Senator Higgins of Delaware relative to the presentation of his name to the Minneapolis convention. "I have not received such a message," he replied, "from Mr. Gear or Senator Higgins, or for that matter from anybody else on such a subject. I was with Senator Aldrich yesterday, but he did not even intimate that he proposed any such action as urging my nomination by his delegation."

Incidentally Senator Allison confirmed the statement that his candidacy was not dreamed of by him, if for no other cause than that Gov. Boies would send a Democrat to succeed him in the Senate. "Our Legislature will not meet again," he continued, "until a year from December, and the Governor would have power to make an appointment should an emergency arise requiring such action."

BURLINGTON SLEEPERS DERAILED.

Five Cars Containing Editors Roll Over, but Only One Man Was Hurt.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—[Special.]—Members of the National Editorial Association returning from the California meeting of the organization over the Burlington had a thrilling experience shortly after daylight this morning near Indianola, Neb., 200 miles west. The Omaha limited was ditched and five Pullman sleepers turned completely over. The most remarkable feature of the accident was that only one person was injured sufficiently to require the attention of a physician. This

HELP IS CALLED FOR.

HARRISON MEN HURRYING TO THE CONVENTION CITY.

Ordered to Rally to the Support of the President in His Fight for the Nomination—Many of Them Pass Through Chicago on Their Way to Enter the Fight Against Blaine—Supporters of the Maine Man Numerous, Enthusiastic, and Confident—Interviews with Delegates.

No surrender! That's the cry of the Harrison men now. They will fight. The forces of the President have recovered from the consternation into which they were thrown by the developments of Saturday.

Before the day on which the President and his Premier severed their official relations grew dark, order had been restored in the camp of the Harrison followers at Washington by Secretary Foster and other members of the Cabinet, and John C. New was struggling hard at Minneapolis to avert a panic.

Wires were kept at white heat instructing officeholders everywhere within easy traveling distance of Minneapolis to proceed to the battleground without delay. These orders came from Washington. The friends of the President, wherever those of known influence could be found, were appealed to by dispatches from Washington and Minneapolis to desert everything else and go to Minneapolis to save the day, or at least give the enemy battle royal for the honors to be given out by the convention.

There were ready responses to the appeal. Urgent demands were made on the Hoosier officeholders and friends of the President and they came into Chicago by scores yesterday and moved on to Minneapolis as quickly as railroad facilities permitted. The army of Indianans who passed on is estimated at 1,000. There were postmasters, gaugers, collectors, editors, and acquaintances of Mr. Harrison in this little army of stragglers. It was a sullen army. The stragglers, at least the majority of them, visited the hotels, but only a few of them could be induced to discuss the question.

"The Fight Is On."

"The fight is on," they said, "there will be no surrender. Our leader is a natural born fighter. He never surrendered. We will die in the last ditch or come out victorious."

It was evident from the arrivals that every man from Indiana had his instructions. They were brief. "Fight!" was the only order. They laughed at the proposition that their man would probably withdraw.

B. Wilson Smith, who was appointed Postmaster of Lafayette, Ind., the county seat of Tippecanoe, the scene of the Presidential grandfather's historical battle, after one of the bitterest contests the President was called upon to settle in the distribution of patronage, said every one was on the way.

"Tippecanoe is stronger for Harrison than ever," said Mr. Smith. "Men who had no intention of going to Minneapolis are on their way there now to help the President. All of my old opponents are out for Harrison. Every square-toed Republican in the State is for Harrison. He can carry the State and Mr. Blaine cannot do it."

Mr. Smith was accompanied by all the Harrison enthusiasts he could hustle together on short notice, and his force received reinforcements on special trains on the Monon road last night. The Tippecanoe Drum Corps headed the reinforcements. The orders sent to loyal Indianians were to bring their heaviest guns, their banners, and their brass bands.

H. M. La Follette, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, hurried on to Minneapolis in response to the orders sent to Indianoplis.

"The Indiana delegation is still solid for Harrison," he said. "Nothing can break it. The Blaine contestants from Fort Wayne will not get seats in the convention."

John P. Henry of Indianapolis only stopped at the Union Depot long enough to light his cigar.

"I am going to fight for Harrison and I want to tell you," he said, "that I am one of the disappointed Indiana office-seekers whom people say will knife Harrison. I wanted to be National Bank Examiner. I got left, but I'm for Harrison, now and all the time, and we'll win."

Just then the Fort Wayne Blaine club, 300 strong, marched through the station.

From Other States.

It was not from Indiana alone that friends of Harrison had been called. Frederick Douglass passed through the city in great haste in the afternoon. He left Washington after a hurried consultation with Secretary Foster yesterday and left in light marching order. He will use his influence with the colored delegates in opposition to Mr. Langston of Virginia.

John W. Chalfaut of Pittsburg, with a crowd of Harrison men, went through in a special car in the afternoon, acknowledging that his advance on Minneapolis was to lend all his strength to Mr. Harrison's cause. A car-load of Washington officeholders came in in another special car, and went on after taking in a fresh supply of sandwiches. Gov. McKinley of Ohio, who was scheduled to take part in the fray, skirted the city in the morning, firmly asserting that he was for Harrison.

So the clans of the executive went through the city all day long, avoiding attention, but full of determination.

But in spite of the silent movements of the Harrison forces, it was a Blaine day clear through. What with marching clubs, arrivals of new delegations, and fresh straggling delegates, it was lively about the hotels, where the Blaine sentiment was greater than on the preceding days, although the assembled crowds were not so large.

Selling Blaine Badges.

Street merchants did a land office business in Blaine badges, and wagon loads of pampas plumes were sold to and worn by Blaine enthusiasts, local and visiting. The Cincinnati Blaine club at the Auditorium received great attention. Each member added a plume to his outfit, and waved it in the parade, at rest, at dinner, and at all other times. Carriages bedecked with the plumes drove up and down the boulevard, and plumes moved from the slender masts of the pleasure boats off the Lake Front. There could not have been greater enthusiasm if the nomination of the Plumed Knight had been made.

There were many exciting scenes in the Grand Pacific, which was visited by all the transient delegates. Connecticut came in solid for Blaine, and men who vote for the man from Maine straggled in from many different States—especially from the South. The man who declared for Harrison was not met frequently, but those who were found were firm in the faith. Col. Horace Scott, delegate from Louisville, Ky., was one of this kind.

In a heated discussion in which the Colonel stood gallantly for the President against a score of Blaine men, one of the latter called out:

"Bet you a thousand Blaine is nominated!"

"That, sah!" said the Colonel, "is the way we like to argue in Kentucky, sah! I'll take you, sah," and he extracted a roll of money as big around as a fence-post. "I call you, sah!"

"O, that's all right. You'll be a Blaine man when you get sober."

This reflection on his physical and mental condition did not please the Colonel, who shot out his fist at the other man's head. It fell short, and the other man apologized.

The delegates and marching clubs nearly all got away between 6 and 11 o'clock, but the rush will continue today—made greater, probably, by the calls for help from Secretary Foster at Washington and John C. New at Minneapolis. Twenty-five extra trains departed between those hours. The last grand rush will be tonight, when the Chicago Blaine club will leave on three special trains over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. Many trains passed through the city the passengers of which did not leave the cars at all. Dilatory Southern delegates were numerous. One of the last men on came from Alabama.

"We are first on the roll call, and three-fourths of our strength will go to Blaine on the first ballot, whether or not his name is presented," he said.

"That means a stampede," was the opinion of all who heard the hurrying delegate's declaration.

M. N. M. STEWART IS FOR HARRISON.

An Illinois Delegate Who Doesn't Think Blaine's Name Will Be Brought Out.

M. N. M. Stewart of Wilmington, Ill., a delegate from the Eighth District, came in alone about noon yesterday. He is for Harrison first, last, and all the time.

"I don't think Blaine's name will come before the convention at all," he said. "I believe Harrison will be nominated on the first ballot. My reasons for believing Blaine is not in it is that I think his letter of Feb. 6 was decisive. Then, too, I believe the men who are managing his campaign will carry him down. They have always been against the man from Maine, notably in the campaign of '76. I do not believe there will be much of a contest in the convention.

"The enthusiasm seems to be mostly for Blaine, I'll admit, but street talk, lantern parades, and so on have lost prestige. The voters are for Harrison. No one can find much fault with Harrison's administration. Another point in his favor, I think, is that nine out of every ten Democrats want Blaine. That counts for a good deal. I have found it is always a good plan to do just opposite from what your enemy wants you to."

"How does your district stand?"

"Our district is nearly all for Harrison. There are a few disappointed applicants for postoffices who want Blaine, but they'll vote for Harrison all right."

"I don't think Blaine's resignation affects Harrison's chances in the least," said James R. Henry of Indianapolis, who at the last State convention made the race for the nomination as State Treasurer. "I think Blaine's chances in Indiana, if he be nominated, will be fully as good as they were the last time he ran. Cleveland then beat him by 7,000 in the State. His chances will be no better this time."

"What do you consider the prospects of a dark horse?"

"Good! Exceedingly good! And if Harrison cannot get it I hope the dark horse will. Our delegates would swing to McKinley of course."

Mr. Henry is in company with Bruce Carr, ex-Auditor of State; H. M. La Follette, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, and George Holman, all of whom, he says, are of the same opinion as himself.

TENNESSEEANS ARE FOR BLAINE.

George W. Winstead Says the Majority of the Delegation Favors the Maine Man.

A delegation of about thirty Memphis politicians, with their wives, are on their way to Minneapolis in the private car Metropolitan. Among the party are George W. Winstead, the Republican candidate for Governor, Samuel W. Hawkins of the Eighth District; J. T. Turner, alternate-at-large; J. T. Settle, delegate from the Tenth District; Gen. W. J. Smith of the Tenth District, and several other delegates. Mr. Winstead said:

"The sentiment in our State is decidedly Blaineish. Our delegation is divided but the majority are for Blaine. His letter has given the convention to understand that he will accept a nomination. In my own State things look hopeful. The Democratic party is badly cut up and we hope that their disagreement will land a Republican vote for the Presidency."

Gen. W. F. Poston, a delegate from the Eighth District of Tennessee and Mr. Winstead's firm friend, said in discussing the outlook:

"Mr. Blaine's resignation from the Cabinet and his entrance into the Presidential race have revived all the old dormant sentiment that has been withheld up to the present time owing to the uncertainty of the case. He is our man and he will be nominated. Once in the race I believe he is sure to win over any man the Democratic party may put up against him. He has a hold on the American people such as no man or party can break. John Sherman is our second choice. In the event of a lock between Harrison and Blaine, I think that the nomination will be offered to Sherman or McKinley, for they are both strong men.

"As for the platform on which the nominee, whoever he may be, will stand, it should favor protection and honest money. Americans do not care to pay their debts with short dollars.

"With a fair count and an honest ballot, I am confident the Republicans of Tennessee can elect Winstead Governor this year. The disturbing elements in the Democratic party in our State will contribute to the Republican strength. I have great hopes of the State's going Republican in the National election."

J. T. Settle, colored, of the Tenth Tennessee district, said:

"When the delegates of our State were chosen Harrison was the only man available. Therefore a majority of the delegation were for him. Now that Blaine is in the field the majority is with him."

Gen. W. J. Smith, also of the Tenth District, thinks that the convention is already settled and that Blaine is the man. Not so with Gen. S. W. Hawkins of the Eighth. He is a redhot Harrison man because he likes the administration—and also because he is United States District Attorney.

C. C. Stribling, of Clifton, Tenn., as alternate, believed the majority of the State delegation is for Blaine. As for himself he is for the candidate, but if he gets a vote will place it for Blaine. He thinks the doubtful states should have the naming of the candidate. Blaine, he thinks, would be the stronger candidate in his State. The delegates from Tennessee go to the convention uninstructed.

CONNECTICUT FOR BLAINE.

Gov. Bulkeley Says the Nutmeg State Delegates Like Lincoln for Second Place.

Forty-eight Connecticut men, including twelve delegates, arrived in three elaborately decorated Wagner cars yesterday afternoon. All wore neat badges made of American tin, and inscribed "American tin for America." Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley was the leader of the delegation, and among the others in the party were: Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Cook, Allen G. Paige, Speaker of the House of Representatives; James P. Platt, son of Senator Platt; William C. Hough, Fred O. Palmer, Erwin Strickland, E. J. Naramore, and John G. Porter, editor of the Hartford *Post*. While the delegates and their companions were showing unbecoming Blaine enthusiasm Gov. Bulkeley remained at the Auditorium. He was pleased with the situation.

"Connecticut is strongly for Blaine of Maine," said the Governor, "and I expect to come back here waving a Blaine flag. His resignation puts him fairly in the race, not of his own seeking, but in response to the party demands. He is going to be the next President of the United States. We want a good Western man for second place, and a number of our delegates are strongly in favor of Robert T. Lincoln.

"Yes; there was some Harrison sentiment in Connecticut, but we are uninstructed, and, although we have had no canvass, I know that everything is Blaine now. We think very highly of our Senator, Mr. Platt, and may give him a compliment in the way of a vote at the convention."

Cheering for Blaine the party left for Minneapolis at 6:40 o'clock on the Northwestern. The Buffalo club, 126 strong, was on the same train. Many of the Harrison men in the club had been converted over to the Blaine side during their stay in Chicago.

EXPECTS HARRISON TO WITHDRAW.

D. Knowlton of Washington Thinks Blaine's Resignation Prearranged.

D. Knowlton, a wealthy manufacturer of Washington, D. C., talked bitterly against the renomination of President Harrison, not so much because of anything against the President and his administration as in opposition to the idea of a second term for any President. Said he of Harrison: "Blaine has the inside track. In the last two days he has greatly increased in strength. One of the Alabama delegates, an intelligent colored man, though instructed for Harrison, was converted on the way out here on this train, and now he is one of the most rabid Blaine men we have on board. He told me today that most of the other delegates, except such as were officeholders, would come over to Blaine, instructions or no instructions.

"Harrison has committed the same offense that Cleveland did. He kicked over the ladder which he climbed up by. He asked Mr. Reed to put the force bill through the House. Reed did it at a great personal sacrifice. Then, to show his sublime independence, when Mr. Reed wished to name the Collector for Portland, Me., he not only refused to listen to him, but put in the place one of Reed's most bitter enemies.

"Harrison was made President by Mr. Blaine. The Florence letter did it, and nothing else could. Now, if Mr. Harrison has good sense and any sort of gratitude, he will return the favor. It would be no surprise to me if the President wrote a letter tomorrow or Tuesday declining the nomination and advising his supporters to work for Blaine. Mrs. Harrison does not want her husband to run again. The cares of public life in the White House are uncongenial and distasteful to her. She has sent and manifidence with the President mistaken as to what Mr. Ming it now to person. lieve that Harri had been a great deal of specul at that let what Mr. Miller would do, and it was ught by many that possibly the fate of

were only features of a little game arranged beforehand to keep other candidates out of the field and to put Blaine in with a hurrah at the last moment. This is the most popular thing Harrison could do. If he did it his name would be praised from ocean to ocean.

"People of Washington are down on the second term business. They say that a second term has no legitimate place in our government, except in war times, when some great crisis demands it. There is no great crisis now, and a President should never use his power to get his office a second term. He has no right to spend government money and the time of thousands of government employés for his own selfish advancement. Harrison is not popular in Washington. He has given a clean administration, but he has not the affection and sympathy of the people as Blaine has. The people realize that Blaine is the greatest statesman of the day and that he was once really elected to the Presidency and counted out in the New York wards. Now they are determined to put him in.

"But the strongest argument for Blaine is the necessity of defeating and discouraging this second term craze. This argument overshadows and outweighs all others. If Blaine is elected and seeks another term he should be as bitterly opposed the second time as Harrison is now. The feeling is strong and deep, not only in Washington but elsewhere, and I don't think that the next fifty years will see a President holding office two consecutive terms, no matter how good and clean a man he may be."

THEY'RE FOR BLAINE AND ALGER.

Michigan Delegations Leave for Minneapolis Shouting for Their Candidates.

Twenty-five belated members of the Under the Oaks Club of Michigan left over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 11:20 last night. In the party were: President of the club, John M. Cody, J. D. Williams, T. H. Russell, and George S. Benson. They were all Blaine and Alger men with no other possible choice. Another party of prominent lumbermen from Saginaw was still more enthusiastic for Blaine and Alger. The party included L. Penoyer, R. Mason, George H. Hills, H. L. Brintnell, J. E. Vincent, C. H. Davis, G. E. Grout, delegate C. W. Wells, and C. Stone. Their motto was "Blaine; if not Blaine, Alger; but anyhow Blaine and Alger above all."

A. Keeler of Columbus, O., and D. S. Worthingham of Fayette, O., delegates from the Seventh District, also left on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy 11:20 train. Mr. Worthingham said:

"I believe that Blaine is now fairly before the convention. He will surely get my vote anyhow. I have talked with nearly all the Ohio delegates and they are for Blaine almost without exception."

On the same train was the Pullman car "Talisman" with J. J. Davidson of Beaver County, Pa., and a Blaine contingent on board. "We are going up," said Mr. Davidson, "to help Mat Quay nominate Blaine. We will do lots of hurrahing. All Pennsylvania is wild with enthusiasm for Blaine."

M. N. M. Stuart of Wilmington, Ill., delegate from the Eighth District, was one man who still held out for Harrison.

S. C. Smith of Wilmington, O., delegate from the sixth district, was with the Cincinnati Blaine club, but was non-committal as to his personal preference. "Ohio," he said, "was about equally divided between Harrison and Blaine and was strong for McKinley for Vice-President with either leader, or for President, should the nomination of a dark horse become necessary."

OFFICEHOLDERS FOR HARRISON.

Georgia Delegates Declare That the President Should Be Renominated.

Georgia came in with a hurrah at 4:30 p. m. yesterday in two coaches—the Tivoli and the Guinesta—on the Pennsylvania road, and left at 6:30 for the convention city. Twenty-six delegates were on board, of whom fifteen were negroes and eleven white people. They were for Harrison almost to a man, and, incidentally, were also officeholders almost to a man.

W. P. Corbett of Macon, Ga., 25 years of age, who was appointed three years ago by President Harrison as United States Marshal of Southern Georgia, was one of the delegates from his State. He said: "I am solid for Harrison and will work hard for his nomination. We go to Minneapolis instructed for Harrison and we will stick to him. If Harrison should withdraw, Blaine would be our next choice."

A. E. Buck, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Georgia, also spoke strongly in favor of President Harrison as the strongest candidate in the eyes of the Southern Republicans.

M. J. Doyle, the son of the Postmaster at Savannah was also a member of the party. He had come along to boom the President who kept his father in office.

E. A. Angier, the Assistant District Attorney of Georgia, was also in the long list of Georgia officeholders who go to Minneapolis to work and vote for Harrison.

S. A. Darnell, United States District Attorney of Jasper, Ga., was enthusiastic in his advocacy of a second term for President Harrison. Said he: "Blaine withdrew positively once and I see no reason why we should not accept that as final. We know that Harrison is a good President because we have tried him. Blaine is an unknown quantity to us."

FOR MOORE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Tennessee Delegates Go to Minneapolis with a Full-Fledged Boom.

Surveyor of Customs H. A. Hasslock of Nashville, Tenn., delegate from the Sixth District, and Col. David Nunn, delegate-at-large from Tennessee, wended their way to Minneapolis yesterday morning, bearing with them a full-fledged, although minute, Vice-Presidential boom for William R. Moore of Memphis, Tenn. The new aspirant for political honors is a large wholesale dry-goods merchant of the Bluff City, is a stalwart Republican, and one who has never failed to preach his doctrine, even in that intensely Democratic neighborhood. Last fall he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Hasslock said he was instructed for Harrison, and he usually "bet on his dog until it was dead." But, nevertheless it took no mind-reader to perceive that he would "switch," if he could do so consistently. Col. Nunn had this to say:

"I left home a Harrison man. If Blaine says he is a candidate it will make some difference in the delegation. But he must say so."

Delegate J. C. Napair admitted that he was slipping away from his instructions, while L. D. Johnson avowed his loyalty to Blaine. G. O. Boyd, another Tennessee delegate, has done excellent proselyting among his fellow-delegates in the interests of the ex-Secretary of State.

FOR SILVER, THEN FOR BLAINE.

Representative Bartine of Nevada Gives His Views—A. G. Malloy Talks.

Representative Bartine of Nevada, wearing a white slouch hat and an air of reserve, leaned against a post in the Union Depot and listened to a noisy harangue between several colored and white delegates, who were fellow-passengers on the Washington train. Said he at length: "Nevada is first for silver and second for Blaine. Silver is everything with us, and though we are Blaine people out there even he cannot get our support unless we have assurance that he is right on the silver question. We would rather have a Democratic President, even, who is right on the silver question, than a Republican President who is not. It looks now as if Blaine would be nominated at Minneapolis."

A. G. Malloy of the Eleventh Texas District arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He is instructed, but he was wavering yesterday. "I expect I'll have to vote for Harrion," he said, "because that was the understanding. But I'm the original Texas Blaine man. I was the first man from Texas who ever voted for Mr. Blaine in a National convention. That was at Cincinnati in 1876."

While Mr. Malloy said he would vote for Harrison on the first ballot he expressed great admiration for the ex-Secretary of State, and admitted that he believed he would be nominated.

Her Second Husband Also Commits Suicide.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—William F. Clark, aged 32, committed suicide at the residence of James Lyttleton, ten miles north of this city, Friday night by taking morphine. Clark's wife had left him and he had been drinking heavily of late. His wife's former husband killed himself a few years ago by battering his brains out with a rock.

Half Fare to St. Paul and Minneapolis via Burlington Route.

Tickets will be sold June 2 to 6, inclusive, $11.50, for the round trip, good for return June 25. Regular trains daily at 6:10 and 11:20 p. m. A large number of extra trains every day. Particulars at ticket office, 211 Clark street.

REED ON BLAINE'S ACT

THE EX-SPEAKER THINKS HE DID JUST WHAT WAS PROPER.

He Says He Is of the Opinion That the Maine Man Will Be Nominated—Congressman Hitt Also for Blaine—He Predicts That He Will Win—Many Indiana Delegates Who Will Desert Harrison After the First Ballot and Will Vote for the Ex-Secretary of State.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed arrived in the city at 6:45 o'clock last evening in the private car of President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" road. There were in the party Mrs. Reed, Congressman R. R. Hitt and Mrs. Hitt, and Gov. Stewart of Vermont.

The car was cut off at Sixteenth street and switched around to the St. Paul track, when it was attached to the 8 o'clock train for Minneapolis. While the car was in the Union depot Mr. Reed said in reply to numerous questions:

"We have been through Virginia and on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, so that I haven't learned anything except what I have seen in the newspapers for two days. For that reason I can't speak so well of the situation."

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's resignation?"

"I think it was the proper thing for him to do just at this time. It was clearly the only thing to do."

"How about his letter?"

"That is a matter of ancient history now, is it not?"

"Is Mr. Blaine's resignation to be considered as a declaration that he is an out-and-out candidate?"

"I won't undertake to say that. Don't quote me as expressing opinion. I suppose Mr. Blaine is in the field and think he will probably be nominated."

"Which of the candidates is your choice?"

"I am for Blaine, but I am not a delegate. I should say now that Blaine and Harrison would be the only candidates before the convention. I haven't heard of any others."

"It has been said that you might be Temporary Chairman of the convention, Mr. Reed?"

"There is nothing in that. Not being a delegate it is not likely that I would be chosen. As to whther it is necessary that a Chairman should be a delegate, that is a point I have never looked up. But the precedents are against such a course, and the practice has become so well established as to amount to a law. I heard that Langston was to be Temporary Chairman two days ago. I couldn't tell who is to be the Permanent Chairman."

Congressman R. R. Hitt of Rockford when asked his preference said:

"I am not a delegate, but I am for the winner. I prefer Blaine. I think he did right in tendering his resignation at this time and under the circumstances. I think he is likely to be nominated."

Gov. Stewart of Vermont said: "It was certain by the proper thing for Mr. Blaine to resign when he did. He is my choice, though I am not a delegate, and I think his chances for the nomination are good."

FOR HARRISON THE FIRST BALLOT.

But After That Hoosiers Will Be Strong for Blaine.

A great many Hoosiers were in the city yesterday on their way to the Minneapolis convention. James W. Emison and T. H. Adams of the Vincennes district registered at the Sherman in the morning. They are enthusiastic Blaine men.

"When you are told that Indiana is very solid for Harrison don't you believe it," said Mr. Adams, who is proprietor of the Vincennes, Ind., *Daily Commercial*, and ex-member of the Indiana State Central committee. "We all admire Harrison, but we love Blaine more. Of course, the delegates are all instructed for Harrison, and will vote for him on the first ballot, but after that their obligation ceases, and predict you will see a break. I know personally a number of men who will not vote for Blaine first and last if they only dared. But they are afraid of ostracism."

"Explain yourself."

"Well, the Harrisonites for six months past in Indiana have acted as though it were impossible for one to be a Republican unless he supported Harrison's candidacy out and out. In this district, and State politics no Republican was admitted to Republican councils unless he was known as a true Harrison man. Why, last fall I attended a Blaine meeting at Indianapolis, out of curiosity, to see what was in the wind, and from that hour I was spotted, my footsteps dogged, and every move I made sent into headquarters. All the Federal officeholders attended the convention, and every effort was put forth in particular objection to that, if they had been less tyrannical. But it is the way of the administration—it must be Harrison or nobody. I am a Republican and will fight for the nominee, no matter who he is."

"The Harrison men say that the Blaine boom in Indiana died at the start."

"Don't you believe any such talk. It is only slumbering, and now that Blaine has resigned, the smoke will burst into a flame, and then into a volcanic eruption. The particular thing that stopped the Indiana Blaine boom was Blaine's February letter. Of course, when that letter was published, proceedings were stopped, and it was useless to go any further. Very properly Indiana should be for Harrison on the first ballot, but beyond that there will not be a solid vote. As for enthusiasm is concerned, there is more of it today for Blaine than for Harrison, for Blaine is the idol of the party. Why, one-half of the State Committee are for Blaine now, and several on the Executive Committee. There is Col. Tripp of North Vernon, an Executive Committeeman, who is the most rampant Blaine man you ever saw. The First District is almost solid for Blaine, and the Evansville Republicans are howling wild for him. The Evansville *Journal* supports him, and there are from sixty to seventy Republican newspapers in Indiana today for Blaine, including such towns as Richmond, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Union City, Kokomo, Delphi, Vincennes, Seymour, Washington, and so on."

"Could Blaine carry Indiana?"

"Without doubt, and by a larger majority than any other candidate, although we, as Republicans, believe Indiana can be carried by the nominee."

"Is there any disaffection so strong that it would lose Harrison any votes?"

"Probably not except in the Fort Wayne district. Harrison has made some serious mistakes in Indiana. He has a weakness for listening to the advice of those who toady to him, rather than following the plans and purposes of the organization. The chief error of Mr. Harrison has been lack of faith and confidence in his own organization and the men who compose it. Dudley and Huston were both turned down, and it has hurt us. But they are forgiving men and will forget it in the fight. However, the Blaine feeling in Indiana is stupendous, and there is no use hiding it. There is one thing particularly distasteful to the Indiana Blaineites, and that is the disposition of the Harrison men to read out of the party councils every man who is not for Harrison's renomination. Never before have I heard that it was mutiny to hold an honest difference of opinion, and I am for Blaine until some other man is nominated. Remember, too, that because thousands of us Indiana Republicans are for Blaine is no sign that we are kickers or soreheads, the Indianapolis *Journal* to the contrary notwithstanding."

DISAPPOINTED, BUT LIKE BLAINE.

Various Southern Delegates to the Convention Express Their Views Freely.

Sam P. Hurst, a colored alternate-at-large of the contesting delegation from Mississippi, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "I am for Harrison," he said, "but I don't believe the other delegates will be, since Mr. Blaine's resignation has been sent in and accepted. They were Blaine men originally, regarding him as being out of the race, but now they figure it that he is a candidate. There is a good deal of feeling against the President amongst the colored people of Mississippi, chiefly on account of the way he treated them in matters connected with the World's Fair. They do not think they got enough. And then you'll find the officeholding contingent getting under the shade at the first show of superior strength."

H. H. Blunt of New Orleans, one of the colored delegates-at-large of the Leonard faction, hurried through the city. He said his faction would get the seats from the Warmoth crowd and that Mr. Blaine would undoubtedly profit thereby.

J. H. Ostendorff, delegate from the Seventh District, South Carolina, did not care to express his views until he reached Minneapolis and could see which way the land was going to slide.

J. H. Perdu, delegate from the Second District of Alabama, said that he was instructed for Harrison, but since the convention things had so changed he might cast his vote for Blaine. Fred E. Collins of Summit, Miss., still remains an unreconstructed Harrison man notwithstanding the revulsion of opinion in the delegation from his State. He said yesterday:

"I am for Harrison. He has discharged the duties of his high office in the spirit of lofty patriotism and with close regard for the rights of all the people. The country has prospered under his administration and the business interests are adjusted to his policy. If Harrison is again made the standard-bearer success is assured. A different ticket might put the election in doubt. I have great admiration for Mr. Blaine, but Lincoln said 'it would not do to swap horses in the middle of a stream,' and the remark has a remarkable adaptation to the case."

Charles E. Coleman, who represents the Third Georgia District, is a stanch Blaine man and he is looking forward to the Maine statesman's nomination on the first ballot. Out of Georgia's twenty-six delegates several were instructed for Harrison, because it was generally believed that Blaine would not permit his name to be used. Blaine, however, he said, was the people's choice, and his nomination was beyond the shadow of a doubt. The second place on the ticket could be creditably filled by any of the three men who had been suggested for it.

OHIO, TEXAS, AND TENNESSEE.

These and Other States Represented on One Train—Many Opinions Expressed.

A long train bearing the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland, 300 strong, and a number of delegates and politicians from various States, reached the city last night over the Pennsylvania railroad. The company was in charge of M. E. Gaul, City Passenger Agent of the road at Cleveland.

Among those on board were ex-Lieut. Gov. Hart of Ohio, Col. C. W. Wilcox of the *Penny Press*, Cleveland; F. C. Beyer of the Cleveland *Leader*, D. H. Moser, T. F. McConnell, John Reeves, Webb C. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes; W. W. Crawford, James Maher, Col. Fogg, the author; J. B. Wait, Ald. Chard, O. C. Ringold, cashier at the custom-house; Flem. Bates, H. S. Fowler, W. S. Pushow, S. Bodwell, W. S. Hanna, delegate; Fred Meyers, W. E. Deming, Charles Black, M. Tucker, all of Cleveland.

George W. Winsted, Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee; J. W. Brown, United States Marshal of Tennessee; Dr. W. R. Cisna, surgeon of the Pennsylvania railway system; L. E. Heth, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Little Rock and Memphis railway; Delegates W. F. Poston, E. E. Bell, S. W. Hawkins, J. C. Daugherty, J. T. Settle, Gen. W. J. Smith of Texas, Louis Altheimer, delegate-at-large of Arkansas; W. G. Hurlbert, the steel manufacturer of Niles, O.; H. M. Flower, President of the Cleveland Tippecanoe club.

A vote was taken of the Tippecanoe club, resulting: Blaine, 36; McKinley, 36; Harrison, 24; Reed, 23; Sherman, 18.

Ex-Gov. Hart said: "Blaine is really the favorite with our people, although delegates will lean toward Harrison because Blaine was so late in the race. We are, however, for the nominee. McKinley is probably the strongest man with those on our train."

Col. W. Perry Fogg said: "We are for Blaine, the greatest man in the country. He can carry the German vote; Harrison cannot."

George W. Winsted, candidate for Governor of Tennessee, said: "We are for the nominee and believe Blaine will be the man."

J. W. Brown said: "Our people are instructed for Harrison. His administration has been good. We favor his renomination."

Louis Altheimer, delegate-at-large of Arkansas—"We were instructed for Harrison. We will stick to him."

Sixteen delegates from Tennessee were on the train. They said they were instructed for Harrison and would probably stay by him.

Delegate David Williams of San Antonio, Tex., said: "Harrison is my choice."

Two cars came in on the Pennsylvania road at 10 o'clock with the Washington Republican club, bearing four banners on the sides of the coaches. Among those on these cars were H. E. Hoard, Congressman Johnston of North Dakota, Dan Ramie, H. J. Shoemaker of the Second Controller's office; Capt. Cobaugh, Chief Watchman in the Treasury; Delegate A. M. Hughes of Tennessee, Gen. A. Rutherford, delegate from Tennessee; Delegate John Asbury of Virginia; A. A. Taylor of Tennessee.

A. A. Taylor was the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee against his brother, Robert L. Taylor, the Democrat who is now Governor. Mr. Taylor said: "There's lots of Blaine men down in our country. We are for the nominee. I do not believe in State's like ours, which never carries the election, trying to dictate terms to the heavy Republican States of the North."

The Republican club of Beaver County, Pa. (Quay's county), reached Chicago at 11 o'clock last night. They are all Blaine men. Huge pictures of Blaine were on either side of the coach. Mr. Cunningham of the company of thirty said: "Blaine is our choice, first, last, and all the time. We have no second choice. We believe Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot."

THEY ARE FRIENDLY TO HARRISON.

Colored Delegates from Georgia Discuss the Political Situation.

One of the men in the Georgia delegation was a little short colored man clad in white hat and linen duster whom everybody called "Colonel." He was W. A. Pledger of Georgia, State delegate-at-large and editor of the *Georgia News*. Mr. Pledger, who, by the way, is a chronic officeholder or office-seeker, said:

"Harrson has done everything he could to fulfill the promises made in 1888. I am not instructed, but I will vote for Harrison. I have held government office almost continuously for the last sixteen years, but I am living more for my newspaper and the good I can do with it than for anything else. There is a great work to be done in Georgia. My people are not allowed the most sacred right of citizenship accorded to them by the Constitution of the United States. All through the State the votes are not counted and in Lincoln, Putnam, and Wilkes Counties they are not even permitted to vote. The result is that any yellow dog can carry the State on the Democratic ticket."

J. W. Jones, also a colored man and delegate from the Eighth District of Georgia, subscribed to all that "Col." Pledger had said.

S. W. Scott of Chicago, who dubs himself "Scotty, the unbleached American citizen," took pains to assure a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that Col. Pledger had the strongest support for the position of Temporary Chairman of the convention of any man south of Mason and Dixon's line, black or white. He also claimed that Pledger had defeated Lynch for that honor at the Chicago convention eight years ago, but that a willful error in the count had robbed him of the position.

The Rev. W. H. Stiles, a negro preacher of Savannah, is a delegate from the First District of Georgia. He said: "My vote depends on circumstances. I am not instructed, though the State convention which made the choice of delegates was strongly in favor of Harrison. Blaine was then understood to be out of the field, but now that he has entered it again many of the delegates who were not explicitly instructed will vote for him. I consider Harrison one of the best Presidents we have had since Gen. Grant held that office."

FRED DOUGLASS FOR HARRISON.

Blaine's Resignation Will Not Affect the Colored Statesman's Allegiance.

Fred Douglass, who has enjoyed the privileges of the political orchard under Mr. Harrison, passed through the city yesterday in the interest of President Harrison and his renomination. As he sat and chatted he presented a striking picture. Though advanced in years and with his snow white hair flowing down his shoulders his form is erect and manly.

Speaking of Blaine's resignation from the Cabinet he said:

"I heard it first in Washington just before boarding the train. Gen. Sypher ran up to me and said: 'Blaine has resigned from the Cabinet and the President has accepted his resignation. It is all over with us. Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot.'

"At first I did not give the story much credence.

"It is a great surprise, and complicates the problem of both the nomination and election. But I have abiding faith in the wisdom of the convention. It will view the question from the broad party and patriotic standpoint. The American people are excitable but thoughtful. In our last National convention at Chicago there was much shouting and hurrahing for this candidate and for that; but when the time came for the final choice the convention took the course which at the time seemed most likely to secure success. The election of Harrison showed its wisdom. What that convention did I believe this convention will do. The resignation of Mr. Blaine will make no difference in my actions. I am for Mr. Harrison, not only because I believe in him as a man, but also because I believe that his nomination is the best that can be made on party grounds. He is a man free from tricks and surprises. I am for him not only as a party man but as a man identified with the Republicans of the South.

"As against Mr. Blaine President Harrison has the advantage of being less acceptable to the old 'master' class and more acceptable to the emancipated class. Southern Democrats have all along recommended Blaine to the Republican party. If for one do not accept their advice or their recommendations. Of course Blaine has the right to change his mind and become a candidate in the face of his declaration he would not do so. But whoever is nominated the Republican party will go into the fight in downright earnestness. If the Democrats expect to see a split in our ranks they will be disappointed.

"Blaine's real motive in resigning is transparent. It was done so he could place himself in trim for nomination. Otherwise it would be singular that the affairs of his department should suddenly come into such good shape that he could leave them the Saturday preceding the Minneapolis convention. I have no doubt also that this resignation indicates bad blood between Blaine and the President. Blaine is a man of surprises. Some days he surprises us by doing something great and good and grand, and on others by resorting to tactics not so commendable.

"To my mind his chances of nomination would have been better if he had not resigned from the Cabinet. Then if nominated he could have made it appear that he was forced to accept the nomination because of the unanimity with which it was tendered.

"But in spite of this contest the country is safe. The only thing that I yet feel anxious about is that the Constitution and laws regarding the right of suffrage should be better obeyed, especially in the South, than they are now."

MARYLAND DELEGATES ARRIVE.

With Delaware Republicans They Reach Chicago Four Hours Late.

Four hours behind time on account of washouts in Ohio, the special train of seven coaches bearing the Maryland delegates and their escorts, the Young Mens' Republican club of Baltimore, arrived at the Northwestern depot at 10 o'clock last night. Besides the Maryland people one coach contained the complete Delaware delegation.

It was a Harrison crowd throughout. Until near this city a coach containing the Pennsylvania delegation, all officeholders and all enthusiastic Blaine men, was part of the train. Just before reaching here this car was switched off and sent on to Minneapolis.

The train was bedecked with banners bearing the name of the club and delegations, and when it stopped at the depot the crowd formed in double file and marched to the dining-room singing the refrain: "Rah! Rah! Rah! Can! Can! Can! Maryland, Maryland, Young Republicans."

They were officered as follows: W. W. Johnson, President; Frank Supplee, Marshal; C. J. Taylor, Adjutant; F. R. Strobridge, Chief of Staff, and C. M. Eakle, Quartermaster.

The uniforms were white hats, linen dusters, flag umbrellas, and for night marching the men have along the new McKinley cap, with American tin bands and visors. This is the aristocratic Republican club

TALKED WITH BLAINE

"ANDY" GLEASON'S INFERENCE FROM AN INTERVIEW.

He Won't Tell Just What the Maine Man Said, but Gleason Declares That He Wired Minneapolis Friends That Blaine Would Accept if Nominated Just After the Two Got Through Talking—Washington People Said to Be Against Harrison's Nomination.

Andrew Gleason of Washington, D. C., known to the irreverent about the National Capital as "Andy Gleason the Blaineite," was one of the centers of attraction about the Union Depot yesterday afternoon. A ruffled beaver hat and a superannuated linen duster that had seen every National convention since 1872 did not serve to decrease his conspicuousness, but Mr. Gleason owed the attention he created to an entirely different cause. By the Washington and Pennsylvania people his opinions on the present situation and the outcome of the convention are considered authority. He is one of the two alternates-at-large on the contesting delegation from Washington.

"I saw Mr. Blaine last Friday and had a good talk with him. I won't tell you what he said, but I drew some pretty straight conclusions, for I went right down to the telegraph office and sent word to my friends up in Minneapolis that if he were nominated by the convention he would accept."

"How is the sentiment in Washington?"

"The only way to answer that question is to describe the enthusiasm that was stirred up in the city by Mr. Blaine's resignation. The news came out just before I left Washington. The news spread like lightning. The corners and the hotel corridors were crowded with people, who yelled themselves hoarse in their approbation of the Secretary's action. It was Blaine, Blaine, Blaine, from one end of the city to the other. Work in the departments was entirely suspended and everybody turned out to rejoice in what was universally considered the certain nomination and election of the Maine Statesman.

Are Against Harrison.

"Washington people are against Harrison's renomination. As proof of the fact, we held our convention for the election of delegates, the first of all in the country. Out of twenty-two delegates selected by the primaries to name the District delegates the office-holders only elected two. The Harrison people help out the promises of office in the District, and Douglas, the Commissioner of the District, made Chairman Davis of the Republican committee the Superintendent of Streets, probably for influencing Republicans toward the administration. How well he succeeded is shown by the complexion of our two delegates-at-large. Perry Carson and myself are for Blaine—first, last, and all the time.

"Under date of May 25 I received a telegram from James Gordon Bennett, the owner of the New York *Herald*, asking how our delegates stand. Here is the answer I sent him and it just covers the case:

"We're for Blaine and reciprocity. The platform at Minneapolis will take care of the money and the tariff and Blaine will stand by the platform.

"I've been in every convention since 1872 and I have always been for Blaine. I want a single term of eight years. The reason I want a single term is because Harrison has used his whole administration for his reelection, and such things don't go with me."

Instructed for Blaine.

Gen. Henry H. Bingham of Philadelphia, a Congressman from the First Pennsylvania District and one of its representatives at the Minneapolis convention, was a passenger on the Washington special train. He said:

"We held our convention three months ago and the ten delegates from Philadelphia were instructed for Blaine. Only one district in the entire State instructed for Harrison. I have felt all along that Mr. Blaine was the man and now that he is out of the Cabinet and in the race I am sure of his nomination. His action will have the effect of bringing to his support all the wavering votes. As it was a week ago, Pennsylvania was about equally divided. As it is today fifty-five votes out of our delegation of sixty-four are solid for Blaine and nothing will turn them from their purpose. That, at least, is my diagnosis of the case. I have been five conventions as a delegate, and I was for Blaine in '76. In '84 I was an Arthur man, but now I am back to Blaine again."

Col. W. P. Canaday, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is a firm Blaine man because he believes Blaine is the candidate of the people and the greatest man of the continent and the times. He is going to the convention in Mr. Blaine's interest and he expects to see his favorite nominated on the first ballot.

Gen. Edgar Allen of Richmond, Va., delegate from the Third District of his State, is traveling with the Washington crowd.

"Personally, I am for Harrison, for I like his administration," he said. "Here, however, I am at variance with the remainder of our delegation. The rest would also have favored Mr. Harrison but for his bungling in recognizing Col. Brady and Gen. Groner and other kickers in the Republican party of our State as the custodians of the administration. In our State the Federal officeholders control the political situation and turn it to the support of the administration. As between Jackson and Van Buren, you know they favor the Van Buren of the administration. This year, however, the situation is slightly changed, for Harrison's indiscretions have alienated many men who would otherwise be his friends. Such a state of affairs points to Blaine as the choice of the people."

How Harrison Lost Votes.

The Hon. Edmund Waddill Jr. of Richmond, Gen. Allen's co-delegate from the Third District, accorded with his companion's views, and admitted that Harrison's bungling work in Virginia had cost him votes and friends.

Judge John G. Long of St. Augustine, delegate-at-large from Florida, passed through the city yesterday afternoon with the Washington delegation.

"There are eight members in our delegation," he said, "and we consider Florida's indorsement of the present administration as an instruction for us to vote to have Mr. Harrison continue it a second term. Therefore we will vote for Mr. Harrison as long as he continues to have any show in the convention. Blaine, of course, is our second choice. To tell you the truth, we all, in our State, considered Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Clarkson as final. As long as we are supporting Mr. Harrison, it would be injudicious for me to argue in favor of a one term plank in the Republican platform, but I will admit that public sentiment in favor of such movement is growing throughout the South every day.

"I am expecting that the Minneapolis convention will be the scene of the fiercest struggle in the history of Republican conventions. In 1884 I was a delegate to the Chicago convention from Florida, and at that time I favored Mr. Blaine."

Ald. McGarey, the godfather of the McGarey club of Pittsburg and the man for whom 150 residents of the Smoky City wear the purple badge of allegiance, is on his way to Minneapolis to do all that one who is not a delegate can do to gain for Mr. Blaine the Presidential nomination.

Pennsylvania for Blaine.

"Western Pennsylvania is almost unanimous for Blaine, and Harrison won't stand a ghost of a chance after Blaine's name is mentioned," he said. "The resignation from the Cabinet did not change the situation at all as far as we are concerned. It only simplified matters. The nomination would have been forced upon Blaine had he written another letter of declination. An overwhelming majority of 65,000,000 of people would had joined in a single voice and would have forced the nomination upon him.

"They talk about the Pennsylvania delegation being evenly divided. I am convinced and I have it from excellent authority that sixty out of the sixty-six votes coming from our State will be cast unconditionally for Mr. Blaine.

"In our part of the State, the sentiment is strong for a single term. The position of President of the United States is the highest honor that the world can confer upon a man and every one should be given a chance to gain it. If Mr. Harrison is elected for two terms he will be robbing some one of the greatest honor known to mankind. However, there is no danger. Mr. Blaine will be the next man honored."

TWO M'MILLANS BECAME MIXED.

Buffalo Delegation Surprised When It Sees a Copy of "The Sunday Tribune."

Ex-State Senator Daniel H. McMillan of New York, with the Buffalo delegation, left last evening for the convention. Before he got out of town he was almost convinced that instead of buttoning ninety-eight pounds' weight under his immaculate Prince Albert coat he had suddenly become the possessor of 210 pounds of avoirdupois. THE TRIBUNE only aided in adding to his mystification, but in its error it revealed the cause of all the ex-State Senator's trouble. It printed a likeness of the Michigan United States Senator, James McMillan, under the name D. H. McMillan, and in connection with an interview from the pleasant New York attorney. James McMillan left the city in time to avoid the confusion, leaving the Buffalo delegation to wonder whether it was the Chicago climate or Blaine's letter of resignation from the Cabinet that aided in suddenly placing an extra hundred pounds of flesh on the Buffalo man's slight but sturdy frame.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Commodore William Wallace Hunter—He Turned Over Federal Property.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—[Special.]—Commodore William Wallace Hunter of the Confederate States navy died yesterday in his 90th year.

[He was, next to Rear-Admiral Selfridge, the oldest living officer of the old navy. He received his first commission from President Monroe in 1822. He built the first iron ship ever used in the navy. When the war broke out he was at sea in command of a man-of-war. Resisting all appeals to turn it over to the Confederacy he took it into the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He obtained receipts for everything he was responsible for, then resigned his commission, and took service under the Confederate Government. He had been for several years an incumbent of the Harbormaster's office.]

Death of James Fitzpatrick.

James Fitzpatrick, a brother of Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Police Department, died at his home, No. 521 West Polk street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered a month ago. He formerly lived in Springfield. Since his residence here he has been a special agent for the Illinois Central railroad. He was 42 years of age, and leaves a widow and four children. The funeral will take place at Mount Olivet at noon tomorrow.

Death of Joseph Sears.

OREGON, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Joseph Sears, Master in Chancery for this county and a leading lawyer, died today from paralysis. He was in good health until Saturday noon, when he fell on the street and was carried home unconscious. He was 67 years old.

Memorial Service for F. O. White.

AURORA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Memorial services were held in the opera-house this afternoon for F. O. White.

NEW SCHEME TO TAX CORPORATIONS.

New York Thinks It Can Largely Increase Its Income.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—Attorney-General Rosendale has written an opinion, which, if sustained, will increase the taxes upon gross earnings annually paid into the State Treasury by railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, and similar transportation corporations doing business in this State from $300,000 to $600,000.

The opinion was in answer to an inquiry of State Controller Campbell as to his right to impose upon the corporate franchise and business in this State a tax of five-tenths of 1 per cent on the earnings derived by such corporation's business of an inter-State character, as well as upon earnings derived from the transportation of persons, property, etc., begun and ended within this State. The Controller was of the opinion that such earnings for inter-State transportation as may be received for that part of the transportation within the State could be regarded by him in making up the amount of gross earnings on which to estimate the annual tax referred to.

The Attorney-General sustains the position taken by Mr. Campbell in an exhaustive opinion, and under the construction of the law the amount of annual taxes to be paid into the State Treasury by the corporations affected will be nearly doubled. The express companies have agreed to abide by the decision, but the railroad corporations have so far failed to accept this construction and will undoubtedly contest the matter in the courts, as they have heretofore rebelled against such a construction of the law.

HUNTINGTON WILL HAVE LITTLE TO SAY.

He Likely Could Not Prevent a Sale of Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 5.—[Special.]—Maj. J. M. Edwards, Vice-President of the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railway company, today confirmed the statement sent out from New York last night that the Illinois Central railway company had called a meeting of the stockholders for June 18 to consider the policy of purchasing the Valley route. When Mr. Huntington was in Memphis not long ago he said that he had no intention of selling the road, that he considered it a most valuable property, and that it was increasing in value every year. Mr. Huntington, however, has not by any means the control over the disposal of the road. While Mr. Huntington and his chief partners, Leland Stanford and Mr. Crocker, own 60 per cent of the stock, Mr. Huntington owns only 15 per cent personally. It is understood that both Stanford and Crocker are heartily in favor of getting rid of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas so that they may attend more closely to their great interests west of the Mississippi represented mainly by the Southern Pacific road. The proposed change would make Memphis the central point of an immense trunk line extending from Chicago to New Orleans, inasmuch as gaining control of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas would immediately be followed by the construction of the Memphis and Clinton line.

WEST POINT BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Last Words of the Chaplain to Cadet Graduates—Examinations Not Ended.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5.—[Special.]—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." These words, the fifth verse of the fifth chapter of St. Matthew, formed the text of this morning's sermon to the cadets of the United States Military Academy. The preacher was Chaplain Postlethwaite, and the services were in the chapel. The edifice was well filled, the cadets in full uniform occupying front seats. The services were according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the singing by a choir of cadets and ladies was excellent. The preacher spoke of meekness as being a characteristic of the true soldier. He said the word was often misrepresented to mean weakness.

At the close of the baccalaureate sermon the Chaplain addressed the members of the graduating class for the last time, the sixty-two embryo officers standing. He said they would find that the chief point was to make the men obey orders willingly. Tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock the school of troopers will be exemplified in the dining hall. It has already been demonstrated that Cadet James B. Cavanagh of the new State of Washington has retained his standing, and will graduate at the head of his class. The examination will be continued tomorrow morning.

THE COUNTY RECORDER IS MISSING.

He Left Stockton, Cal., and $100,000 Indebtedness and Forged Notes.

STOCKTON, Cal., June 5.—County Recorder J. F. Moseley has been missing since last Wednesday. He owes about $100,000, most of which is unsecured. Moseley has been a large speculator in land and gave notes in payment. Nine forged notes given by him have been discovered, aggregating over $60,000; six notes aggregating $40,500, signed by W. S. Hickey, and three notes amounting to $21,000, signed by A. H. McBride. Both men pronounced the signatures forgeries.

Mrs. Harrison's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Mrs. Harrison's condition continues to improve. Her chief trouble at this time is insomnia, superinduced by nervous prostration, and this is being gradually overcome. No arrangements have yet been made for her removal. When she is removed it will be to some inland place, where there will be no danger of a recurrence of the bronchial troubles, which would be sure to reappear were she removed to the sea shore.

Queer Facts About Gold.

A cubic inch of gold is worth in round numbers, $210; a cubic foot, $362,380; and a cubic yard, $9,767,762—this on the basis of $18 per ounce. At the beginning of the Christian era there was $427,000,000 of gold in the world, but at the time of the discovery of America the total of the world's gold supply had been reduced to $57,000,000. The amount of gold now in use is estimated as being worth $10,000,000,000.

MARQUETTE BOYS GO.

THEY LEAVE FOR MINNEAPOLIS IN A SUMPTUOUS SPECIAL.

A. W. Pulver, Delegate from the Fourth District, Is Wagering That the Non-Committal Club Will Be Shouting for Blaine Before It Is Out of Illinois—Gov. Bulkeley's Reception in Northwestern Private Car No. 401—Names of the Marquette Club Boys on Board.

A big crowd assembled at the Northwestern depot to see the Marquette club off at 6:20 last night. The members were filled with suppressed enthusiasm which is bound to make Minneapolis ring. The Marquettes were non-committal in their talk, but A. W. Pulver, delegate from the Fourth District, was wagering that they would be shouting themselves hoarse for Blaine before they reached Elgin. Many of the members nodded an assent.

Shortly before the train started Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut held an impromptu reception in private car No. 401 belonging to the directors of the Northwestern and devoted by them to the club and its friends. Everybody went in to shake the Governor's hand. He said he did not care to talk about who the nominee would be, but he would say that the Connecticut delegation was thoroughly tinctured with Blaine sentiment. The Governor was assisted in receiving by Allan W. Page, Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. He is a strong Blaine man. At the close of the reception the Marquette boys gave a cheer for Gov. Bulkeley as the Connecticut man left for his own train standing near by.

The club's train steamed out of the Northwestern depot promptly at 6:20 while the big crowd on the platform waved their hands. There wasn't much shouting, but it looked as if the Marquette boys had a big lot of sentiment bottled up for somebody and Pulver said it meant Blaine.

Makeup of the Club's Train.

The train was made up of four sleepers, a diner, and a private car. They were all magnificent. John S. Barrows, City Passenger Agent of the Northwestern, insisted on selecting the road's best rolling stock for the boys. Probably no commissary car has rolled out of Chicago more heavily loaded with the luxuries of a pampered existence. The car is stocked to furnish the club with three meals a day until next Friday. The crew included three cooks and half a dozen waiters, and they, by the way, talked Blaine and Blaine only to the time the train pulled out.

The flower of the club was aboard the train. From the back platform, Mayor Washburne, Sam B. Raymond, and George S. Willits, candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, waved a farewell to the crowd at the depot. With them in the car were J. K. Armsby, Chester M. Dawes, and W. W. Tracy of Springfield. In the cars forward were some passengers who would be hard to beat when it comes to practical politics. Among them were ex-Ald. Arthur Dixon, Collector Chris. Mamer, Charles Catlin, cashier in the Postoffice; Henry Wulf, and Judge Otis. Stephen A. Douglas had a lower berth in car No. 2; so did J. S. Barrows and George Crawford.

Handy Tosses Up a Nickel.

Of course Moses P. Handy was along. He went with the Marquette club to Minneapolis only because the nickel he tossed up to determine which of a dozen invitations he would accept came down that way. Mr. Handy has a special mission to perform at the convention. He proposes to urge that a resolution be adopted calling on Congress to act favorably upon the World's Fair appropriation bill.

F. J. V. Skiff was on the train, too. He went along to help.

The Other Passengers.

Other passengers were:

H. M. Fuller, E. A. Falkins, David J. Revell, A. H. Chetlain, W. E. Paulsen, F. P. Roach, J. T. Webber, H. B. Wickersham, F. A. Smith, M. V. Brady, S. A. Goldy, John B. Frohim, John W. Turner, George D. Belsey, Albert Hahne, T. W. Ritchie, Frederick Busse, Henry Severin, William E. Rhodes, John V. McAdams, Henry L. Turner, E. B. Gould, J. S. Flannery, J. E. Rogers, Dr. J. Armstrong, John L. Miller, W. H. Johnson, C. U. Gordon, Orlando Briggs, Perry A. Hull, John R. Ellery, Alexander H. Revell, Charles Kirk, T. Vandercook, George Anthony, Ernest Morrison; Charles Murray, Albert F. White, A. Tift; and Messrs. Warneky, Whitehead, Atkinson, Burbridge, Weddol, Jones, Furthman, Umbdenstock, Knight, Harpel, Brown, Eggleston, Bacon, and Ham.

The fact that the Marquette Club goes "half-and-half" and ready to cheer for the nominee is regarded by the Blaine men as a great victory. When the trip was planned the club expected, of course, to shout for Harrison. This was when Blaine was supposed to be out of the race. But as soon as the Blaine boom sprang into being his supporters insisted upon having a show and so warm was their enthusiasm that it was decided to call it a "stand off" even though Harrison's opening speech in the campaign of 1888 was given in Chicago under the club's auspices, and though the President was an associate member of the club.

For the Nominee.

The club is now so evenly divided that its pet song, written for the occasion, runs as follows:

You hear us, you hear us; the Marquette Club's own boys:
We'll have 'em, we'll do 'em, in Chicago, Illinois.
You hear us, you hear us; we'll make the welkin ring:
From now until November next for (the nominee) we'll sing.

Nevertheless, one of the members who was among the last to board the train said:

"There'll be about ten workers for Harrison and the rest of us will throw off all reserve and 'whoop it up' for Blaine."

The club's headquarters in Minneapolis are opposite the West Hotel, and the boys mean business.

After the convention the Marquette club is to amalgamate with the Lincoln and Grant clubs in a great ratification meeting to be held at Central Music Hall. Among the speakers will be J. Sloat Fassett, Thomas B. Reed, Chauncey M. Depew, and James S. Clarkson.

DOZENS OF CHILDREN BADLY INJURED.

A Cyclone Demolished Much of McCook, Neb.—Congregational Church Destroyed.

McCOOK, Neb., June 5.—[Special.]—A terrific cyclone visited the city yesterday afternoon The day was bright with no indication of an atmospheric disturbance when suddenly a funnel-shaped cloud appeared and in a moment the air was darkened by flying débris. The Congregational Church, in which 200 children were rehearsing their Sunday program, was first destroyed. It collapsed with all the children in the second story. The entire city turned out, assisted by the police and fire department. No fatalities occurred but dozens of children were taken out with broken limbs and maimed for life. The damage is enormous but has not been detailed, yet many houses were destroyed.

FIGHT FOR THE BIERKE-OEST MINE.

A Jury at Silver City Disagreed—Armed Men Now in Possession.

DAYTON, Nev., June 5.—[Special.]—The Monarch mine in Silver City is garrisoned today by gun brigades as the result of the disagreement of a jury in the United States Court at Carson. The suit was between Fred Bierke of the Bierke-Oest mine and George Foote of Silver City. The jury was discharged yesterday and the litigants at once made a rush for the mine to gain possession. The Bierke gun fighters have the hoisting works and the Foote crowd hold the lower tunnel. State Treasurer Egan has now filed a claim to the ground and the workings. The mine is one of the most valuable in this part of the State. The outcome of the dispute is in serious doubt.

NO INDIANS' MONEY WAS TAKEN.

It Is Now Reported That the Daltons Got $600 Instead of $60,000.

ELRENS, Ok., June 5.—[Special.]—Agent Ashley of the Darlington Agency says that the Daltons did not get over $600 in holding up the Santa Fé train at Red Rock Wednesday night. He said he had his information from an inside Santa Fé source. The report that the robbers secured $60,000 Indian annuity money was purely a fiction.

Where to Look for Her.

He—"I'm looking for a girl who can bake a cake, a loaf of bread, or cook a meal; one who isn't afraid to sew a button on, or soil her hands in a little housework."

She—"I should strongly advise you to try an intelligence office, Mr. Closeleigh."—*Life.*

FETES PASS OVER QUIETLY.

No Disorder and French and Russian Flags Fly Side by Side.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NANCY, June 5.—If Europe had its eyes fixed today on Nancy with the expectation of some great and stirring incident transpiring Europe must now be feeling rather disappointed. The fêtes about which there has been some newspaper excitement so far have passed off without mishaps, with no untimely demonstration, no disturbances, no pretext for international collisions. The black and yellow colors of Russia have waved from scores of windows along with the French tricolor and no one has protested. We have been duly dined and toasted, while the curious costumes of the Czechs and the gowns and trenchers of Cambridge and Dublin men have startled the natives.

The coming of President Carnot has aroused the anticipated enthusiasm, and the marching of the troops in the Place Stanislaus, although interrupted by a tremendous downpour of rain, has set every Gallic heart to beating with patriotic pride and enthusiasm which no rain could dampen. The rain which poured down off and on during the day did not dampen the fervor of the crowds that have thronged the streets.

Since sunrise the ancient capital of Lorraine has worn a joyous look with its myriad of fluttering flags, festoons of evergreen, and triumphal arches. At this hour (7 p. m.) the streets are bright with gas and lanterns while thousands of French students in flat velvet caps are parading the streets, singing patriotic songs, and plainly bent on making things lively toward midnight. But there is no disorder and little except the student element to distinguish the festival from any other local jubilation

Europe may sleep peacefully tonight. One of the most opportune among many inscriptions noticed on the houses was: "Faites Nous des Hommes Nous Vous Frenous de Soldats." On the whole allusions of the burning kind are conspicuously absent. The fête is so far more athletic and academic than political. The most umbrageous Teuton would find it hard to take offense at the events of the day. The lesson of the fête may be summed up in the motto of the French gymnastic societies: "Courage, patriotism, morality."

The general illumination is now commencing, but promises to be sadly marred by rain.

At Bar-le-Duc the President was waited upon by the Bishop of Verdun, who in a speech declared himself and all the priests in his diocese loyal adherents of the republican form of government. The President, replying, said he believed all the clergy shared the sentiments expressed by the Bishop and accepted the republican government.

The President was the recipient of numerous addresses and bouquets in the towns through which he passed on his way here. Premier Loubet, M. Develle, the Minister of Agriculture; Gen. Brugere, and the Presidential aides accompany him.

The students' fraternal banquets and speeches and their gala performance at the theater, which last was graced with the presence of M. Carnot, were all marked with enthusiasm, but in a good-humored moderation.

ANCIENT AND FISHLIKE.

A Curious Collection Being Prepared for the National Museum.

Washington *Star:* A collection of the oldest fishes of the world is being prepared for exhibition at the National Museum, Washington. They were dug out of the rocks recently at Cañon City, Colo. Great scientific interest has been aroused by the discovery, because they are thousands of years more ancient than any creatures with backbones ever found before. They come from the sedimentary deposits laid down by water in the distant epoch called the silurian. No vertebrate animal had been obtained previously below the upper silurian. These are from the lower silurian, and some notion of the difference of time may be got from the fact that the two "horizons" are separated in the Appalachian region by 20,000 feet of sediment.

Where these fishes were found was once a sand beach on the western shore of a vast interior sea, which extended eastward from the Rocky Mountains, and covered a large part of the continent. Geologists wandering through that region so prolific of treasures in the shape of fossils, came upon the deposits accidentally. The line of the ancient beach is still visible, although it is overlaid by sedimentary rocks of subsequent formation.

They made excavations with pickax and blast, getting out a great quantity of material, which was brought to Washington. Thirty millions of years have perhaps elapsed since the creatures thus dug out were living. It must have been a strange world in which they had their being so far back in the night of time. Even the reptiles which flourished and attained such gigantic dimensions at a later period did not yet exist. The only vertebrates were fishes.

These fishes of the lower silurian were all small—the diminutive types of the great fishes which swimmed in the waters during a later period, which has been called the age of fishes. They were clad in armor, being covered with plates of bone instead of scales. Their skeletons were composed wholly of cartilege, like those of the shark of today, which themselves represent an enormously ancient finny pattern. Under the microscope it is possible to see the structure of the bone which composed the plates. In similar armor was the huge and ferocious dinichthys, as well as other marine monsters of a subsequent epoch, dressed.

FRESHMEN'S "TRIG CREMATION."

One Thousand People Witness the Exercises on the Lake Shore at Evanston.

The Freshman class of Northwestern University held their annual "Trig Cremation" exercises Saturday night on the lake shore at the foot of Davis street, Evanston.

The class planned a boat-ride and a picnic for the afternoon, but the intense fog on the lake prevented it. Failing in this the members went to the Woman's College at 6 p. m., and enjoyed a feast in the chapel, followed by an interesting program, the President, Bert Emmett, presiding.

At 8:30 the class adjourned to the lake shore, where 1,000 people assembled to witness the unique custom of burying Trig in Lake Michigan.

The order of exercises as printed on the program was as follows:

Arrival of the bier.
Remarks by the parson.
Song, "Old Baron 'Napier' Lies a Moldering in the Grave."
Poem by Miss Ethelyn Emery.
Responsive reading, congregation alternating with the parson.
Oration by H. G. Winchell. Song, "Solemnly Survey the Bier." Consigning of bier to waves.
Doxology, which ran as follows:
Lift up your voices, O! my class,
And open up your throats of brass,
For we have conquered our great foe,
And Freshman Trig has gone below
Benedicaon—"May the peace which passeth the understanding of ye who have sat under Prof. Moore, and which falleth on the soul like the anecdotes of Prof. Kellogg on the ear go with ye, while the sines and cosines fail not, and the secants pass not away until the equation of thy Life be solved, the logarithms of Fate wrought, and the answer of Destiny found.

The affair was a pronounced success. Large bonfires were built on the shore and a typical college time was indulged in by the fair "coeds" and their male classmates.

Trenton Republicans Delighted.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The news of Blaine's resignation was hailed with delight by a large majority of the Republicans of Trenton, N. J., especially by the younger element, who idolize him. President Harrison's friends, of course, do not relish the situation, yet they say they will fall into line for Blaine should he carry off the prize. The Irish Republicans, who are numerous, say they will support him to a man. Local leaders are enthusiastic for the Maine statesman, hope for his nomination, and feel positive that Cleveland or any other Democrat cannot defeat him. Of course the Republican officeholders are on the fence, being afraid to express any opinion, but it is known that most of them favor Harrison because Gen. Sewell does.

A Practical Dentist.

A dentist was operating upon a patient who uttered terrible screams.

"For heaven's sake don't scream like that."

"Yes, I understand, it pains you to see me suffer——"

"Without doubt. But there are other patients in the parlor awaiting their turn, and you will take away their confidence."—*New York Herald.*

Nip and Tuck.

Theatrical Manager—"Rush off and engage the heroine of that fashionable divorce scandal for next season. Tell her we'll furnish the play and wardrobe, and——"

Assistant—"Too late. The editor of a magazine has already started her to writing a novel."—*New York Weekly.*

JIMTOWN IS IN ASHES.

FLAMES SWEPT UP THE NARROW GULCH A MILE.

Feeding a Fire with Coal Oil Caused the Conflagration—Loss $1,000,000 and Hundreds of People Homeless—Houses Blown Up in a Vain Effort to Stop the Spread of the Fire—Deputy Sheriffs Sworn In to Quell Disorder—Losses and Insurance.

DENVER, Colo., June 4.—The bustling camp of Jimtown, which is separated from the famous mining town of Creede by a mile and a half, was almost totally destroyed by fire which started at 5:30 o'clock this morning. The flames were started by an explosion of coal oil with which a family living in the Kinneavey Block were starting a fire to prepare breakfast. As there was no fire department the flames were unchecked and in a short time they burned through the rows of frame buildings for a distance of a mile in the narrow gulch in which the town is situated.

Many houses were blown up with giant powder in an attempt to stop the fire, but this had no effect, for the flames leaped across vacant spaces and only stopped for want of materials upon which to feed. Little if any of the contents of houses were saved and there are hundreds of families homeless, but they will be provided for by the people of Creede.

While the fire was in progress the numerous saloons were thrown open to the crowd and liquor was free to all who might desire it. The result was that many drunken men were on the streets but they did no damage. One hundred deputy sheriffs have been sworn in and they will protect the town against any attempt of thieving by persons who on occasions of this kind take advantage of the great distress.

The total loss is estimated at a $1,000,000. The heaviest losses are:

Alexander, Heitter & Co., saloon, building, and stock	$22,000
Shackelford & Foster, Albany Hotel block	6,000
Shimer & Horse	7,500
Tompkins Hardware Co.	20,000
Willoughby & Collar	7,000
Levy & Benedict block	8,000
Hard Terrace row, composed of twenty buildings	8,000
Larry Byrne	7,000

These are the most prominent losses, but there are hundreds of others which are smaller and will bring the aggregate loss up to $1,000,000, with an insurance of about $250,000.

The insurance is distributed among twenty or more companies, among which are:

The Phœnix of Brooklyn	$25,000
Cobb, Wilson & Benedict of Denver	4,500
Aetnas of Hartford	4,300
The Providence, Washington of Providence	7,500
The North American	10,000
The Imperial of London	10,000
The Springfield Fire Insurance Co.	3,500
The Liverpool, London and Globe	6,000
The Security of New Haven	7,500

It is rumored that four persons perished in the fire this morning. This cannot be substantiated at present, although a searching party has been at work for several hours.

WINTERSET, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in Frank Rider's furniture store this morning, destroying the stock and his one-story frame building. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $800. A frame building adjoining, occupied by J. J. Keefe as a restaurant, was damaged.

THE THEATERS OF RIO JANEIRO.

Performances Merely an Adjunct of Fashionable Conversation and Attire.

Speaking of theaters, there are French, Spanish, and Portuguese performances, and during the winter season there is Italian opera two or three times a week—all very liberally patronized by the upper classes, writes Fannie B. Ward. But not by any means for sake of music or drama, for the performances are considered merely an adjunct to social conversation and display of fashionable attire. Talking goes on unrestricted all over the house, and those on the stage see more of the backs of the audience than their faces. The most fashionable place—the great Theater de Dom Pedro Segundo, is so vast that a portion of the audience could not hear much anyway, even were it considered "good form" to listen. Its builders overdid it in the matter of size, and it is capable of seating 11,500, besides its unusually wide corridors and promenade galleries and innumerable dressing and lunch-rooms. The Emperor had two boxes in this big theater—one a small private box and the other the grand and gorgeous box of the State. Whenever the venerable old gentleman had been out dining somewhere and wished to look in on the ballet a few moments before returning to his good wife in the country home at San Christavos, he could slip into this private box without attracting much attention. But when the grand mogul, "Society," whose stern mandates even an Emperor must obey, demanded that he appear in state, he carried his jewel-grandeur and his family to the big proscenium box. On each occasion he dashed up to the theater door with his uniformed guards, equerries and bejeweled gentlemen-in-waiting; and, as he entered the box, the play was instantly suspended, the actors and actresses and ballet dancers paused in their tracks, the orchestra struck up the soul-stirring Hymno Nadional, and the people sprang to their feet and made the rafters ring with "Viva, viva Pedro Segundo." Then the kind old fogy smiled, bowed, took his seat, and the play, song, and dance proceeded. I am told that precisely that performance took place on the very night before the Emperor's uncrowning, and that the vivas were not a bit less hearty than usual, though in that vast audience were many of the schemers who had already planned that he should not "viva" many hours longer as the ruler of Brazil.

SHOT BY A PROFESSIONAL HIGHBINDER.

A Chinaman Who Had Helped Rescue a Slave Girl Mortally Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 5.—Just before dark this evening a Christianized Chinese named Hoey Wing received his death wound at the hands of a highbinder on Stockton street, near Washington, on the borders of Chinatown. Wing was on his way to church and was passing south on the sidewalk when from close behind three shots were fired into his body. Wing fell, but managed to turn and recognized the shooter, who was running away. From his information the man was caught and arrested. He is Li Hung, a professional highbinder and assassin.

The cause of the shooting was the assistance by Wing some time ago in the rescue of a Chinese slave girl from a brothel. For this the highbinder society, which protected the place, decreed Wing's death and Hung was deputized to murder him. Wing is a cook in an Oakland seminary. He has been peaceable and industrious. His wound will prove fatal.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

A Fire in Kovno, Russia, Destroys Three Hundred Houses.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—A fire in the town of Kovno has destroyed 300 houses, depriving 2,000 persons of their homes.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Most men find out too late that they should have taken their wives' advice.

After all, we are not so very much better than our neighbors.

A woman who says silly things easily learns to say malicious ones.

We never know how cold the wind blows until our own windows panes are out.

Economy is as commendable as avarice isn't.

Some men think alike, and some don't think at all.

Industry overcomes a world of discontentment.

Our years move slowly at first.

Hope can only die by our own hand.

We love the flowers, but they give us no recognition.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Stub Ends of Thought.

Men are fools because women are, and vice versa.

It is easier for a woman to keep a secret than to want to keep it.

Flattery is not always without profit.

Compliments usually go out searching for mates.

Love is loaded.

Confirmed bachelors are confirmed cowards.

It is an art to lie successfully.

Even the meanest lie has some believers.

Fear God and keep his commandments is the law; love God and keep his commandments is the gospel.

Justice without charity is a monster.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Housekeepers are Warned

Against the impositions of a company of females, who, under the lead of a male agent, are infesting different sections of the country, performing a trick which they pretend is a test of baking powders.

It having been intimated that these persons are the paid agents of the Royal Baking Powder Company, this is to advise all concerned that this Company has no relation whatever to them, that their so-called test is a sham, and that the females are instructed and employed to perform these tricks, and make false statements in all kitchens to which they can gain access, by concerns who are trying to palm off upon housekeepers an inferior brand of baking powder through the operation of fallacious and deceptive methods.

The Royal Baking Powder Company in no case employs such agents, and whenever the name of this Company is used to gain entrance to houses, the applicant, no matter how respectable in appearance, should be regarded and treated as an imposter.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
106 Wall St., New-York.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Miss Helyett," an "operatic comedy" by Audran, Boucheron, and Belasco, received its first production in Chicago last evening at the Columbia Theater. "Operatic comedy" probably describes the work as well as any term could, for it contains too much music to be a comedy, and too much dialogue to be considered an opera. Whatever title it may bear, however, it is a thoroughly enjoyable mixture of bright, rhythmic music, witty dialogue, laughable situations, and graceful dancing, a mixture that the audience last night received with evidences of delight. Mr. Belasco in adapting the book of "Miss Helyett" from the French of Maxime Boucheron, has succeeded in eliminating the objectionable portions and yet retain the sparkle and effervescent spirit of the work. The idea on which the play is founded is a bright conceit and is developed with that lightness of touch and consummate skill in the handling of subjects slightly risqué, which characterize the best of the lighter French comedies. The lines are unusually witty, particularly the rules and precepts which the old Quaker reads from his ever-present book. The music is the best Chicago has heard from Audran since "Olivette" and "Mascotte" were last sung here. The choruses and solos are all tuneful and "catchy" and, like the instrumental numbers which accompany much of the dialogue, possess the swing and rhythm which characterize the productions of the old-time Audran.

The company presenting the comedy is a capable one and enters into the spirit of it so completely that the performance moves with the dash and the chic usually found only in entertainments given by French artists. The cast is headed by Miss Louise Carter, who appears as the demure but coquettish little Quakeress. The quiet gray gown and large bonnet become her well, and in her acting she combines primness and girlish abandon with skill and good effect. There is an occasional tendency to overact slightly, but the entire work is fanciful and extravagant, and this tendency scarcely constitutes a fault. In singing Miss Carter revealed a soprano voice, seemingly somewhat clouded by hoarseness. She sang with spirit and understanding, and, as a rule, pleased her auditors.

Mark Smith makes a vocally satisfactory Paul, and in acting does well all that is required of him. The "Oh! Ah!" duet, which he sings with J. W. Herbert, is one of the brightest numbers in the opera, and was twice encored last evening. Laura Clement is the best vocalist of the company, her singing of the duet with Terence in Act III., and the interpolated song, "Love's Sorrow" being praise-deserving. George Lyding interpolated "Answer," singing it with good effect to a mandolin accompaniment. M. A. Kennedy made a sufficiently unemotional Todder, Harry Harwood an excellent Obadiah, J. W. Herbert a dashing Jacques, and Gilbert Sarony, Rose Newham, and Kate

HUNDREDS ARE DEAD.

FLOODS AND FIRE WORK DESTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Oil City and Titusville Devastated—Tanks Explode and Burning Oil Rushes Down the Valley—Dozens Jump in the Water to Escape Death by Fire—Millions of Dollars' Loss, and the Dead Cannot Be Estimated—Appeal to the Public for Assistance.

[*Continued from first page.*]

Johnstown sufferers, and $2,000 to the South at the time of the yellow fever epidemic, also $1,500 to Russian relief, and has always responded to all demands upon the public sympathy when oil towns have been in distress.

Disaster to Smaller Towns.

Oil City is eighteen miles from Titusville. The towns along the creek are Boughton, Miller Farm, Pioneer, Petroleum Centre, Rynd Farm, Rouseville, and McClintockville. Rouseville has about 1,000 inhabitants, and the other towns about 200 each. Oil Creek flows through a narrow gorge all the way and as the towns are mostly situated on the hills, it is hoped there was no loss of life. Communication has been cut off from these places, however, and nothing is definitely known. All the bridges down the valley were burned.

The loss in the county by washouts and loss of bridges will be enormous. There is not a county or township bridge for many miles that is not washed out, and the roads in every direction are nearly impassable. The Western New York and Pennsylvania and the Union and Titusville roads have not attempted to run trains, and will be obliged to spend an enormous amount of money before trains can be run in any direction.

TOWN OF CORRY ALMOST DELUGED.

Streets Become Streams and Railroads Are Badly Washed—No Lives Lost.

CORRY, Pa., June 5.—The most destructive rainstorm that has ever visited this locality began yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was a heavy cloudburst, and by 9 o'clock the business and eastern portion of the town was under water with the rain still falling in perfect torrents. The worst was reached at 11 o'clock when First avenue, Main street, the railroad yards, and Center steeets were like a roaring river, the water being from one to three feet deep, and all emptying into the flats in the eastern portion of the city. There many people were being rescued from their homes in the best way possible. The police force was stationed a greater part of the time at the Union Depot, where the water had surrounded the building, it was two feet deep and running at a rapid rate. Many in attempting to cross were thrown into the water and carried some distance before they could be rescued by the officers. There was no loss of life and few were injured.

The southern side presents a sad appearance, but the eastern portion is still worse. Sidewalks are carried away and the roads in places gullied from four to six feet deep. Nearly every basement in the business portion of the city was flooded and also many of the stores. The loss on stock to merchants is heavy. It is safe to say that the loss throughout the city will reach $50,000.

The storm was general throughout this locality, and in the country districts the loss can hardly be estimated. The roads are impassable, and everything in the path of the flood was swept away. But two of the five passenger trains reached the city last evening, and they are still here, with prospects of their staying until morning. Bridges and culverts on all railroads centering here have been carried away. The companies have employed all available help, and are fast repairing the damage. The great stone culvert at the west end of the city was carried away and will be a heavy loss to the Erie company. It is thought that by morning passenger train service will again be resumed. The storm lasted nine hours and was the most destructive one ever known here.

ECLIPSED ONLY BY JOHNSTOWN.

The Second Largest Disaster in Pennsylvania—Gov. Pattison Appealed To.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—The oil regions of Pennsylvania were visited today by a disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in the history of this country by the memorable flood at Johnstown just three years ago. It is impossible at this hour (midnight) to give anything like an accurate idea of the loss of life and property, as chaos reigns throughout the devastated region and a terrible fire still rages in Oil City. It is safe to say that not less than 150 lives have been lost. Nearly 100 bodies have already been recovered and many people are still missing. The number may far exceed 150, but this is regarded as a conservative estimate.

The property loss will reach far into the millions. At Titusville the loss is estimated at $1,500,000; Oil City, $1,500,000; Cory, $60,000; Meadville, $150,000, and in the surrounding country probably $1,000,000 more.

For nearly a month it has been raining throughout Western and Northern Pennsylvania almost incessantly, and for the last three or four days the downpour in the devastated regions had been heavy. The constant rains had converted all the small streams into raging torrents, so that when the cloudburst came this morning the streams were soon beyond their boundaries and the great body of water came sweeping down Oil Creek to Titusville, which is eighteen miles south of its source.

Immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the disaster, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Connelly Jr., of the Governor's staff notified Gov. Pattison. He received the following reply from the Governor: "Put yourself in communication with authorities and send further particulars."

In accordance with this Col. Connelly at once sent the following telegram to the Mayors of Oil City, Titusville, and Meadville: "His Excellency Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, has requested me to put myself in communication with you. Please let me know the exact condition of affairs at once so that I can report to him at the earliest possible moment."

MEADVILLE SWEPT BY THE FLOOD.

Damage to the Business Portion—Crops Destroyed—No Casualties Reported.

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 5.—This entire section was swept by the worst flood in its history last night. A rain of great volume swelled the streams bank full, and the storm which followed in the evening brought the flood. In this city, Mill Run overflowed its banks and swept the whole business portion of the city, demolishing a dozen or more buildings and entailing a total loss of $150,000, of which $50,000 is to the streets. The loss throughout the country cannot be estimated. Bridges were washed away in every direction, leaving scarcely a passable road in the country. The damage to growing crops is heavy. No casualties are reported in this city. The loss of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway company on its eastern division is heavy in bridges and track destroyed. One of their passenger engines lies buried in fifteen feet of water, with a broken bridge near Sargentown.

CONVENTION DELEGATES ANXIOUS.

Those from Pennsylvania Eagerly Scan the Bulletins from Home.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—Newspaper offices tonight have been thronged with members of the Pennsylvania delegation and their friends, seeking news from Oil City, Titusville, and the adjacent towns. Many of them are greatly alarmed and extremely anxious to hear from their friends in the East. The list of the dead and wounded has been eagerly scanned from time to time, as sheet by sheet the account of the disaster reached here. A reporter was at the Nicollet House this afternoon, awaiting the arrival of the advance guard of the Pennsylvania people. Hearing their campaign song, he requested a copy of it, but was informed that it would be given out soon. The delegation then marched through the streets to the place where they dispersed, and immediately some members of the delegation accompanied the reporter to his office. While they were describing their trip, and giving the political status of the delegation, the telegraph instrument rang out, suddenly interrupting the conversation, "Bulletin," and immediately followed the dispatch announcing that Oil City and Titusville, Pa., were being devastated by fire and flood.

OIL CITY AND TITUSVILLE.

Something About the Cities Devastated by the Cloudbursts.

Oil City is a thriving town of about 10,000 people and is located on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Oil Creek, eighteen miles south of Titusville. It is in Venango County and while not as rushing and bustling as it once was is yet a stirring town for trade. It is connected with Pittsburg, 132 miles away, by the Allegheny Valley railroad, is on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad, and is the terminus of the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad and of the Franklin Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. The residences of the town are in the main built on a high bluff, between which and the river is a narrow space occupied by the business houses. It can thus readily be seen that in case of a rising of the river, a sudden freshet, or a cloudburst the city is practically at the mercy of the elements.

Oil City owes its prominence to the fact that it is the principal market of the famed oil region of Pennsylvania, and it has seen more fortunes made and lost in the shortest space of time than any other place of its size in the world. It is the oil market of the world, in that prices are made here for this commodity, just as the price of wheat for the world is regulated by the Chicago Board of Trade. Immense quantities of this commodity are bought and sold here and shipped to Pittsburg, which is now the great storing place for oil after it has been made an article of commerce.

The river divides the city into two parts, which are connected by a passenger bridge 1,150 feet in length and a well-built and substantial railroad bridge. In the environs of the city is a hill called Clark's Summit, which commands a beautiful view. The passenger and freight cars of one of the railroads are drawn over this hill by a stationary engine on an inclined plane 2,200 feet long.

Since the oil excitement of several years ago Oil City has been one of the progressive towns of Northwestern Pennsylvania and its business-men have always shown laudable energy and push. It has several oil refineries and manufacturing establishments, the products of which amount to many million dollars yearly.

Titusville, which is in Crawford County, north of Oil City, is not quite so well known as its famous neighbor to the south but is somewhat larger, containing at the present time about 12,000 inhabitants. In the last few years Oil City has gone ahead of it in the matter of energy and push, yet notwithstanding this Titusville is a good town and a progressive one at that. It is situated on Oil Creek, which empties into the Allegheny River at Oil City; is on the Oil Creek and at the terminus of the Dunkirk and Allegheny Valley and the Union and Titusville railroads. It has several oil wells and refineries and several factories which make tools, used mostly in the sinking of oil wells. It owes its prosperity, like Oil City, almost exclusively to the fact that it is one of the centers of the famous oil region. It has a fine system of water works.

The first oil well was drilled on Oil Creek, not far from Titusville, in 1859, at which time Titusville was a village of but 300 inhabitants. Now it is a city in every sense of the word.

Spartansburg, where one of the dams broke and let loose a flood of waters, is on the main branch of Oil Creek, about sixteen miles north of Titusville. Newtown, where the other dam burst, is on a branch of Oil Creek, northeast of Titusville, which empties into Oil Creek not far north of Titusville, and is about eighteen miles northeast of the latter city.

Returned Home from Chicago.

P. C. Boyle, proprietor of the Toledo *Commercial* and Oil City *Derrick*, Thomas Simpson, George Lewis, and J. M. Perini, members of the Pennsylvania delegation, on receipt of news of the terrible waterspout in the region of Titusville, Pa., left the delegation and took a return train for their homes.

IMPENDING PAGANISM IN NEW ENGLAND

A Loud Call Upon the Broader Men in All Denominations.

In an article in the *Forum* President W. DeW. Hyde says: "The real line of division among Christians today is not between denominations, but between the broad and the narrow men in all denominations. Each denomination has its members who lay stress upon the fantastic, the traditional, the formal, the arbitrary, in their modes of worship, their articles of faith, and their forms of polity. Each denomination has also men who care first and foremost for that common Christ-like life which all denominations are striving to embody, and whose only attachment to sect is due to the accident of birth and early association, or preference for the more simple or more dignified way of doing things which their denomination represents. The former class in every denomination can be counted on for nothing more than the patching up of the worn and faded sectarian garments. They are not strong enough to renovate the old; but they are strongly enough intrenched to prevent the old organizations from lending themselves, as organizations, to any organic union.

"The only hope lies in the possibility of the broader men in all the denominations of a town coming together, and, in entire disregard of existing denominational lines, forming themselves into the Church of Christ in the town, and calling a minister without reference to his denominational affiliations, solely on his merits as a leader of men in spiritual life and work. It would be necessary to confine the creed of such a town church to the fundamental principles of Christian truth and life. Belief in a Father who wills the good of all his children; belief in Christ as the incarnation of God's loving will and the revelation of man's spiritual ideal; belief in the spirit of love as the source of individual blessedness and social well-being; belief in the family, the State, the school, the library, the reading-room, the social circle, the happy holiday, the club, the honest piece of work, the fair bargain, the helping hand, the restful Sabbath, the house of public worship, the Bible, and the church as essential means for the realization of God's will for man and of man's own ideal of a noble, generous, joyous life—these would be the essential articles of faith for a church which should undertake to represent the Kingdom of God in a country town."

The Saddest Thing.

Quarrels come, and the day turns dark;
Partings are, and the parted moan;
Death stalks by, and a body's stark
Lies where love once claimed its own;
But the saddest thing is love outgrown.

A word, and the quarrel's smooth again;
A time, and the parted clasp and kiss;
And even death is eased of pain
By hope of a reunited bliss;
But a love outgrown is stripped of this.

'Tis the living form and the heart long dead;
'Tis the touching hands, yet the soul alone;
'Tis the trick to walk bride-garmented
With dust and ashes on us thrown—
The saddest thing is love outgrown.
—*Richard E. Burton.*

A Monkey's Revenge.

The following anecdote clearly illustrates the reasoning power of the monkey tribe: One was kept tied to a stake in the suburbs of Havana, in a place where he was repeatedly robbed of his food by crows. One day he laid still on the ground, pretending to be dead. The crows were allowed to steal to their heart's content until the artful simian was sure they were in reach. Instantly he grabbed one by the leg, and, despite its loud calls for help, literally plucked every feather from the luckless bird and then flung it towards its screaming companions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

TO BUILD BIG SHIPS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD WILL HAVE A FLEET.

Whaleback Ocean Steamers in Which Rockefeller, Wetmore, Hoyt, and an English Syndicate Are Said to Be Interested—To Compete with the Canadian Pacific—Ferdinand Ward Seems to Have Plenty of Cash — Ex-Gambler Quinn Lectures—Gotham News in General.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The flat-bottomed, barge-like steamer known as the whaleback, now a common sight on the great lakes, is to be made a feature of the transatlantic freight trade by a company which includes some of the big men in the Northern Pacific railway. They are going to build a fleet of whalebacks in England that will compete for a substantial slice of the ocean carrying trade. Among the men already interested in the project and who are to be stockholders in the company are John D. Rockefeller, Colgate Hoyt, and Joseph L. Colby, besides many more of the Northen Pacific following both in New York and the West. It is said the capital already pledged is $10,000,000 which will be enough to build a large number of big ships.

The office of the American Steel Barge company in this city is at No. 36 Wall street in the same building in which Charles W. Wetmore, after whom the pioneer transatlantic whaleback was named, is located. Mr. Wetmore and the American Steel Barge company are considered almost synonymous, as much of that gentleman's wealth is invested in the corporation and its enterprise had much to do with the success of the venture of his whaleback namesake.

Capt. McDougall, of West Superior, Wis., where the company's shipyard is, has had a good deal to do with the scheme. He and Mr. Wetmore and the company manager in West Superior have had charge of the dealings with the English end of the syndicate. Who the British capitalists are is not stated. There is some talk about the Bank of England being concerned, but this is considered doubtful. From the yards of the American Steel Barge Company on Lake Superior there was shipped three months ago several models of whalebacks. Capt. McDougall and his assistants had been hard at work on these for a long time, and when they were at last completed they had several improvements considered valuable. Patents will be applied for for these, both in this country and England. They have been placed already in the possession of a firm of leading patent lawyers in London.

Shipping men who have heard of the scheme say that a dozen whalebacks are to run from New York to Liverpool to begin with. There will be several oil-tank ships built especially for the Black Sea trade. Besides the regular transatlantic route from New York it is likely that vessels will be run from Boston and one othern Eastern port to points on the eastern coast of South America, and that there will be a fleet on the Pacific touching at United States and South American harbors on that ocean.

When the whalebacks are built the Northern Pacific railroad will have nearly a complete route from the States of Washington and Oregon to Europe. At either Duluth or Chicago their freight could be placed on their lake whalebacks en route for Buffalo. From the latter city to New York occurs the only break in their through route. In winter when the lakes are frozen the break would be between Chicago and New York.

The Northern Pacific railroad's competitor, the Canadian Pacific, has a fleet of steamers from British Columbia to Japan, and it has been proposed that they shall also run boats from Halifax, N. S., to Liverpool. This would give them a line more than half around the world. The Northern Pacific is more or less forced into the steamship business in self-defense. When the Northern Pacific's whalebacks begin to fight it out with Jay Gould's Pacific Mail boats, some sort of an exciting time is likely to occur. The whalebacks will probably all have the red flag of Great Britain floating over their taffrail, as they will likely all be built there. The two now in the ocean trade fly the Stars and Stripes. Besides the Wetmore there is the Joseph L. Colby, a magnificent vessel, regularly running between Boston and Mexican ports.

FERDINAND WARD IS LIVING HIGH.

Well Supplied with Money and Surveying Wall Street—May Marry Again.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Ward, since his release from Sing Sing Prison five or six weeks ago, has made his headquarters at Newburg, N. Y. Ward had not been in Newburg twenty-four hours before he loosed his purse strings and began to spend money freely. He invested $40 in silk underwear and other furnishings and paid $20 for 100 cigars. The same evening he and several young bloods of Newburg made a night of it in his fine large room at the "States." Ward paid the bill as a matter of course, and so it has gone since with the man who, when he left Sing Sing Prison, claimed that all he had in the world to begin life on again was $32 and his hands.

The ex-prisoner visited the law office of John M. Gardner a day or two after his arrival here. Mr. Gardner has done considerable legal business for Warden Brown, both before he took office at the prison and since then. It was soon announced that Mr. Gardner was attorney for Ward in the settlement of the estates of his father and wife, both of whom died while he was serving out his term. Secretary of the Navy Tracy had been Ward's attorney, but his official duties prevented him from continuing in that capacity. Ward remained at the United States Hotel, and was a daily visitor at Attorney Gardner's office, where a desk is set apart for him, until a week ago, when he left town, saying that he was going to Connecticut to spend Memorial day with his little boy. He has not yet returned to Newburg, and it is reported that he is taking a survey of Wall street once more. It has been intimated during the last two weeks that he was engaged to be married to a handsome young woman, but who she is or where she dwells has not been revealed.

MILLS THINKS CLEVELAND WILL WIN.

Believes the Ex-President Will Be Nominated—Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Several of the February Democratic delegates reached this city today from the interior of the State so as to be in good season for tomorrow's conference. As a matter of fact none but the few men in the confidence of Senator Hill know what the program is to be, but enough has been given out within a few days to convince observant politicians that the Senator will control this meeting as he did the State convention.

Senator Roger Q. Mills reached the city on a late train and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The State convention of Democrats in Texas will be held Tuesday. Mr. Mills said he did not think it would instruct its delegation.

"Will it be a Cleveland delegation?" was asked.

"It certainly looks so."

"Do you think Mr. Cleveland will be the nominee of the Chicago convention?"

"It certainly looks that way to me."

HARD WORK TO SERVE A SUMMONS.

Capt. Stewart Wants $50,000 from Millionaire Ferris Thompson.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Capt. Donald Stewart of the Royal Scots Guards, husband of "Lady" Cora E. Stewart, is looking for young millionaire Ferris M. Thompson, whom he charges with stealing his wife's affections and whom he is suing for $50,000 damages. Detectives have been dogging the footsteps of Mr. Thompson since May 12 to serve a summons on him. April 18 last "Lady" Stewart sought Mr. Thompson and traced him, as she thought, to No. 123 West Thirty-second street. She declared he was held a prisoner there by a woman associate of Mrs. Eva Houghton, wife of a speculator. It is said he gave her the house, No. 283 East Seventieth street. Capt. Stewart now wants to serve young Thompson with a summons and detectives are watching the outgoing steamers to prevent him from making his way to Europe.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

John Quinn, the Reformed Gambler, Shows Christian Young Men Some Tricks.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—John P. Quinn, a former gambler and the President of the Anti-Gambling Society of Chicago, addressed a number of young men in Association Hall this afternoon. "Gambling, Its Devices and Votaries," was his subject. The speaker was introduced by C. S. Palmer, who said that Mr. Quinn, after twenty-five years of immorality, had been reformed. Mr. Palmer spoke in praise of Dr. Parkhurst's work. He called attention to a twitching of Mr. Quinn's head and said it was the result of a beating he had received in Chicago after he had commenced his war on gamblers. Mr. Quinn produced a deal-box and a pack of cards and showed what a slim chance a player has in a crooked faro game. He also dealt poker hands to three young men, to whom he gave four queens, kings, and jacks, respectively, while he dealt himself four aces.

Irish National Leaguers Meet.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League met today to perfect arrangements for sending a commission to Ireland to endeavor to heal the factional strifes in the Irish party. A public meeting for June 20 at the Cooper Union was arranged for, at which time the situation will be fully discussed. The commission will embark for Ireland June 22.

Chicagoans Bound for Europe.

The following sailed on the French line steamer La Champagne Saturday: George H. Mueller and wife, Mrs. S. A. Yore, Mrs. C. Ewing, Mrs. C. T. Taylor, Mrs. Christian Arnold, Mrs. J. B. Kaufman, Miss F. Gugelmann, W. C. Thurber, E. A. Hayes, Herman Arnold, G. A. Arnold, George Aligand, Enos Lebot.

Schooner Goes Ashore.

The two-masted schooner Annie E. Fowler while near Brigantine Shoals this morning struck the bar and lost her rudder. She soon drifted upon the sands near the iron pier. The Absecon life-saving crew went to her assistance and succeeded in rescuing the crew. The boat, which was partially dismantled by the crew, will prove a total loss.

HE WAS NOT A RAILROAD HOG.

Where a Party of Indignant Travelers Made Their Mistake.

Boston *Journal:* We were just leaving Bedford for Altoona, Pa., when a drummer entered the car with two valises, followed by a boy with two more. He sat down in one seat turned the back of another seat, and piled his valises on it, and then tacked up on the window frame a printed card reading:

THIS IS MY BUSY DAY.
SEE ME TOMORROW.

He did all this in a business-like manner, without even looking around him, and then sat down and pulled out a notebook and began to figure. As the train started there were seven passengers who had no seats. In a few minutes something was said about the "railroad hog." In a few more there were observations derogatory to the character of the two-seated man. We had not gone over ten miles when the man who had the largest half of a seat got so mad at seeing seven people have to stand up that he blurted out:

"If I hadn't a seat I'd pitch that chap's valises out of the window and take one."

The remark was applauded and a minute later one of the stand-ups advanced to the drummer and said:

"Sir, I want a part of this seat."

The drummer pointed to the sign of his busy day and kept on figuring.

"Do you hear me?"

He pointed again.

"Pull him out!" shouted three or four voices.

The stand-up passenger seized the drummer by the collar and pulled him out of the seat and sat down amid applause.

Standing in the aisle the man of valises made some figures on a piece of paper and handed it to the other.

"What is it?"

"Damages, sir! I want $100 damages or I'll sue for $5,000."

"But you have no right to two whole seats."

"Beg pardon, sir, but here are four tickets for Altoona! I represent four passengers and am entitled to two whole seats. Damages, sir—$100 damages for assault and battery and injury to my feelings!"

The conductor came along just then and supported the rights of the drummer, and after considerable "dickering" the stand-up man forked over $40 in cash and was given a receipt in full. The drummer pocketed the bills, sat down with a bow to the passengers, and turned his sign over. It then read:

MAKE NO MISTAKE!
I AM NOT A R. R. HOG!

THE NICKNAME OF INDIANA PEOPLE.

How the Term "Hoosier" Is Said to Have Originated.

J. H. Thornburg in the Indianapolis *Journal:* During the opening of the Louisville and Portland Canal by the General Government there were Kentuckians, Indianians, and many from the "Green Isle" who worked on the canal. Drinking and fighting, especially Saturdays, were common. Men used no weapons then and the man who would even attempt to draw a weapon was branded as a coward. There were three brothers from Indiana named Short, who were giants in strength. The hero of our story was named Aaron, six feet tall, weight 200 pounds, who, no surplus flesh, a perfect Sullivan, an athlete, and, as there were no Queensberry rules by which they were governed in fighting he was protected below the pit of the stomach with a heavy leather girdle which he wore under his clothes. One Saturday afternoon there seemed to be a general engagement all along the line. The hero of our story was attracted by a large ring formed around some combatants, among whom were some of his friends. When he attempted to force his way into the ring the men were so densely packed that he could not enter. By the assistance of some friends on the outside of the ring he was raised to the shoulders of the crowd and crawled over and jumped down among the combatants. He had not much more than straightened himself up before he met an antagonist worthy of his steel. Suffice it to say that before he put on his coat he had whipped five men and jumped up and cracked his feet together three times and swore that he was a "husher." This same Short, while on a visit in Morgan County to see his relatives, sent word to Jake Payton that he would be in Mooresville on a certain day, but Mr. Payton did not come. Jumping and hopping were very common in that day. Mr. Short could jump on a level thirty-six feet at three jumps and turn around and jump back to the place of beginning. These are substantially the facts about the origin of "Hoosier," or "Husher." The Cincinnati papers discussed this question very fully before the war, and while they did not fully agree as to the hero, they all agreed as to the place.

Shall We Have Cholera This Summer?

The dispatches received here from various Asiatic countries during the month of May have given us the information that cholera is epidemic this year in Northern India, in Eastern China, in parts of Persia, in Arabia, and in the southern provinces of Asiatic Russia, all of which countries are contiguous to each other. The plague has not yet, so far as we know, crossed the Caspian Sea or the Mediterranean in its westward course; but the apprehensions that ordinarily exist in Europe when it gets as far west as Syria have recently found expression in the medical journals. The experience of the past furnishes ample evidence that, when it becomes epidemic in Asia Minor, there is always danger of its appearance on the European shore of the Mediterranean. The ravages in the Indian province of Cashmere and the Persian province of Khorassan do not appear to be as baleful as they are on the southern coasts of the Red Sea, from which the danger to Europe is the greatest this year. It is fortunate that the enforcement of sanitary laws in Egypt is under the direction of British sanitarians in the service of the Egyptian Government; for these functionaries gave evidence last year, when cholera raged in Mecca, that they were able to stay its advance. We are assured by the British medical journals that they are even more energetic in making preparations for it at this time than they were last year, and that they can now act more authoritatively than they could when they last dealt with it in all parts of Southern Europe, also, the surveillance of the quarantine will be serviceable as a check upon Asiastic cholera.—*New York Sun.*

The Singers.

One, blind, has taught how beauty should be sung
One, deaf, all silence turned to music sweet;
From one who wandered homeless in the street
A rapturous, deathless song of home was wrung.
How many a paean of victory has sprung
From pallid lips, grown nerveless with defeat;
How many empty hearts must sadly greet
Their own love songs on happier lovers' tongue!

As some rare fabrics are in darkness wrought,
Lest light should mar the dainty web, so, too,
The poet, with a golden thread of thought,
Weaves in the shade his fancies fine and true,
So from his sorrow is your pleasure brought;
The joy he hath not doth he give to you!
—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Democratic Editor Hurt.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—[Special.]—Reuben Dailey, editor of the Jeffersonville *Times and Democrat*, and a well known Indiana politician, fell from his bicycle this afternoon, breaking his leg and probably sustaining internal injuries.

THEY DIE TOGETHER.

RUDOLPH HACKER AND MRS. JACOB H. PLUM SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

The Police Break Into Mrs. Plum's House with an Ax and Find the Bodies—The Theories of Double Suicide and of Murder and Suicide Advanced—Mr. Plum Tells How He and His Wife Separated Because She Preferred Hacker—The Bodies at the Morgue.

Rudolph Hacker, a cigar manufacturer at No. 227 West Division street, and Mrs. Louise Plum, wife of Jacob H. Plum, who keeps a bakery at No. 312 West Twelfth street, were found dead together in the woman's house at No. 114 Halsted street, at noon yesterday. The gas was turned on full from two jets and all the circumstances pointed to a double suicide or a suicide and a murder.

May Howard of No. 199 West Madison street was the first person whose suspicion was aroused and everything was not all right at the house, and in the investigation which followed the bodies were discovered. The Howard woman was an intimate acquaintance of Mrs. Plum and called nearly every day to see her. After spending a few hours with her last Friday night she left the house at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Plum told her friend not to call next day, as she intended to go out and look for a girl to do her work and she might remain away all day. Saturday morning, however, May Howard went to the house and found the doors locked and the curtains drawn. She returned home, but went back again Saturday night. No lights were burning and the house was closed just as she had found it in the morning. She could not satisfy herself that all was right but went home again. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, determined on finding the reason of Mrs. Plum's continued absence, she once more visited her home. All was still and dark as before. Summoning Mrs. Ollie House, who lives at No. 118 North Halsted street, the women together made a tour of the premises. All the doors were found to be bolted and the windows locked, and there was no way by which they could enter. Going to the barn the little black pony, which Mrs. Plum drove, pawed the stable floor and began tearing at his strap. This satisfied the two women that the horsehad not been fed and that something was wrong.

Miss Howard notified the police of the Desplaines Street Station and Officers Wessler, Welbaskey, and Tracey were detailed to investigate the case. Upon their arrival at the house they secured an ax and battered down the kitchen door. As they pushed it in some obstacle caused them to stop. Welbaskey peeped in through the crack and found Mrs. Plum's favorite spaniel dog half dead on the floor. Pursuing their investigation further they entered the kitchen, but found that the door leading into the main hallway was also locked. This was broken down with the ax and the trio proceeded up-stairs. Several rooms were thoroughly searched, but nothing suspicious was found.

Returning down-stairs the policemen tried to enter Mrs. Plum's room. By this time an odor of gas had reached their nostrils, and they concluded that it came from the woman's chamber. An ax soon brought down the door, which had been hooked, locked, and cleated on the inside. Here an awful sight met the eyes of the policemen. Mrs. Plum's body lay on the bed. Seated on the edge of the bed were the remains of Rudolph Hacker. Two gas jets were turned on full, and the air was suffocating. The two windows of the room were raised to allow ventilation. In the middle of the room, directly under the gas chandelier, was a marble top table, and lying upon it were two heavy revolvers fully loaded. A half-emptied bottle of camphor was standing beside the revolvers.

The idea of suicide at once entered the minds of the officers, but subsequent developments went to show that during the last few weeks improper relations had existed between the pair, and the officers now advance the theory that Hacker found the woman asleep in the house, and, to prevent her from leaving him, which she thought of doing, he turned on the gas and killed her and himself.

A search of the room resulted in the finding of two parrots and two canary birds. One of the canaries was dead, but the other three birds revived after being taken into the open air. In Hacker's clothing was found $3.70, and a search of Mrs. Plum's wardrobe resulted in the finding of $114.69 in cash and about $250 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Both bodies were removed to the county morgue.

Jacob Plum was at once notified at his place of business on Twelfth street, and he went to the Desplaines Street Station, where he told the police a story which threw a little light on the affair.

"Louise and I were married in Germany twelve years ago," he said. "She was then 26 years of age. We lived happily together until Hacker crossed our threshold. Then she began to appear indifferent toward me. Hacker called at our house frequently. My wife and I quarreled, and finally when I told her that she could have her choice between the cigar merchant and myself she said she liked the latter best. Then we separated. This was three years ago. I started in the bakery business on Twelfth street. I have gone to see my wife a great many times since, and have often found Hacker with her. She said she was afraid to stay alone at night and wanted company. I reproached her for her conduct and finally got her to promise to terminate her acquaintance with Hacker and come and live with me. This news, I feel sure, came to Hacker's ears and made him angry. Possibly frenzied with the thought that he was going to lose her he turned on the gas and killed both her and himself. My wife and I had no children."

Plum, heart-broken over the disgrace and loss of his wife, went to the morgue and cried over her remains.

Hacker carried on a prosperous cigar business and was said to be well off financially. He was 35 years old, but was never married. His brother, Herman Hacker, lives at No. 251 Rumsey street.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY CRITICISED.

Mrs. Lee Assails Church Doctrine at the People's Debating Club.

Mrs. Julia Lee delivered a lecture before the People's Debating club at No. 116 Fifth avenue last night. In a long address she made a comparison between the religion of today and that established by Jesus Christ from Nazareth. She declared that the doctrine of Christ as taught by Christ differed materially in many points from the doctrines of Christian churches. She cited passages in the Bible as authority for her statements. Her speech was clear, and some of the points raised in her arguments were strongly put.

In the discussion following the lecture Jehu Barr, a Secular Unionist, attacked Christianity. He denied the existence of God and Christ. He declared that if God killed the first born in Egypt to liberate the Jews he must have been a cruel God.

Roofers Will Not Work.

The gravel roofers met yesterday afternoon at No. 246 South Halsted street and decided that they would not return to work today on the Democratic wigwam, because the bosses had imported non-union roofers from St. Louis. Mechanics in other trades may be called out today out of sympathy with the striking roofers by the Building Trades Council. Forty boss barbers met yesterday at No. 355 Sixty-third street, Englewood, and agreed to advance their price for shaving from 10 to 15 cents. Speeches were made by Robert C. Hoy, C. L. Sack, and J. Petro. The boss barbers of South Park will meet next Sunday afternoon to take steps in the same direction.

A Sermon on "Koresh" Teed.

The Normal Park M. E. Church is right across the way from Teed's "heaven." That is the reason, probably, why its pastor, the Rev. H. D. Atchison, preached last night on "False Christs and How to Treat Them." It is needless to say that he had a large congregation.

Capt. Larsen's First Gambling Raid.

Police Capt. Larsen made his initial gambling raid from Central Station Saturday night "pulling" the shoestring establishment of Morgan & Leston, 157 Clark street. The Captain, attended by Lieut. Gibbons and a half dozen detectives, succeeded in elbowing his way into the small room on the third floor, where four stud-poker tables were in active operation. Shortly after 9 o'clock thirty players and would-be players were taken to the Harrison street station, the third patrol wagon also carrying the tables and chips. The proprietors were captured and booked as such.

Made a Voluntary Assignment.

The North Chicago Manufacturing company by its President Otto Benson, and Secretary E. Strom, Saturday made a voluntary assignment in the County Court. The assets of the company were scheduled at $16,000 and liabilities at $11,000. Olof E. Ray was appointed assignee. The concern is located at Nos. 51 to 55 Pearson street, and manufactures sash, doors, and blinds. The company claims that it will pay 100 cents on the dollar, and that the cause of failure was insufficient capital.

Items.

A farewell benefit was given to R. H. Rueschaw, champion club-swinger, by his friends at North Side Turner Hall last night.

F. S. Green, a laborer employed by the Counselman Elevator company at South Chicago, fell from a scaffold while repairing a shaft yesterday and was instantly killed. He was unmarried, 22 years of age, and roomed at No. 133 Ninety-second street.

John Burns and Jerry Fitzwater escaped from the Hyde Park Police Station yesterday, but were captured before they had gone far. Burns was arrested Saturday on a charge of burglary and Fitzwater was being held in custody until the police could find a place to send him for a cure of the opium habit.

A petition has been sent Ald. M. J. Conway of the Twenty-seventh Ward for presentation to the Council protesting against granting a franchise for any kind of elevated or surface railroad on North Kedzie avenue. Property-owners on Kedzie avenue from North avenue to Armitage avenue are the signers.

M'CLAUGHRY THINKS MARSH HONORABLE

He Says He Doesn't Believe the Inspector Was Friendly with the Gamblers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Maj. R. W. McClaughry, Chief of the Chicago Police and ex-Superintendent of the Huntington Reformatory, arrived in Pittsburg yesterday morning and left at 9:45 last night. He was on his way from New York to Chicago and only stopped off to pay a visit to his son, Charles McClaughry, the Deputy Superintendent of the County Workhouse at Claremont.

The Chief was interviewed at the Union Depot by a TRIBUNE correspondent concerning the story that the Mayor of Chicago has asked Inspector Marsh to resign on account of the discovery of a note of his for $5,000, payable to a reputed brother-in-law of John Condon, the gambler. It is reported that the note, long past due, being unpaid, has been photographed and is in the possession of a municipal officer. It is dated Oct. 20, 1890, at which time Marsh was Chief of Police.

Chief McClaughry evinced great surprise when told of the rumor, and avowed entire ignorance of the whole affair.

"I have been away from Chicago for ten days," said he, "and, although all police officials hold their positions solely at his option, I do not think the Mayor would take such a step in my absence, unless the case was of such importance as to necessitate immediate action. I have always considered Mr. Marsh an efficient officer and a thoroughly honorable man. He has zealously assisted me in my efforts to suppress gambling and I will not readily believe any amicable relations to exist between him and any of the gambling fraternity."

[Mayor Washburne has granted Inspector Marsh time for a conference with Chief McClaughry upon his return from the East before insisting upon an answer to his note asking the Inspector to resign. Pending this conference Marsh declines to say much more than that he can make a satisfactory explanation of the note complication. Condon declares that he knows nothing about the note. While the Chief is on his way to Chicago the Mayor is traveling toward Minneapolis, so Marsh's hold upon the Inspectorship is good for one week more in any event.]

CAPITAL OF THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

The Grand Llama's Palace—Halls, Storied Temples, and Monster Tombs.

Murray's Magazine: Potala, precipitous in many places, rises within the confines of the outer city of Lhasa, in the Northwest quarter. It is heaped up in the most fantastic style with halls and storied temples and monster tombs; but on looking up from the foot of these heights the whole series seems conjoined into one vast structure, surmounted by five gold-plated rectangular domes of great size. The chief erection is the P'o-dang Marpo, or "Red Palace," a building carried up to the height of eleven stories, and which is ascended from story to story by means of wooden ladders with broad but difficult steps. This is the central edifice around which the others climb and cluster. The lower stories are built against the sheer face of the acclivity.

After passing up a steep path avenued by trees you arrive at the principal or eastern doorway of the whole establishment. Here, first, is a long hall, up which you may ride on pony back if you choose. The hall is garnished on either hand by long rows of massive prayer cylinders, which, placed like barrels on end on well-oiled pivots, can be easily made to revolve with a touch as you pass along. Each barrel has within it, wound compactly on an iron axle passing from top to bottom, innumerable lengths of paper, on which has been stamped many thousands of times the well-known formula, "Om Mani Padme Hum"—the special invocation to the Bodhisattwa Chenraisi, and, therefore, to the Grand Llama, who visibly impersonates him. At the end

PLAY A LIVELY GAME.

THE GARDEN CITYS MEET AND DEFEAT THE FRANKLINS.

It Is a Fairly Even Contest at First, but the Boys of the Latter Nine Become Demoralized and Are Badly Snowed Under—The Whitings and West Ends, and the Standards and Locals Make an Equal Score—Other League Games Played—Baseball Notes.

For six innings of splendid ball the Gardens and Franklins struggled on equal terms. O'Connor was in the box for the Gardens, and threw a curve that could not be hit with a barrel. Gastfield, for the Franklins, pitched with such speed that the foe could not even see the ball flash by. During these six innings of magnificent pitching not a hit was made off Gastfield, and only three off O'Connor. Each side managed to collect one run by crawling upon the ball and perplexing the fielders, but neither tribe could do any more until the seventh round. Then something dropped. Gastfield's speed began to slacken and the Gardens jumped on him for two runs. With the next inning came a terrific crash. Everybody on the Garden side, excepting Peterson, hit the ball. Peterson didn't need to, as Gastfield gave him four wide pitches. Out of the turmoil O'Connor extracted a triple, O'Meara hit for two cushions, Hoff did as well, and the rest of the crowd were content with singles. In all, seven runs were batted in and the Franklins' prospects were dashed rudely to the ground. O'Connor remained invincible throughout the game. Fourteen of the Franklins fanned the balmy summer air and only three of them reached the home-plate before the close of the ninth inning. The fielding, while quite good, was without startling features and the batting of the winners was very satisfactory to the 1,500 people in attendance. The score:

Garden C.	R	B	P	A	E	*Franklins.*	R	B	P	A	E
Noll, cf.	2	0	2	0	0	Ortman, ss..	1	2	0	1	1
O'Con'r, p..	1	1	0	2	0	Zeigler, c..	0	1	6	2	0
O'Rourke,ss	1	1	0	1	0	Har'gt'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Peterson,1b	1	1	8	0	0	Gastfield, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Crowe, 2b..	0	1	4	3	0	Schiedler,cf.	0	1	2	0	0
O'Mears,lf..	1	2	0	0	0	Stine, lf....	1	0	1	0	1
Lynch, 3b...	2	2	0	2	2	Dilion, rf....	1	0	0	0	0
Harder, c..	0	1	15	5	0	Hayes, 2b....	0	2	5	2	1
Huff, rf....	1	1	0	0	0	Justi, 1b....	0	0	13	1	0
Totals...	10	9	27	13	2	Totals...	3	5	24	16	6

Garden Citys....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	*—10		
Franklins....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1— 3		

Two-base hits—Huff, O'Meara, Ortman. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Stolen bases—Noll (2), Lynch, Huff, Zeigler. Stine (2), Dilion (2), Hayes. Bases on balls—O'Connor, 6; Gastfield, 8. Struck out—O'Connor, 14; Gastfield, 13. Wild pitches—O'Connor, 2; Gastfield, 4. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Sullivan.

Whitings, 1; West Ends, 4.

The Whitings were again dumped on the Northwest grounds by the West Ends, and had it not been for Hanrahoe's fumble of Adams' grounder in the second inning they would have been shut out. Cousey, a graduate from the Boys' League, pitched a wonderful game, allowing the champions but four hits. Hollison did the twirling for the West Ends, and although touched up rather lively, received wretched support. At no stage of the game were the Whitings in it. With men on bases the brilliant fielding of the West Ends kept them from scoring. Schnner carried off the fielding honors for the champions. Brayton's and Hanrahoe's remarkable work in their positions was the interesting feature of the game. The score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	*West Ends.*	R	B	P	A	E
Schnur, l. f.	0	0	4	0	0	Sayrs, cf.....	1	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Han'hoe, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0
Dailly, ss..	0	0	2	1	0	Lynch, rf....	0	0	1	0	0
Scanlan, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1	Kinner, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Rheims, cf..	1	0	0	0	0	Roxbury, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Merhle, 3b..	0	0	4	2	3	Brayton, l. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Honan, r. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Schafer, c...	3	3	6	1	0
Adams, c...	0	1	6	8	0	McCor'k3b..	0	0	3	6	1
Hollison, p..	0	0	1	3	1	Hrtig'n, ss.	0	1	0	3	2
						Conseor, p..	0	0	1	2	0
Totals....	1	4	27	11	8	Totals	8	8	27	12	4

West ends....	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	—8		
Whitings....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1		

Earned runs—West Ends, 2. Two-base hits—Schafer, Conseor, Daly, Hollison. Home run—Brayton. Sacrifice hits—Scanlan, Hollison, Lynch, McCormick. Bases on balls—Hanrahoe (2), McCormick, O'Brien, Scanlan, Rheims, Merhle, Adams. Struck out—By pitched ball—Schafer. Stolen bases—Hanrahoe (2), Brayton, Schafer (3), Scanlan, Rheims, Adams. Double plays—Hartigan-Hanrahoe-Roxbury; Merhle-O'Brien. Struck out—Hanrahoe, Kinney (2), Roxbury, McCormick (2), Schnur, O'Brien (2), Rheims, Merhle, Hollison. Passed balls—Adams, Schafer (3). Wild pitches—Hollison, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Beahan.

Brands, 16; Crystals, 8.

The Brands pulled down the Crystals, leaders of the league, in a game that was full of base-hits, good playing, and errors. The batting of the Brands was simply terrible, they having seven singles, three doubles, and four home runs, or a total of twenty-nine bases. The features of the game were the batting of Esterquest, Galavin, Lewis, Hawkins, and Lang. Robertson's and Lyons' playing was also worthy of notice. Hawkins pitched a steady game, letting the Crystals get but nine scattering singles and striking out nine men. He was backed up by Quigley in grand style. Griffin started in to pitch for the Crystals, but left the box in the fourth after Esterquest's home run. Collins went in but fared no better, and Meehan finished the game. The score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E	*Crystals.*	R	B	P	A	E
Hall, cf.....	2	1	1	0	0	M'Adams, 2b	1	1	5	3	2
Hamilton, if.	1	1	1	0	0	Meehan, ss,p	2	1	1	5	3
Est'rq'st,3b	1	1	0	3	0	Robertson,3b	0	0	1	2	0
Lewis, 1b ...	3	2	10	0	0	Boyd, 1b	0	2	11	0	1
Quigley, c....	0	0	9	4	1	Lang, cf.....	3	2	0	0	1
Halyer'n, 2b	2	2	1	4	0	Kelly, lf.....	0	2	1	0	0
Galavin, ss.	3	2	0	2	1	Brown, c.....	0	0	4	4	1
Dineen, r. f.	1	1	1	1	0	White, rf....	1	1	1	0	0
Hawkins, p..	1	2	1	4	1	Griffin, p....	0	0	1	0	0
						Collins, p....	2	0	1	3	0
Totals...	16	14	27	12	5	Totals....	8	9	27	16	8

Brands.....	5	3	2	1	0	3	0	2	—16		
Crystals.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	—8		

Earned runs—Brands, 7. Two-base hits—McAdams, Hawkins, Esterquest and Dineen. Home runs—Lang, Lewis, 2; Galavin and Esterquest. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, McAdams. Stolen bases—Meehan, Kelly. Base on balls—Robertson, Collins, Brown, Lang. Hit by pitched ball—Robertson, McAdams. Struck out—Brown, 2; Boyd, McAdams, Lyons, 2; White, 2; Kelly, Hawkins, Quigley, Galavin, Esterquest, Hall, Hamilton, Lewis—Griffin, 2; Quigley, 2; Hawkins, Griffin, Collins. Time—2:05. Umpire—Tindill.

Standards, 8; Locals, 4.

The Standards fell hard upon the Locals at the Southwest Park and added another victory to their string of triumphs. The Locals, who played the game under protest, went to pieces early in the game and supported Hayes very feebly. Hayes left the boys in the fifth inning and Campion pitched out the game very creditably. The work of Dillon and Bowler was excellent and the Standards backed them well at the bat and in the field. The score:

Standards.	R	H	P	A	E	*Locals.*	R	H	P	A	E
Morris, 2b..	1	2	2	2	1	Ebert, s. s....	1	1	0	1	0
Hayes, 1b...	1	0	10	0	0	Hayes, p.-2b.	1	1	0	1	0
Roach, s. s..	2	2	1	3	0	Derry, c....	0	0	11	4	0
Dillon, p....	1	1	0	3	0	Condon, 3b..	0	1	1	1	2
Gibion, 3b..	0	0	2	3	3	Vanswell, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Murphy, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Chap'n2b-p	1	1	1	1	1
Conway, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Parker, l. f..	1	0	0	0	0
Boller, c....	1	1	6	1	1	Comiskey, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Powers, l. f..	1	1	0	0	0	Mulligan, rf	0	0	1	0	3
Totals...	8	7	21	12	5	Totals....	4	6	18	7	6

Standards.....	0	1	4	0	2	1	*—8				
Locals.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4				

Two-base hit—Ebert. Three-base hit—Vanswell. Home run—Roach. Base on balls—Hayes, 1; Struck out—Dillon, 5; Hayes, 7; Campion, 5. Time—1:40. Umpire—O'Neill.

Alerts, 17; Pickwicks, 5:

Alerts.	R	H	P	A	E	*Pickwicks.*	R	H	P	A	E
Seng, 3b..	4	3	3	2	0	Colbe, s. s..	0	0	3	3	0
Banghart, lf	5	4	0	0	0	Brodie, c....	1	0	8	2	0
Glarin, 2b...	1	1	4	3	0	J. Koe'ler, lf	1	1	0	0	1
McDon'h, ss	1	2	2	3	0	Wenig, p-2b	2	3	1	4	0
Patten, c...	2	2	8	3	2	Hayes, 3b...	0	1	0	0	0
F. Boser, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Durkins, 1b	0	0	12	1	1
C. Boser, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Rochle'f cf	2	0	2	0	0
Murphy, rf..	1	1	0	0	0	McIne'ny,rf	0	1	0	0	0
Ham'ton, p..	1	0	2	4	0	Mur'y, p-2b.	1	1	4	1	1
Totals...	17	16	27	14	2	Totals...	5	6	27	14	4

Alerts.....	9	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1—17		
Pickwicks.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1— 5		

Two base hits—Patten, Murphy. Double play—Wenig-Durkin-Brodie. Earned runs—Pickwicks, 1; Alerts, 6. Left on bases—Pickwicks, 6; Alerts, 6. Base on balls—Hamilton 4, Murray 1. Struck out—By pitched ball—Brodie, 2. Struck out—By Wernig, 12; Murray, 1; Hamilton, 9. Umpire—Nameless. Time, 2:02.

Rivals, 7; Lake Views, 3.

The Lake Views came up South yesterday with grim determination pictured on their faces and a firm resolve in their hearts to check the victorious career of the Rivals, but alas, two thousand people saw their hopes withered and their prostrate forms serve as a foothold which placed the Rivals nearer to the pennant. Parker, who was in the points for the victors, had the Lake Views completely at his mercy, allowing them only four hits. He was excellently supported by Gubbins, who caught a perfect game. Barlow for the Lake Views was not in good form and was hit rather freely. Parker, Kinzie, and Gubbins falling on his curves with great vigor, Orr supported him well, his throwing to bases being especially good. Tae fielding of Baker, Possehl, McDonald, Healey, and Heine was a feature. The Rivals scored the first runs. Possehl completed the circuit of the bases in the third on four singles and two errors, while the seventh saw Parker and McDonald add two more. Not till the fourth did the Lake Views cross the home plate. Hudson led off the list in front of the plate, stole second and scored on Kinzie's errors. Errors by Mars and Baker and a single by Heine gave them their last two runs in the ninth. The score:

Rivals.	R	H	P	A	E	*Lake Views.*	R	H	P	A	E
Traynor, ss.	1	0	0	1	1	Diedrich, lf.	0	1	2	3	0
Baker, 2b....	1	0	1	4	1	Healy, 2b....	0	1	3	4	1
Kinzie, 3b..	1	2	1	3	2	Hudson, rf..	1	1	1	0	0
Possehl, lf..	1	1	2	0	0	Gubbins, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Parker, p....	2	2	1	0	0	Heine, ss....	0	1	0	4	1
M'Don'ld, 1b	2	1	9	0	0	Barlow, p....	0	0	1	0	0
Gubbins, c..	0	3	10	1	1	Heine, 3b....	1	2	1	1	0
Orr, cf.....	0	1	0	0	0	Anson, cf....	0	0	2	0	0
Mars, rf.....	0	0	1	1	1	Ayer, c.....	0	0	6	2	0
Totals....	7	11	27	9	6	Totals....	3	4	27	16	7

Rivals.....	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	—7		
L. Views.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3		

Earned runs—Rivals, 2. Two base hits—Klanzie, Novak. Stolen base—Traynor, Possehl, Parker, Gubbins, Mars, Hudson, Heine. Bases on balls—Kinzie (2). Hit by pitched ball—Possehl, Diedrich. Struck out—Possehl, McDonald, Novak (2), Diedrich, Healey, Barlow (3), Anson (3), Ayers (2). Sacrifice hit—Kinzie. Parker, Gubbins and V. Heine. Passed ball—Ayers. Time—1:35.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis, 10; Fort Wayne, 5.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—In the third inning Keefe filled the bases on balls and Mahan put the ball over the fence. The locals batted vigorously. Weather fair. Attendance, 1,352. Score:

Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	*Ft. Wayne*	R	B	P	A	E
Shinnick, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Hogrie'r, c.f.	0	1	2	0	1
Newman, c.f	1	3	0	0	0	Donahue, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
West, 1b....	1	2	12	0	0	Sutcliffe, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Katz, l. f...	1	2	4	0	0	Motz, 1b....	0	0	10	0	0
Parrott, 3b..	0	0	3	3	3	Alvord, 3b..	0	1	2	1	0
Munyan, c..	2	3	3	0	0	Holland, ss..	1	1	0	3	0
Carroll, r. f..	2	2	2	0	0	Smith, 2b....	2	2	1	5	0
Graham, ss..	3	2	1	1	0	Dugdale, c..	1	0	10	1	0
France, p....	0	1	0	6	0	Keefe, p....	0	1	0	2	1
Totals....	10	16	27	13	3	Totals....	5	8	27	12	2

Minneapolis.....	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0—10		
Fort Wayne.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0— 5		

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 2; Fort Wayne, 3. Two-base hit—Munyan. Three-base hit—Katz. Home runs—Graham, Smith (2). Stolen bases—West, Katz, Carroll, Hogrievr, Donohue. Double plays—Parrott-Shennick-West. Parrott-West. Hit by pitched ball—Dugdale. Struck out—By France, 3; by Keefe, 3. Passed ball—Dugdale. Wild pitch—Keefe. Time—1:45. Umpire—Snyder. Bases on balls—France, 4; Keefe, 3.

Milwaukee, 10; Indianapolis, 3.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—After laying off during a week of rain the Brewers went in against Indianapolis today and batted out an easy victory. Weather fair. Attendance, 3,100. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	*Indiana'lis.*	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, 2b....	2	3	1	2	0	Letcher, rf..	0	2	1	0	0
Henry, c. f..	3	1	3	1	0	Genins, 2b..	0	2	3	2	0
M'Garr, ss..	2	2	0	3	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	11	0	2
Twi'chll, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Car'ter, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Krieg, 3b....	0	2	1	3	0	Berger, s. s.	0	1	1	3	0
Earle, 1b...	0	1	14	0	0	La're'ce, l.f.	0	0	2	0	1
Donahue, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Quinn, c. f..	1	1	2	0	1
Hamb'rg,rf.	1	2	0	0	1	Nagle, c....	1	1	4	0	0
Person, p...	2	0	0	4	0	Sullivan, p..	1	3	0	4	0
Totals...	10	13	27	13	1	Totals....	3	10	27	11	4

Milwaukee.....	2	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—10		
Indianapolis.....	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0— 3		

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 3. Two-base hit—Ward. Three-base hit—Earle. Stolen bases—Ward 2, Henry, McGarr, Sullivan. Double plays—Genins-O'Brien. First base on balls—McGarr, Person 2, O'Brien, Lawrence. Hit by pitched ball—Twitchell. Struck out—O'Brien 3, Genins 2, Benger, Earle. Passed balls—Sullivan, Person 2, Krieg. Wild pitches—Sullivan. Time, 1:50. Umpire—Zach Clayton.

Columbus, 12; Kansas City, 2.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—Columbus won with ease from the Cowboys today. Attendance, 3,000. Weather pleasant. The score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	*Columbus.*	R	H	P	A	E
Manning, 2b	0	1	3	1	3	Walsh, ss..	4	2	2	3	0
Sunday, 3b..	0	1	0	0	0	O'Rou'ke, 3b	2	2	1	3	0
Payne, lf....	0	0	0	0	1	Campau, lf..	1	2	3	0	0
Carney, 1b..	0	0	3	8	0	Lally, rf....	0	1	1	0	0
M'Mahon, c.	0	0	8	3	0	McC'an, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
Eiteljorg-lf	1	1	1	1	0	Bre'idge, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Lytle, cf....	0	0	4	0	0	Abbey, cf....	2	2	0	0	0
Alberts, ss..	1	2	4	0	0	Jantzin, c...	0	1	3	2	0
Andrus, rf..	0	2	3	0	0	O'Day, p....	2	1	1	2	0
Hughey, p..	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals....	2	10	24	6	5	Totals....	12	13	27	14	1

Kansas City.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2		
Columbus.....	1	3	0	2	1	0	2	3	0—12		

Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Columbus, 3. Two-base hits—Carney, Breckinridge, Walsh (2). Three-base hits—Andrus, O'Rourke, Campau. Sacrifice hits—Breckinridge (2). First base on balls—Manning, McClellan, Walsh (2), Breckinridge, Lally. Day. Struck out—Hughey, Eiteljorg, Walsh, Lally, McClellan, Abbey, Jantzin. Wild pitches—Hughey, 2. Left on bases—Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 8. Time, 1:45. Umpire—Serad.

Omaha, 11; Toledo, 5.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—Dewald had a sore thumb and Omaha made fourteen hits off his lame delivery. The day was beautiful. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E	*Toledo.*	R	B	P	A	E
Shiebeck, ss	1	2	3	3	2	Eyr, ss.....	1	1	1	1	1
Gilks, 2b....	2	2	3	2	0	Nich'ls, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Kelly, cf....	1	1	2	0	0	Campion, 1b	1	2	12	1	0
Ely, rf.....	1	2	0	1	0	Gettinger, lf	0	1	3	1	0
Canoy, 3b....	1	1	1	4	1	Nichol, cf...	0	1	1	0	0
Rowe, 1b....	1	2	7	2	0	Newell, 3b..	0	1	2	4	0
Hayes, c....	1	2	8	2	0	Armour, r.f..	2	1	1	0	0
Darby, p....	1	1	0	3	0	Dewald, p...	0	0	0	2	0
Vickery, lf..	2	1	0	1	1	Darling, c...	0	1	3	1	0
Totals...	11	14	27	23	5	Totals....	5	9	27	15	2

Omaha.....	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	1	2—11		
Toledo.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0— 5		

Earned runs—Omaha, 3. Two-base hits—Rowe, Campion, Nichol, Gettinger. Three-base hit—Shiebeck. Double play—Visner-Sheibeck-Gilks. First base on balls—Off Darby, 4; off Dewald, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Darby, 2. Struck out—By Darby, 6; by Dewald, 2. Passed balls—Darling, 1; Hayes, 1. Wild pitches—Darby, 1. Time, 1:55. Umpire—McQuaid.

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Good Features in the Sunday Game at Menominee—Menominee, 8; Marinette, 7.

MENOMINEE, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The Menominees defeated the Marinettes today. The features of the game were Hobright's long run and one-hand catch of Brandenburg's drive to left field. Score by innings:

Menominee.....	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	0—8	
Marinette.....	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2—7	

Batteries—Mack, Vogel and Whalen; O'Neil and Stanley. Errors—Menominee, 4; Marinette, 8. Earned runs—Menominee, 2. Base hits—Menominee, 8; Marinette, 6. Two-base hits—Whalen, Brandenberg, McCarty. Time—1:45.

Green Bay, 14; Ishpeming, 2.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—The Green Bays defeated the Ishpeming-Negaunees today. The features of the game were the all-round play of the Green Bays and the pitching of Wolf of the Green Bays. The score:

Green Bay.....	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	3	—14	
Ishpeming-Negaunee.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	

Batteries—Green Bay, Wolf and Kennelly; Ishpeming-Negaunee, Cleve and Omaha. Errors—Green Bay, 3; Ishpeming-Negaunee, 5. Earned runs—Green Bay, 10. Base hits—Green Bay, 22. Home runs—Donovan, McInerny. Passed ball—Green Bay. Wild pitch—Green Bay. Time of game—2 hours.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

A Great Game at Aurora, Which Rockford Won—Rockford, 5; Aurora, 3.

AURORA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The Rockfords defeated the Auroras today. The features of the game were Taylor's second base play and the one-handed pickup by Wood. Score:

Aurora.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3	
Rockford.....	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	—5	

Batteries—Gragg and Trost, Underwood and Snyder. Errors—Aurora, 3. Rockford, 4. Earned runs—Aurora, 1; Rockford, 2. Base-hits—Aurora, 2; Rockford, 7. Two-base hits—Aurora, 1; Rockford, 4.

Fifteen hundred people witnessed the game, which was played at Burlington Park.

Joliet, 10; Rock Island, 3.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June. 5.—Joliet added another to its series of victories, defeating the home club through a series of errors by a score of 10 to 3. Weather fine. An immense crowd was in attendance. Score:

Rock Island.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	
Joliet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—10	

Errors—Rock Island, 6; Joliet, 2. Base hits—Rock Island, 1; Joliet, 6. Batteries—Joliet, Jones and Mahoney; Rock Island, Baxondale and Sage.

Terre Haute, 6; Jacksonville, 2.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—Terre Haute has found a club which it can beat, and did so today by bunching hits. Score:

Terre Haute.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—6	
Jacksonville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	

Batteries—Terre Haute, Scwders and Terron; Jacksonville, Milland and Raffert. Errors—Terre Haute, 2; Jacksonville, 4. Base hits—Terre Haute, 7; Jacksonville, 6. Two-base hits—Terron, 1. Passed balls—Raffert, 1. Time of game—Two hours.

Evansville, 4; Quincy, 3.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 5.—The Evansville defeated the Quincy team today. The features of the game were Joanes' batting and Collins' pitching. Score:

Evansville	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4	
Quincy.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0— 3	

Batteries—Collins and Briggs; Donnelly and Feeny. Errors—Quincy, 3. Earned runs—Evansville, 1; Quincy, 2. Base hits—Evansville, 6; Quincy 8. Two-base hit—Wents. Three-base hit—Joanes. Time of game—Two hours.

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORDS

How the Chicago Club Players Individually Stand to Date.

BATTING RECORDS.

Player.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Total bases.	Sacrifice hits.	Base hits.	Three-base hits.	Home runs.	Batting Average.
Ryan.....	146	33	45	7	10	5	1	4	.308
Dungan.....	160	19	46	7	11	6	3	0	.287
Gumbert.....	53	6	15	4	1	0	0	0	.283
Schriver.....	83	12	23	6	7	4	1	0	.277
Dahlen.....	159	29	44	20	11	7	2	2	.276
Ansonn.....	152	20	41	5	7	5	1	1	.269
Kittrid'e....	62	7	14	6	6	1	2	0	.222
Wilmot.....	162	36	36	6	6	6	1	2	.222
Hutch'n....	55	8	11	20	1	1	0	0	.200
Canavan.....	144	18	27	17	15	7	2	0	.187
Cooney.....	120	11	24	7	6	4	0	0	.173
Luby.....	40	3	3	8	3	0	0	0	.075

FIELDING RECORDS.

Players.	Games played.	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Stolen bases.	Fielding average.
Ansonn.....	39	407	16	11	4	.974
Kittridge.....	39	61	87	7	15	.954
Dahlen.....	18	100	21	5	2	.963
Ryan.....	38	70	18	5	10	.950
Luby.....	12	5	29	2	1	.944
Dungan.....	39	55	2	4	1	.933
Schriver.....	34	286	19	8	2	.930
Canavan.....	36	102	125	18	13	.926
Cooney.....	37	53	114	19	7	.900
Gumbert.....	15	4	22	3	1	.896
Wilmot.....	39	79	1	11	12	.879
Hutchison.....	16	2	35	8	4	.822

BAKER DEFEATED BY MOORE.

The Chicago Man Unable to Fight After Seven Rounds.

Henry Baker of Chicago was defeated by Dick Moore of St. Paul early this morning for the middleweight championship of Illinois. The fight came off within twenty miles of Aurora, Ill., and lasted seven rounds. Baker being too weak to come up at the call of time. From the time the

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

Our Annual June Sale

Is always one of the events of the year, but this season it will be without parallel in the annals of the Dry Goods business, inasmuch as the reductions are more liberal than ever. Early buyers will reap many advantages.

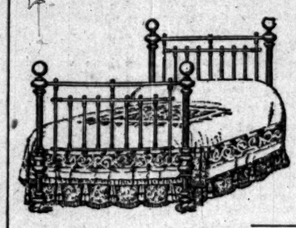
SILKS . . .	Our Silk Sale is without equal in volume, variety, and cheapness. The bargain tables are laden with rich and beautiful Changeable Figured Surahs, Printed Chinas, Printed Shanghais—also Black Ground Plaid Surahs and Peau de Soies. 50 pcs. BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, The cheapest high-grade Black Silk ever put on sale in Chicago.	At 58c Worth $1.25. At 69c Worth $1.00.
DRESS GOODS . . .	Never before have such magnificent styles and qualities been offered for so little money: $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50 Scotch and French Novelties now	$1.00
LACES . . .	10-inch Black Point de Gene Flouncing, 9 to 13 inch Cream Point d'Ireland Flouncing,	59 Cents. 25 Cents.
Silk Fronts.	The newest things out are Silk Fronts to wear with Blazers and Reefers. You can see them at the Ladies' Neckwear Department, near elevators. All the new and pretty shades, only	$1.95
Black Mull Robes . . .	A very fine assortment of Black Mull Robes—embroidered in black and colors— Latest designs and very handsome—on sale at Embroidery Department, opposite Linen Department,	$1.75 $2.25 $3.38
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.	Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Corset Covers, and Lace Trimmed Aprons, Gowns, Trimmed with Embroidery, Chemise, Trimmed with Embroidery, Drawers, Trimmed with Embroidery, French Hand-Embroidered Chemise, Corset Covers, Torchon and Hamburg Trimmed, Aprons, Handsomely Embroidered but slightly imperfect—the $1.00 kind, Elegant assortment of Muslin Gowns, Drawers, and Walking Skirts,	19c 38c $1.00
Colored Skirts . . .	Gloria Silk Walking Skirts with deep flounces, all colors, Colored Silk Taffeta Skirts, with pinked ruffles, worth $9.00.	$3.75 $6.75
Umbrellas.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's 26 and 28 inch Black Silk Umbrellas, With all sorts of handles, worth $3.75 to $5.00, for	$2.75
Linen Table Cloths . . .	For two reasons we've taken a loss of 33⅓ per cent on a lot of fine Linen Table Cloths: 1st. Because we've no napkins to match them; 2d. Because they're soiled.	AT 33⅓% DISCOUNT.
Linen Napkins . .	About one hundred dozen 24-inch Bleached Damask Napkins—slightly soiled,	AT $1.50 to $5 Per Dozen.
Remnants.	Great Reductions on All our Remnants of Bleached and Unbleached Damasks,	Very Cheap.
White Muslins . .	75 pieces 32-in. White Embroidered Swiss Muslin for sash and chamber curtains, reduced from 50c and 60c to On sale at White Goods Department, Main floor—south aisle.	35c
Stationery.	1,000 boxes of Linen Writing Paper, Plain and ruled, each box containing 2 quires of paper and 50 envelopes, worth 50c.	25c
Hosiery . .	75 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Egyptian Silk Hose, regular 85c quality, 100 dozen of our standard 50c quality Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Broken lines of Children's Pure Silk Hose, worth up to $1.50 per pair.	50c 35c 50c
Women's Underwear.	50 dozen Ladies' Full Regular Made Egyptian Cotton Reform Suits, reduced from $2.50 to 75 dozen Ladies' Silk Equestrienne Tights, 50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Reform Tights,	$.150 $1.75 $1.00
Men's Furnishings	Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, the 85c quality, Men's Fast Black Four-Thread Lisle Half Hose, the 60c kind, Odds and ends of soiled Night Shirts, three for $1.00 or	50c 35c 35c EACH.

SOME OF THE
BARGAINS IN BASEMENT SALESROOM.

Heavy Silver-Plated Dinner Knives, per half dozen	$1.75
Quadruple Plated Breakfast Casters, with decorated bottles	$1.98
Travelers' Clocks, in leather cases	$1.25
Half-Wool Challies, reduced from 19c to 4c and	10c
India Linen Checks and Stripes, for Ladies' Wrappers and Children's Dresses, 8c and	10c
Stylish Trimmed Lace Braid Hats	$2.48
Hemstitched, Scalloped Edge, and Colored Border Handkerchiefs, only	10c
Tan and Gray Camel's-Hair Reefers	$5.98

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

GREAT JUNE CLEARING SALE
BRASS BEDS.



50 SAMPLE
FRENCH and CANOPY BRASS BEDS
Will be closed out at a reduction of
25%
From present marked prices.

CHENILLE CURTAINS.

50 pairs Chenille Curtains at ..... $5.50—reduced from $6.50
75 " " " ..... $8.50— " " $12.00

FRENCH and ENGLISH CRETONNES.

500 yards Fast Colors ..... 25c—reduced from 37½c and 50c
400 " " " ..... 50c— " " 75c and $1.00

HAND-PAINTED PANELS.

15 Panels, 30x50 ..... $25.00—reduced from $40.00
10 " 60x80 ..... $32.50— " " $50.00

LACE CURTAINS
—AT A—
Reduction of from ½ to ⅓ Early Season's Prices.
THE LOT COMPRISES ABOUT 300 PAIRS
NOTTINGHAM, TAMBOURED MUSLIN, IRISH POINT, CLUNY, LOUIS XIV. and BRUSSELS.
ONLY ONE AND TWO PAIRS OF A KIND AND PATTERN.
Prices range from $1.50 to $37.50 per pair.

HYGEIA
Look Upon This Picture

Chicago Water Magnified 800 Times.
Do You DARE Drink It?

FILTH IN THE WATER.
A West Sider Conducts an Experiment Which Shows Startling Results.

That the water supply of Chicago is polluted and contaminated by the city sewage is universally known and commented upon, but the horrible condition of the water supplied to West Siders almost passes belief. At 352 West Indiana-st. is a tenement accommodating eight families. Mr. W. E. Pramar, one of the tenants, has long been aware of the danger of drinking the water without filtering. Accordingly he has constructed a crude but serviceable filter of cotton and flannel cloths, fastened around the faucet. After passing through this filter the water is boiled before being used.

This morning Mr. Pramar was exhibiting a bottle containing a thick, yellowish fluid with a dark sediment and emitting a sickening odor.

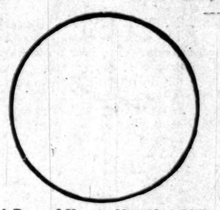
"This," said the gentleman, "is what my filter catches as the water passes through it. After using the cloths a few hours they are removed and this poisonous matter scraped off. I then reverse the cloths and they are soon filled with solid matter again.

"I anticipate," said he, "an epidemic rivaling any Chicago has experienced as the result of people using water containing such filth as you see in this bottle. It ought to be shown to everyone so they could see what they are drinking every day."

An examination of and a smell at the contents of the bottle is almost sufficient to undo all the good work done in Chicago by the W. C. T. U. The fluid is about as thick as unrefined petroleum and the vileness of its smell is simply indescribable.—Chicago Daily News, June 3.

And Then Upon This.

Health Insurance for $1.00 a week! We send a 10-gallon can of Hygeia Water to any house or office in Chicago for a Dollar! It is Clear as a Crystal, Sparkling as a Diamond.



A Drop of Hygeia Magnified 800 Times.
Can you AFFORD to be without it?

Ask your grocer or druggist for Hygeia Water, and don't take any "just as good." Every LIVE grocer keeps Hygeia; look out for sanded sugar from the other kind. Every UP-TO-DATE druggist keeps HYGEIA; look out for stale drugs, last year's pills, from the other kind.

Send for "Hygeia," our free book of health hints.

WAUKESHA HYGEIA MINERAL SPRINGS CO.,
287 Wabash Avenue. Telephone 4831 Main.

HYGEIA

FURNITURE

During June we will sell Furniture at *BARGAIN PRICES*, and from our entire line, including all new spring styles, to reduce stock before inventory July 1st.

Special low prices on medium priced Chamber Suits and Dining Chairs. First quality goods only. No jobs.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalog with full list of diseases and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture cured by Electric Truss. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT APPLIANCE CO., Main Office and Only Factory, State st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. [The Owen Electric Belt Building]. Entrance on State-st. New York Office, 258 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

They Have Measured Their Rooms and Are Going to Buy

WALL PAPER
—OF—
ALFRED PEATS

20 per cent discount on all 35c paper and higher.
10 per cent discount on all 25c paper.
300 patterns finest Gilt Paper at 16c per roll.

136 and 138 West Madison-st.

GEMS
ED. ARMS HALL.
195-197 Wabash, cor. Adams. Importer
Summer Sale of Diamonds and Watches.
We open accounts with responsible parties on regular TRADE TERMS.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Great Annual Clearing Sale of SILKS.

Our enormous sales in this department this spring, *very much the largest the house has ever had*, have caused even a greater accumulation than usual of assorted Silks, which we propose closing out before semi-annual inventory—*The extraordinarily low prices will be a feature of this sale.*

Among other items, we offer:—

Black Silks
27 in. Surah, 65c. (*usual $1.00 grade.*)
24 in. Brocade India, 80c. (*usual $1.00 grade.*)
Black Faille, regularly at $1.05, $1.22½, $1.40, $1.70. / $1.25. $1.50. $1.75. $2.00.

Colored Silks
10000 yds. assorted, changeable silks in plain, figured and brocaded effects, broken lines, odds and ends, at from 15 per cent to 25 per cent under regular prices.

In Annex Dept.--in Basement--we offer:--

31 inch Drapery Silks, solid Colors, 35c.
Our regular one dollar Printed Indias, at 67½c.
Shepherd's Checks—changeable effects—at 90c. (*regularly $1.50.*)
Season's accumulation of REMNANTS of silks at from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

To CLEAR STOCK FOR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY
THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL
DROPPED PATTERNS
CARPETS
REDUCED PRICES.

I. E.—Patterns that will not be made or carried next Season.

An opportunity for those who intend buying carpets.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

"Manufacturer's Seconds" of Sheeting, at very low prices.--We offer a large lot of fine grade Sheeting (9-4 and 10-4), in "Seconds."—This lot was especially reserved for us and is so stamped upon each piece by the maker.
--We quote:

9-4 Bleached Sheeting, at 19c., regularly 22c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting, at 21c., regularly 25c.
The imperfections are almost imperceptible.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

In Ladies' Neckwear Department we announce a Special Sale--viz:

—200 doz. fig'd and plain Surah and India Silk Ties, 25c. (*worth 35c to 50c.*)
—75 doz. Emb'd and Crepe de Chene Ties, 35c. (*usual value 50c.*)

We also display in this department:--A beautiful assortment of VASSAR WAISTS, in Percale, Cheviot, Dotted Mull and Silk — — *Several lines of Percale, Vassar Waists, have been reduced in price for this sale.*

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

To close out previous to Inventory, we offer:
Odds and Ends-4 & 8 button lengths.
Kid Gloves-95c.
Gloves which are usually much higher in price.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

To close out previous to inventory we offer about
700 REMNANTS of WHITE GOODS.
—Check Lawns—Striped Lawns—French Colored Mulls—Irish Lawns—Cheviots—Percales—India Linens, etc.,
at prices which will quickly accomplish the above result.

SHIRTS
FOR DRESS, BUSINESS, AND OUTING.
IN STOCK AND MADE TO MEASURE.
FIT GUARANTEED. GIVE US A TRIAL.
DENT'S GLOVES.
John T. Shayne & Co.
191 & 193 State-st.

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
The Standard for Purity, Flavor and Wholsomeness.
Genuine only with Justus von Liebig's signature as shown: *J. v. Liebig*

Editorial Sheet. **The Chicago Daily Tribune.** PART TWO.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

BLAINE'S POSITION SUCH HE COULD NO LONGER REMAIN.

Now the Sentiment, Except of Officeholders, That Was for Harrison Has Been Transferred to the Ex-Secretary of State, Says Gath—A Letter Saying He Will Accept a Nomination Expected from Mr. Blaine—Some Dark Horses, Should Neither Blaine Nor Harrison Get It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—Blaine's resignation is the only item of news to mark this convention. The President's determination to get his two terms is responsible for this and for all the other complications at Minneapolis. Following the bad precedents of most of our Chief Magistrates, the formation of his Cabinet was with reference to a second term, and Indiana, where politics is the household interest as much as if the State was a military camp instead of a city of homes, adjured Harrison not to take a man of genius like Blaine into his Cabinet, who would be sure to do something splendid and to draw away the popular applause.

But all the American people and especially the Democrats watched for Mr. Harrison to see if he could be capable of this gross discourtesy and ingratitude. He felt that he must make a concession but he never made it with the full-heartedness of a man who had resolved to let one term exemplify his life. That second term was still pulling at the President's brain and he feared for a brief time there was the appearance of friendship for Mr. Blaine, but it was soon felt to be unnatural on both sides. Blaine would not fail in anything, and the United States and thought that after all we were an amiable set.

The Bering Sea and the Newfoundland fisheries questions came along, and though we seemed to be always on the eve of going to war for a string of fish with our cousins in civilization we never did strike a blow, because the soft answer which drove away wrath was in the State Department. That man of marvelous tact, of original temperament, of the diplomatic and the American natures combined, was able by his intercourse with the British Ministers and their Cabinets to bring to arbitration what in worse times would have been settled with a dagger. Blaine was all the time gaining strength, and it was manifest that merit of this kind must pestiferously stand in the way of a second term, especially as the President was not happy in his intercourse with his fellow politicians. The man who wanted a second term was quite averse to conferring large favors upon other States than Indiana. Mr. Blaine could look a man in the eye while talking to him, and would help him out of a false position and anticipate his excuse.

Blaine's Striking Characteristics.

Manners rule the world. Unfortunately at the White House, the better Blaine's manner grew, the more of a conspiracy it was interpreted. Why should he have a better complexion than the President, a brighter eye, more warmth in putting out his hand, more suggestiveness, imagination, and all which makes up the accomplished man of society? His household were marrying into the army, into the high musical circles. The man who came with the baton to woo Blaine's daughter found information there upon his own art. The various representatives of South and Central America whose self-estimation was inversely strong to the size and repute of their country, saw Blaine preside amongst them, and then looked up to him with the interest of the junior class in statecraft at a clinic by Grotius or some of the old masters. The President had a strong power of expressing himself from the shoulders up and was slightly illuminated when addressing a crowd, but the moment he came face to face with an individual he looked as if he wanted the interview to terminate and let his mind get down to the agreeable topic of a second term for himself. Thus are men more than blessed according to their expectations.

Made unjust and miserable by ambition as time went on the President began to gather into his Cabinet the cast-off satellites of Mr. Blaine, who had been assiduous in their attentions until they had seen Mr. Blaine once defeated. Much of the show-bread which was fit only for the priests to eat had been given to the editorial fraternity in consulates and missions, and so forth, and the press on one side was pretty well muzzled and the Blaine workers were brought into the Harrison radius, and thus it seemed that the event at Minneapolis must come out right. The respectability of the country which is opposed to any change of Presidents as an error which disturbs the peanut trade had on the whole made its courtesy to Mr. Harrison.

About four or five months before the convention was to meet the President, who had been to the war, while Blaine had not ventured, resolved to put some belligerency into his platform. Chile was to be tackled. Now, Blaine at that moment was impressing the South American States with their mutuality of interest with ourselves. The President was bent on war. Mr. Blaine observed here and there that he thought there was no occasion for war. The naval officers all lost their promotions, but to the great relief of the country we did not throw away a hundred to a thousand millions on the guano interests and the horned cattle toward Patagonia.

When the Chilean issue was settled by the State Department it was too late for any other large business but to get from Blaine a letter promising not to run against Harrison. To this great stroke of policy was the Government of the United States brought by the insane ambition of the discoveries of yesterday to become the dynasties of tomorrow. And all this from an individual whom Blaine had manufactured, clothed, panoplied, and blessed. The treatment of Joan of Arc and her white plume by Charles VII. was quite analagous. The legend was at last obtained, the man of dangerous popularity had given his note and was in the middle cell. What can he do now? Nothing, but he can still be popular.

Turned Naturally to Blaine.

All those who had not admired the President's style; those who thought that he looked more like Philip II. than Charles V. and those who thought that to play politics would be as tedious as a Quaker meeting for four years more of Harrison, began to say: "Why, this old fellow Blaine, whom we have fought so long, is all we have left to meet the combination of patronage, design, and dull mercantile conservatism. We know how he is treated; we know how his family feel; we know the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes, and let us run him at Minneapolis."

This produced a revolution in the Indiana council. Lew Wallace was called upon to see if anything in the Fair God or Ben Hur would meet the situation. Chauncey Depew was sent for, and the ever handsome Hiscock. It was resolved that they must get another letter from Blaine.

But every friend of Blaine in former days had become already ungrateful, and only one or two had the audacity to suggest to him to write another letter. They were not exactly afraid of Blaine, though still aware that they deserved to be kicked through his front door, but there was a shoot out of the eye of Mrs. Blaine and some of the small children in the hallway of the Blaine house, which produced a veritable panic among the Harrisonites.

As the moment for the convention drew near, and the foreign Consuls, carpet-baggers, and three-fifths of all other persons in the Minneapolis muster were en route, the treatment of Blaine became such that he could no longer go through the farce of being a member of the Presidential family. There was a rebellion in Dotheboys' Hall. Some were in open revolt. Everybody, however, was instructed at Minneapolis to say that Mr. Blaine had given his honor. He had written one letter, and though they could not get three out of him it was hoped that one handcuff would hold him. The shackles were meantime taken off all the Senators, revenue officers, and subordinates, and they were told to go to Minneapolis and swell the cry for two terms. The hope was that Blaine would at least do nothing else of a startling sort. After the nomination he might be reduced from his place, or at the most after the election, provided it were successful. If unsuccessful, Blaine was to be accused of having lost the campaign. So the names went along Saturday afternoon, and the following day being Sunday and but one day for work intervened before the convention.

Meantime, from all parts of the country delegations and clubs were hastening to Minneapolis. They awoke Sunday morning to find that Mr. Blaine had taken his traps out of Mr. Harrison's house. He had got tired of living in a Cabinet of dependents and servitors where he had no man of his social and intellectual rank to confer with. Noble, Miller, Wanamaker, Rusk, Foster, Elkins, Tracy; this outfit one might leave and not break his heart, but at the announcement Minneapolis went wild.

All the lying in favor of a second term went to the winds. Mr. New and the others had talked themselves hoarse that they knew Blaine would not run. In the rebound it was apparent that a vote that night would have sent Blaine into the Presidency.

If Harrison Should Withdraw!

What is the situation now? If President Harrison should withdraw from this race the result might not be Mr. Blaine's nomination, but as long as Harrison demands his second term it will probably be unsafe for those opposed to him to congregate on any other person than Blaine. There are unquestionably many people here trying to push this man or that.

The Alger men have some votes and entertain the hope that their candidate may succeed. In the view of some, such a movement would lead to Harrison's nomination. Nor do these observers see any other person than Alger working within the Blaine line for the support of Blaine's friends. Alger intended a few days ago to attain the Vice-President's place and let the ticket be Blaine and Alger, and thus seems to be the probable solution, if Blaine now remains quiet. Some of the agricultural people hoped that Rusk would go on the ticket, but Rusk has spoken one day too early for Harrison. The Vice-Presidency, however, is a strong fortress, with a sick President, and John Sherman or Mr. Allison or Mr. Cullom might be glad to get it. The managers in such things have to look out for financial support when they come to run their ticket, and therefore Alger is liable to go behind Blaine; if a soldier is as necessary upon the ticket as a farmer, Alger will do.

On the other hand there are men back of Harrison who secretly hope to get his assets, and among these may be Cullom and McKinley. Critics here think that Cullom made a bad break in declaring for Harrison a few weeks past. McKinley has played his part delicately, and it is supposed has been worked into the eligible situation of presiding officer, which is sometimes important in a convention where there is a deadlock. An Ohio element has always been hopeful that McKinley would come in just as Garfield did, by presenting his Napoleonic top to the galleries and looking hale and interesting, as if he feared that somewhere in the house old Samuel with his horn of oil was drawing a bead upon him, and saying, "William, if there is room for any more oil on thee, hasten to catch my horn." Thus the McKinley bill, the little tin cup, etc., would be the issue of the campaign.

Not improbably, the withdrawal of Harrison from this contest would simplify Mr. Blaine's relations to it, but men do not play these large games of hazard for the benefit of their junior partners. Harrison wants the office, and has been in slavery to his term to come during the four years he has already served. He has served four years with Leah only in order to marry Rachael. He has given away one holiday to have a second one of the same length at the end of it.

As personalities increase a few disgruntled Indianians are referring to the similarity between Harrison's treatment of Blaine and of Gresham. Repeated opportunities to promote Judge Gresham on the bench and a popular hope that Harrison would be magnanimous toward his fellow-statesmen have been met with a deaf ear at the White House. The belligerency of Harrison is referred to as when his appointee Gen. Porter had made a speech somewhere in Indiana, and Harrison waited at the foot of the stairs to give him a drubbing therefor. The tone of Harrison's supporters here is in keeping with this pugnacity. He has, however, so far got control of his State that one of his principal opponents said today that if he were nominated he might carry Indiana; that Democrats had imposed a great many unpopular taxes, and were out of favor this year.

"Nevertheless, Indianians have not supported the administration in any election since Harrison prevailed and terribly knocked out his Congressman," was declared.

"Until Blaine resigned the universal argument for Harrison was "Blaine is not a candidate."

This morning they are saying, "Blaine has injured himself by this step."

"How injured himself," we ask, "if he is not a candidate?"

Letter of Acceptance Expected.

Early in the morning one of Alger's friends said that Blaine was expected to send a letter of acceptance to his son Emmons during this day. The dark horses have probably maneuvered for a position since Blaine resigned, and the Alger and McKinley men are supposed to be particularly active.

Foraker having been selected to nominate Blaine commences the usual fight in Ohio, to the prejudice of McKinley's aspirations. Up in the Northwest, where so many Maine men have become prosperous, there is as close a feeling of State pride for Blaine (as for Harrison among the Indianians; nearly every Maine man in Minnesota is badged for Blaine and they do not intrude upon strangers, but hold faithful and fast. This is what John G. Moore, the eminent New York broker, said:

"Maine is, always has been, and always will be proud of Blaine as her great personal exponent for genius and leadership."

The Postmasters from all over the United States are here for Harrison, each of them contending that his delegation will not have as many Blaine men as reported. Nor can one see that Blaine has within 75 to 100 votes of the number required to nominate him, unless the other delegations can be broken up.

Said a St. Louis journalist who is a Democrat: "The old star-route crowd is running Harrison here on behalf of Missouri, with Kerens managing the campaign next to John C. New, and Clayton, in Arkansas, the smaller half of Kerens. Mr. Kerens today had been busily engaged in interviewing his colored supporters from all parts of the South."

Said Mr. Cunningham, long of the New York *Evening Post*. "In my judgment, Blaine resolved to be a candidate after he saw the action of the New York Syracuse convention, which sent a full contesting delegation to Chicago. Perhaps, you are not aware of the situation in New York. For the first time in the history of the Democratic party there, we have two State organizations, resolved to exterminate each other. Grace with plenty of money is bound to beat Hill and Murphy. While these two organizations have the same electors, they are going to destroy each other, if possible, for all the State officers. Now, Harrison has as good a chance to carry New York as before."

"But," said the one addressed, "Mr. Grace is especially an admirer of Mr. Blaine, and told me last Monday that if Blaine were nominated he would be elected. At the time he supposed that Blaine was too sick to stand."

"I think," said Mr. Cunningham, "that Blaine saw how New York could be carried after the action of that convention, and that he then held that there was a chance and that he would take it."

"Well," was the answer, "was not that sagacious politics? How many men in the New York delegation will vote for Blaine?"

"I understand there are thirty-five who are for Blaine."

In the East Harrison has extracted many of Blaine's old men from his standard and some of the Western delegations hitherto for Blaine, like that of Iowa, are disposed to give Harrison at least a ballot. Mr. O'Brien Moore of St. Louis says that Filley, who has gone over to Blaine in spite of his instructions, controls the district delegates more than any man there and that he anticipates a rupture of the delegation in Blaine's favor.

The Blaine men rather incline now to Ingalls for Chairman, while the Harrison men are winking toward McKinley. There is as yet no clear light on the solution. Harrison seems to have the most votes pledged, Blaine the most in the bush, and the town is filled with Alger portraits, while McKinley is being held half-way in the dark, while the question is innocently put, "How would he run?" It is feared that the McKinley bill is too heavy a saddle for him.

An extraordinary number of Republican newspaper publishers is here more or less related to public printing and their tune this morning is: "How Blaine has injured himself."

Dark Democratic Horses.

It seems apparent that the Republican complications are encouraging dark horses for the Democratic race. William C. Whitney, as a compromise candidate to carry New York, is a good deal discussed. Minneapolis keeps cool and complacent, the rich men telling stories on each other. Lowery and William Washburn are two of these, of whom it is said that when a superintendent on the Soo railroad, Smith Russell, the actor, drops into Minneapolis real estate; Oliver Optic, who writes the boys' stories, has come out from Boston to this place, and still writes books, and keeps his eye on corner lots. Said a Washington friend of Blaine looking around upon the renegades to his cause who were shedding crocodile tears and regretting that they were instructed for Harrison, having written the instructions themselves: "Those fellows remind me of a saying of Blaine's some time ago, when he was vilely traduced by a certain person, 'I don't not know,' said Blaine, 'why he hates me, for I have never done him a favor.'

One of the most eminent men of California, a Republican candidate there for the highest nominations, said: "I have been quoted as in favor of Harrison, and I believe he has been a good President, but he cannot carry one side of California. He promised us a cabinet minister, between his nomination and election, and we gave it out all over the State, and he made no effort to redeem his promise, but set afloat the story that there was strife in California, and which was not the fact. As we came up from St. Louis yesterday," said this man, "the people were gathered all around the stations hurrahing for Blaine. When I got to the West House in Minneapolis, the lobbies being full, an Indiana band and club entered singing a song for Harrison and cheering for him and calling for cheers, and not a dozen men outside of them cheered. As a matter of compliment he may deserve the nomination, but they tell that all of these states west of the Mississippi river are in doubt if he is nominated, while Blaine is a new quantity and gives us some hope."

Harrison's Only Friend.

"Mr. Harrison," said he, "has been challenged many times to know who are his friends and we have found but one man who alleges that he is his friend, and that is Attorney-General Mills."

This gentleman wanted the Nicaragua Canal approved by the platform and said that the silver question would have to be straddled in the platform. One of the men here in much trouble about how he shall vote is Judge Robertson, formerly collector of the port of New York under Garfield and Arthur. He has been for Blaine every time, and today Sheridan Shook said to him: "I am sorry to see you against Blaine, when it was you and I and about Blaine's letter, still thinks he will support Harrison. Clinton Wheeler tells me that there was no admiration between Blaine and Elkins after the campaign of 1884, when Blaine observed that the campaign had been run in a silly manner from headquarters. This may account for B. F. Jones being on the Harrison side, who was Blaine's selection for Chairman of the campaign.

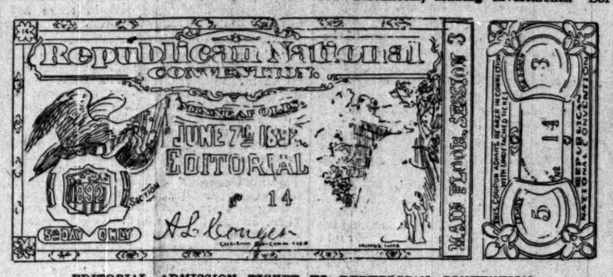
The fact of the situation seems to be that nobody knows how many votes either Harrison or Blaine can get; conservative men are talking about taking up a third quantity; some of the Blaine men are advocating Rusk for Vice-President with him, as a necessity to carry the Northwestern and agricultural States.

The weather out here continues delightful. Clarkson failed to get more than one of the Iowa delegates for Blaine, and it is said will be turned off the National committee.

The indications at present are that Harrison has considerably more than 200 votes, and Blaine near 200, which leaves about 500 votes uncertain. The Blaine men claim that they are breaking up the Southern delegations.

GATH.

J. E. LYNCH AND COL. CARTER IN CONSULTATION.

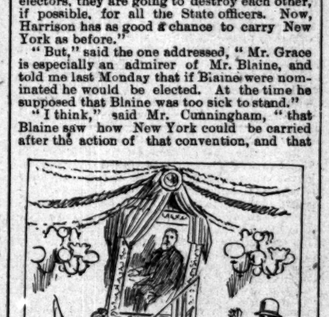


EDITORIAL ADMISSION TICKET TO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

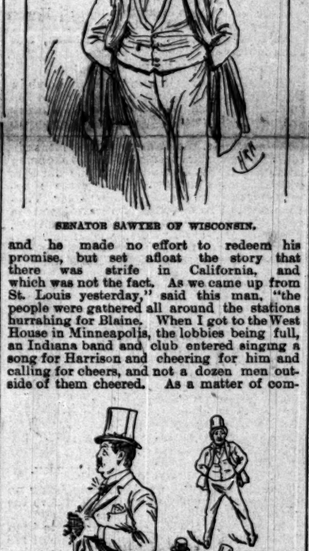
A. D. BALDWIN, FROM CANTON, O.

SENATOR SAWYER OF WISCONSIN.

A COLORED DELEGATE FROM LOUISIANA.



DECORATING HARRISON'S HEADQUARTERS.



A LOCAL AMATEUR "BOOM."

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES AT UNION DEPOT, MINNEAPOLIS.

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. DEPEW.

THE VOICE OF A PROPHET.

W. W. MORGAN OF KANSAS CITY.
(He is "for the Republican party.")

THE CONFIDENCES OF CANNON.

GOV. M'KINLEY'S TRIP.

OHIO'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE ON THE WAY TO MINNEAPOLIS.

He Tarries in Chicago and Announces Harrison as His Choice, but Concedes Blaine's Popularity and Probity—His Escort Mainly Devoted to the Ex-Secretary's Interests—The Train Goes Astray in a Switchyard—Opinions of Delegates and Others.

Gov. McKinley, with an escort of 250 members of the Ohio Republican League, passed through the city yesterday morning on a special train made up of Pullman sleepers en route for Minneapolis.

Gov. McKinley declared in the most positive terms that he was a Harrison man. His escort, however, was like ancient Gaul, divided into three parts. The first and greatest part was for James G. Blaine. Then there was a portion who believed that Gov. McKinley was the proper man to lead the Republican party. The remaining few, principally made up of Postmasters and government officeholders, who were making a vigorous effort to have it appear that everybody on board was with them, were for Harrison. But the drift of opinion was against them. Two men out of every three was out and out for the magnetic man from Maine.

"These men are from all over Ohio," said Frank McColloch, President of the Ohio State Board of Public Works. "Feel of them and you will get the pulse of Ohio regarding the choice for a leader in the coming campaign."

"Yes," put in a gentleman who sat beside Mr. McColloch, "and you will find that the pulse beats ten times for Blaine this morning where it beat once for him before he resigned from the Cabinet. We know he is a candidate now."

There wasn't a great deal of enthusiasm expressed for any candidate. It was generally understood that Gov. McKinley was a Harrison man and out of respect for him the Blaine men held their peace. Though in every car, excepting that occupied by the Governor, they worked like nailers proselyting the Harrison men.

A Lost Railroad Train.

Somebody blundered in the handling of the special train. It was due at the Wisconsin Central Depot at 6:10 a. m. and the depot officials were waiting for it. But as time flew by and no Baltimore and Ohio special put in an appearance it was stated that it would be switched by way of the Belt line to the Union Depot and would be there at 7 o'clock. That hour came, but no train. The officials of the Union Depot knew nothing of such an arrangement and knew nothing about the train. At length an official of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stated that the train would come in in a few minutes at the Wisconsin Central. A hurried trip to that point in a cab brought to light the still further interesting fact that such a train had been expected there, but had been abandoned.

By this time Gov. McKinley's brother-in-law, Mr. McWilliams, No. 3961 Lake avenue, joined THE TRIBUNE reporters in their efforts to discover if the Governor of Ohio was within the limits of Cook County. A policeman said that he had heard a brakeman say that a special train with big signs on the cars had come in over the Baltimore and Ohio, but it had been switched off at Grand Crossing, run over on to the Belt line, thence to the Northwestern yards near Humboldt Park. On hearing this the brother-in-law threw up his hands and quit. Finally the suave Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul passenger agent at the Union Depot said that the much-sought train was side-tracked in the yards at Western avenue. He was the only true prophet of the entire morning, and via the St. Paul train which left at 8:30 the Governor and a train-load of pretty mad people were found in the yards in question. It was the original intention to start the train north at 9 o'clock, but other delays made the time of departure 10:30 o'clock.

Gov. McKinley's Escort.

Among those on board were the following: State Treasurer of the Ohio Republican League, W. E. Sefton, Judge I. H. Taylor, Carrollton, delegate from the Sixteenth District; ex-Congressman Smyser of Wooster, delegate from the Fourteenth District; Hon. T. R. Morgan, Alliance, Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighteenth District; Hon. Josiah Hartzell, Maj. Vigoro, Hon. T. C. Snyder; Executive committeeman, Julius Whiting, Jr.; district committeeman, J. J. Grant; Charles A. Dougherty and wife, Capt. H. H. Cavnah and wife, George B. Freese, editor *Repository*; Ralph Ambler, Deputy Postmaster W. S. Chase, W. D. Theobold, Dr. Josiah Hartzell Jr., John Danner Jr., F. J. Benskin, Jarvis Benskin, Dr. D. M. Carnes, T. H. St. John, Dr. S. E. Barr, Frederick Booth, Canton, George Balser, and S. W. Stevenson, Alliance; Messrs. Brenaman, Christy and Walkey, Orrville.

The Governor's escort was made up of league clubs from Canton, Orrville, Akron, Wooster, Columbus, Cincinnati and Youngstown. Mrs. McKinley accompanied the Governor as far as Chicago. She will remain here with her brother, Mr. McWilliams, until after the convention.

As the train came to a standstill in the St. Paul yards, a TRIBUNE reporter boarded Gov. McKinley's car. The latter had just finished his morning toilet, and was anxiously waiting for his breakfast. And he continued to wait for it until 10 o'clock. The Governor was cordial in his greeting, and told THE TRIBUNE representative to make free with his questions.

Mr. Blaine's Honorable Course.

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's resignation?" was the first question.

"I suppose it means that it leaves his friends free to nominate him," was his answer.

"Do you consider his action in withdrawing at this time becoming a member of the Cabinet?"

"Perfectly so. There was nothing dishonorable, improper, or out of the way in resigning, believing, as he undoubtedly did, that it was the desire of the party to make him the leader."

"To whom will you give your support at the convention?"

"To President Harrison," was the brief but prompt reply.

"Why to him?" was then asked.

"Because I believe the people want him. Take the country, East, West, North, and South, and they are for Harrison," the Governor replied.

"Do you think he will be nominated?"

"I do."

"Have you any fears of a fight at the convention?" was asked.

"I hardly think there will be one, though I can scarcely tell until I have had a chance to look over the field. However, if there are but two candidates there can be no fight. There will be a nomination on the first ballot."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine would be elected if he should be nominated?"

"Any body the convention nominates can be elected," he answered.

"Which do you consider the better of the two candidates, Blaine or Harrison?"

"I am for Harrison," was his reply.

"What can you say as to your chances for being called upon to preside over the convention?" was then asked.

"I know nothing about it," was the response.

Deputy Postmaster W. H. Chase, of Dayton, strange as it may seem, gave it out cold that he was for James G. Blaine. He was in the second car in front of that occupied by Gov. McKinley.

"I don't think there is any doubt that Blaine will be nominated," he said, "for the people of the party demand it. He is beyond question the strongest man in the party. He is stronger in Ohio than Harrison and will carry the State by a larger majority. However, the Ohio delegation to the convention is mixed. There are some who think Harrison should have a second term. We are all for Gov. McKinley for Permanent Chairman of the convention, and should it come to pass that a dark horse should be wanted, we will put him to the fore."

M. W. Bliss, a member of the League club of Columbus, said the club had 400 members and that two-thirds of them were for Blaine.

"When Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Clarkson that he was out of the race we were for Harrison, but as soon as it became known that Blaine was in the field the boys flocked to his support."

W. I. Squires, President of the Ohio Republican League, said that before Blaine wrote

EIGHT HOURS AND UNION CO-WORKERS.

Wigwam Gravel-Roofers May Strike Unless Their Demands Are Granted Today.

Turnbull & Cullerton, in charge of the work on the Democratic wigwam, may have serious trouble with employés on that important structure this morning. The gravel-roofers decided at a meeting in the hall at Halsted and Congress streets yesterday afternoon that unless they are given an eight-hour day at $2.25 and a solid union force to work with they will walk out. The carpenters, it is understood, will walk out if the gravel-roofers do; hence the possibility of a serious delay of work upon the big convention hall. May 1 the demand for an eight-hour day was granted to employés at the Wigwam. It appears that Turnbull & Cullerton got up a scheme to make the day ten hours again and imported twenty gravel-roofers from St. Louis last Friday. Saturday morning, after the roofers had been at work for three-quarters of an hour, they were told that ten hours would constitute a day's work. Whereupon the imported workmen walked out. Yesterday they joined the Gravel-Roofers' Union of Chicago, and then the determination regarding tomorrow's work was made. Ed Hughes, President of the union, presided at yesterday's meeting, and 150 men were present.

A mass-meeting of master and journeymen plumbers was held yesterday afternoon at the hall of the journeymen plumbers to protest against the proposed amendment of the building ordinances which will do away with reventing in plumbing when certain alleged unsiphonable traps are used. The plumbers take the ground that a properly constructed system of reventing is necessary to a sanitary job of plumbing, and that no trap yet invented will make the venting of traps unnecessary. It was claimed that the amendment to the ordinance was proposed in the interest of a certain manufacturer of sanitary traps and would create a monopoly. Resolutions were adopted criticising the Council for passing a restraining order preventing the Commissioner of Health from continuing the prosecution of the architect and plumber on the German Theater Building for violating the plumbing ordinances.

The West Side clothing clubs were organized into a union by J. R. Patterson at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday with 210 members. The officers elected were: George Sindlar, President; Lizzie Alcoone, First Vice-President; T. T. Burke, Second Vice-President; Miss Mamie Pechota, Secretary; Joseph Lauer, Financial Secretary; Charles Holut, Treasurer; J. Julise, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Allen, George Sindlar, and M. Coon, Delegates to the Trade and Labor Assembly.

The striking tin and sheet iron workers held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 167 Washington street. Speeches were made by C. D. Wheeler, Joseph Doyle, W. C. Pomeroy, James Farrell, and Robert J. Quinton. Thirty-eight new members were enrolled. It was announced that the shops which had recently conceded the demands of the strikers were those of Matthias Bros., James Warren, Fred Kalten bach, and Turner & Brady.

At a meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday the fight over the publication of the Labor Directory was settled. The committee which has been making an investigation reported that an agreement had been reached between Mr. Connorton, the official publisher of the assembly, and the Industrial Publishing company, whereby the latter surrendered $700 worth of its contracts and agreed to drop all suits against members of the assembly. Thomas Morgan was appointed a committee of one to cooperate with Frank Stauber and others in the agitation looking to the release of Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab, and Sam Fielden. It was decided to hold a joint demonstration and picnic Labor day, Sept. 1, under the auspices of the assembly and the United Carpenters' Council.

Painters' Union No. 191 held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at Swedish-Hall, Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue. Speeches were delivered by James Galvin, J. W. McKinney, and J. G. Skiff. Twenty-eight new members were enrolled.

The Millwrights held a meeting and organized a union yesterday afternoon at No. 709 Milwaukee avenue. Thirty-two men were present. What specific object they have in view they would not state.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

The Auditor of Public Accounts Files His Statement—A Good Showing Made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The first part of the twenty-fourth annual insurance report has been issued by the Auditor of Public accounts. It shows:

The total number of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State at the date of this report (March 15, 1892), under authority of the law, is 175, classified as follows: Joint stock companies of Illinois, 7; mutual companies of Illinois, 7; joint stock companies of other States, 117; mutual companies of other States, 9; foreign companies, 35; total, 175. No new company has been incorporated in this State during the last year. Since the date of the last report authority to do business in this State has been given twelve new companies. Thirty-one companies of other States have ceased to do business in this State. One joint stock company and six mutual companies of this State have ceased the transaction of business during the last year. Although the companies reporting this year are twenty-six less than last year the business reported during 1891 shows an increase over that of 1890 of $76,540,588 in amount of insurance and $413,102.60 in premiums. The losses in this State in 1891 by the companies reporting amount to $5,770,151.41. This is $1,244,263.53 in excess of the losses in 1890. In addition to the companies already mentioned there are now doing business 181 district, county, and township mutual fire insurance companies, four live stock companies, and two county mutual windstorm insurance companies.

The insured value of the property destroyed by fire during 1891 is nearly $6,000,000. The total risks of the fire and marine companies in 1890 were $15,982,398,138; in 1891, $17,020,674,470.

Aggregate amount of available property assets 1891, $237,295,176.33; aggregate amount of all liabilities $180,966,975.56.

WANTED FOR INCENDIARISM AT ATHENS

J. V. Thornton, Arrested at Galesburg, Proves to Be a Noted "Firebug."

GALESBURG, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The case of J. V. Thornton, who was arrested here the other night, turns out to be of exceptional interest. When apprehended Thornton gave the name of William Andrews. It seems that he lives in Athens, Tex., where for a number of years he ran a saloon. He owns two farms near there and considerable town property, and has a wife and two children, one of whom is about to graduate from the Athens school. Last March nearly an entire block of buildings was destroyed at Athens by fire. Suspicion was directed to a colored man, who was arrested and confessed, saying that he had been hired by Thornton to commit the crime. Thornton fled from Athens to keep from being mobbed. Since then every effort to capture him has been made. The insurance company offered a reward of $1,000. He was half delirious when picked up here, and it was strange talk about the fire that led the Marshal to telegraph to Athens. Thornton claims that he is innocent. The Athens authorities are procuring a requisition and are daily expected to have an officer here.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

that February letter all the boys were for him. After he wrote the letter, which they accepted as final, they settled down to the inevitable. They do not feel like antagonizing any one, but the developments of the last few days have made a difference, and they hardly know where they stand. But whoever is nominated by the convention will be supported by the league.

To C. C. Harris, delegate from the Eighth Ohio District, it looked like Harrison, Blaine, or McKinley. If not the latter, more than likely the ex-Secretary of State. I. N. Zearning, his colleague, thought the same way. H. S. Jones, D. S. Olmstead, John Huston, and George Adams of Canton occupied a double seat. Mr. Jones is for Harrison, the others are for Blaine.

Twelve members of the Garfield club were also on the train, but they are going to Minneapolis simply as interested spectators.

Frank McCulloch was for Blaine and believed he would be nominated.

"Blaine is recognized by all as the leader of the Republican party. At the request of the party he has entered the contest and will undoubtedly be nominated."

H. C. Megrew of Columbus, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the National committee, said that since Blaine's withdrawal from the Cabinet the whole complexion of the contest had changed. Before that time Harrison had a sure thing. Now Mr. Blaine was the choice. The majority of the Republicans of Cleveland were for him. Senator Kelly, he said, whose vote elected John Sherman to the United States Senate, had come over to the Blaine ranks.

"I saw a number of North Carolina delegates," he continued, "and they have all come over to Blaine. His letter of resignation brought them. They were instructed for Harrison."

Judge King, a delegate to the convention from Youngstown, O., said he was for Blaine unless Mr. McKinley's name should be presented. W. M. Hahn of Mansfield was for Harrison unless McKinley's name should come before the convention.

FOR BLAINE, BUT ARE INSTRUCTED.

Kentucky Delegates, However, Know How to Leave a Sinking Ship.

O. Ross Baker, delegate from the First Kentucky District, is a man whose lines have fallen in sorrowful places. He started for Minneapolis yesterday morning on the St. Paul train, and, while chewing the bitter cud of reflection, submitted to the following interview at the hands of the reporter for THE TRIBUNE who was chasing Gov. McKinley:

"Blaine or Harrison, Mr. Baker?"

"I'm going to vote for Harrison, sah."

"Do you think he will be nominated?"

"No, sah."

"What on earth are you going to vote for him for, then?"

"Because I've got to, sah. I'm instructed. But let me say I would vote for Blaine if I could. I've been a Blaine man for sixteen years, sah, and now I'm a delegate and have a chance to vote for him I can't, sah."

"How about breaking away from instructions? It's getting fashionable."

A smile of relief spread over the Blue Grass politician's face and he murmured:

"I'll stay with a ship, sah, as long as she floats, but, sah, I know enough to get out of a sinking vessel."

J. W. Overall, delegate from the Fifth Kentucky District, also mourned the fact that he was instructed for Harrison and intimated that he would keep both eyes open for a chance to break to the man from Maine.

A. H. Anderson of Hopkinsville, Ky., Chairman of the Second District Republican Executive committee and a delegate to the convention, was one of the advance guard of the Kentucky delegation who registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday forenoon. He had heard the news of Blaine's resignation from the Cabinet just before he tumbled into his berth the night before, but he maintained that the new turn of affairs had not robbed him of his sleep.

"Of our delegation of twenty-six members," he said, "all but two will vote for Harrison on the first ballot at least. As for myself, I will vote for him as long as he is a candidate, for I would prefer to see him have a second term. Every one of us is for Blaine as a second choice. If Harrison is renominated, our delegation will do all in its power to add Whitelaw Reid or Oliver P. Morton to the second half of the ticket. If Mr. Blaine gets the nomination, our choice for Vice-President will be Mr. Porter of Indiana.

"Our delegates are uninstructed, but they were elected to vote for Harrison. The State convention seemed to think that Blaine would not be in the field, or the result might have been different. Blaine is strong in Kentucky. We are certain that the ticket, whatever it may be, will be elected."

VIEWS OF JONES OF NEVADA.

He Wants to See Blaine Nominated and Expects That He Will Be.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada is taking life easy at the Richelieu, and did not go on to the convention ground until last evening. The Senator wants to see Blaine nominated, and the future caused him no uneasiness, even before the news, that in everybody's mind seemed to settle the question, was flashed on from Washington.

"There is no question any longer," said the Senator. "Mr. Blaine is a candidate. He leaves the Cabinet in a dignified, manly way. He had done all in his power and in all sincerity to stem the popular tide in his letter. The resignation was accepted in a becoming way. Both letters were dignified. I believe Mr. Blaine will certainly be nominated."

Then the Senator told one of the stories out of his varied assortment.

"Years ago," he said, "when San Francisco was good for 10,000 Democratic majority, Judge Lake was nominated for State Senator. He was a man with a tongue of the sarcastic sort that stings and leaves the stinger sticking in the wound. Still, nobody cared to make the race against him until a little chap named Worthington, who was a great man at spread-eagle stump speaking, a carpet-bag sort of a chap, who was not even a resident of the State, volunteered to make the race against the Senator. When the votes were counted there was a surprise. Worthington had a majority of 16,000 votes. I swore, and so did others, that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed until a friend explained the landslide to me in this way:

"'Every man,' he said, 'who knew Worthington voted for Lake, and every man who knew Lake voted for Worthington. Only a few people knew Worthington and Lake had an extended acquaintance.'

"In the contest for the nomination, unsought by Mr. Blaine, he has the support of all his friends and of all of Mr. Harrison's enemies, and a Chief Executive of this country is bound to make many of them, besides those he may have picked up on the side."

SOUTH DAKOTA IS FOR BLAINE.

Senator Pettigrew Says There Is Great Enthusiasm in That State.

Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota before starting for Minneapolis declared that Mr. Blaine's resignation justified the stand taken by the friends of the Secretary.

"It means," he declared, "that Mr. Blaine is a candidate, not of his own seeking, but as a servant of the party of which he is at the same time the leader. South Dakota is for Blaine. I said last night that if the delegates did not vote for him they would not represent the sentiment of the people of the State. The delegates were instructed, but I feel certain they will give their votes to the Maine man."

The Senator was pleased with the situation as it stood after the news was received from Washington, and he made no bones of his feelings.

"Blaine is the man," he said, as he produced the following telegram:

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 2.—R. F. Pettigrew, Grand Pacific Hotel: Blaine club of fifty from this city will arrive in Minneapolis at 7:15 a. m. Sunday. Do the best you can for admittance to convention. N. E. PHILLIPS.

"Mr. Phillips," the Senator continued, "is an instructed Harrison delegate. He is the President of the Blaine club as well. So you see how South Dakota stands. For Harrison with Blaine out—with Blaine in the race, for Blaine."

QUAKER CITY DELEGATES ARRIVE.

All But One for Blaine and He Will Be Talked Over.

The Philadelphia delegation, twenty-four strong, twelve delegates and the same number of alternates, put in an appearance at the Union Depot at 10:45 yesterday morning and left half an hour later. They had a special train of six coaches and were accompanied by sixty friends. There was but one name mentioned and that was "Blaine." Of the twenty-four representatives of the Quaker City but one, Wilbur F. Short, is classed as doubtful. And the rest of the trainload are after him so vigorously that his conversion is only a matter of time.

W. B. Ahern thought Blaine's letter of resignation the proper thing, while J. B. Anderson was certain it would strengthen his position before the people. The delegates and alternates were:

Delegates-at-large—Hamilton Disston, William Elkins. From districts—Henry H. Bingham, Oliver Wilson, David H. Lane, Jacob Wildermore, Theodore B. Stulb, James B. Anderson, George I. Graham, A. S. L. Shields, David Martin, and John S. McKinley.

Alternates-at-large—William B. Ahern, Samuel M. Clements. From districts—Amos M. Slack, Andrew F. Stevens, Courtland K. Bolles, Henry L. McIntyre, Joseph H. Klemmer, Henry Hunter, Robert Osbourne, George J. Elliott, Robert B. Burns, and Wilbur F. Short.

DOES NOT WANT A DARK HORSE.

R. B. Hawley Is for Harrison First and Blaine Next—Views of J. B. Smith.

"I shall vote for Harrison," said R. B. Hawley, of Galveston, Tex., who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "Furthermore I shall not countenance any dark horse. If Mr. Harrison is not to be the candidate I should vote for Mr. Blaine."

"How does your delegation stand?"

"The delegation, in my judgment, and please note that I say in my judgment, will be largely for Harrison."

"What will be the effect of the Blaine resignation?"

"That is a hard matter to answer. Blaine is in the air now and most people like to get over on to the winning side. People whose friendship is valuable will stand by their choice, still there is not a man in Texas who has not a warm feeling for Mr. Blaine."

"How about the contest from your State?"

"There is none that I am aware of. It is true a few hundred people met at Dallas and appointed opposition delegates to the convention, but I haven't heard of any of them going to Minneapolis."

J. B. Smith, editor of the Toledo *Commercial*, dropped into the Grand Pacific on his way to the convention. He is a Harrison man.

"Our State delegation," he said, "is divided as follows, I think: Blaine, 20; Harrison, 26. I believe Harrison can carry the pivotal States, particularly New York and Indiana. Ohio, I believe, will vote for either Harrison or Blaine."

"What do you think of the Blaine resignation?" he was asked.

"I think it created only a temporary sensation and will not count for much," was the answer.

Daylight Ride to Minneapolis.

The new "Day Express" via the Northwestern line will prove a most popular train with those who visit Minneapolis at the time of the convention. It leaves Chicago at 8:15 a. m. (Sunday excepted) and passes through some of the most picturesque scenery of the Northwest by daylight. For tickets and reservations in parlor-car apply at 208 Clark street or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

PRESIDENT CABLE NOT AWARE OF IT.

Neither He Nor Manager St. John Knows of the Alleged Rock Island Depot Deal.

A gigantic scheme for building a costly terminal by the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads one block south of the present Van Buren Street Station, and of elevating the tracks of the two lines, was exploited in detail in a Chicago morning paper yesterday. The sale of the present site (bounded by Van Buren, Harrison, and Sherman streets, and Pacific avenue), the article said, was to realize $3,505,000, with which the new elevated terminal was to be built. Among the buildings which the article alleged would be built were a ten-story hotel, with special provisions for accommodating the transient traveling public, and a magnificent office building. The terminal facilities for handling freight are also explained. Great jumps in the value of environing real estate were promised in consequence of the improvements outlined.

When questioned about these reported improvements R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island road, said: "I don't know what you refer to. I have not seen the article, but I can say now that there is not a word of truth in what you report the paper says in regard to extension depot improvements. I know nothing about such reports or improvents."

E. St. John, manager of the Rock Island, said: "Entirely visionary, sir, entirely visionary! I know nothing whatever about such a proposed deal. I think if there was anything in it I would know something about it, but I don't."

GORMAN WILL BE IN CONTROL.

The Maryland Convention Will Be Run to Suit His Ideas.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—[Special]—Senator Gorman will come over from Washington next Tuesday night to dictate the work of the Democratic State convention which meets here Wednesday. He will have supreme control of that body. If any concessions are made to the sentiments in favor of sending an instructed delegation to Chicago they will be made by the managers and not because they cannot do otherwise if they wish. If they send Cleveland men as delegates to Chicago it will not be because they will be compelled to, but simply because they desire to do something to placate public sentiment. If they allow any resolutions to be passed of a "Cleveland nature" it will be because they think it is policy.

It has been rumored around town that the leaders had decided to adopt the unit rule to govern the delegation to Chicago and also to instruct the Maryland vote to be cast for Gorman from the start. There is no doubt but this can be done if Mr. Gorman desires it, but it is doubtful if he does.

A close friend of the Senator was asked regarding this rumor and he said: "The matter has been considered, but I think Senator Gorman will also advise against it. A delegation will be sent to Chicago which will do what the exigencies of the hour may demand. If it is considered proper to vote for Gorman from the start the Maryland delegation will do so."

THE COMING ELECTION IN OREGON.

Prospect That the Republican Vote Will Be Reduced.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 5.—An election will be held in this State tomorrow for two Congressmen, Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, and members of the Legislature. The canvass of the Congressional candidates has been made chiefly on tariff issues. The coinage question has been left in the background, save in Baker County, where it is thought the free silver vote will go to the People's party candidate, as there is no material difference between the platforms of the Republicans and the Democrats on the coinage question. In 1890 the Republican plurality on Congressmen was 10,000, but these figures are likely to be reduced materially, owing to the large vote which it is expected will be cast for the People's party. Chairman Boise of the Republican State Central committee claims that the Republican plurality in the State will be 7,500. It is estimated that the People's party will poll 12,000 votes in the State. Conservative Democrats claim nothing except the possibility of the election of the Attorney-General.

STILL FIGHTING FOR THE OFFICE.

The Right of an Indiana County Auditor to His Office to Be Tried.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—The case of the State on the relation of John C. Cope vs. William A. Shuck has begun in the Circuit Court in this county. The controversy between these parties has been in progress since the election of 1890, when both were candidates for Auditor of this county. Shuck, the Democratic candidate, was elected, but his opponent, who was a candidate for reelection, refused to surrender the office, alleging that four years prior to the election of 1890 Shuck as Treasurer of Jennings County was a defaulter. Shuck in December, 1891, entered the office and ejected Cope, and has ever since held and performed the duties of the office. The present suit is a quo warranto proceeding by Cope to determine his right to the office. Yesterday and today were spent in impaneling a jury.

Kansas Normal School Commencement.

EMPORIA, Kas., June 5.—[Special.]—The Kansas State Normal School holds its annual commencement exercises this week. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Lowrey of Kansas City last evening, when the regular annual contest in declamation and debate occurred. Over 2,000 students from every State in the Union attended this school during the last year and a class of seventy-eight will graduate.

INDIANA FOR BLAINE.

FORT WAYNE REPUBLICANS ORGANIZED TO SUPPORT HIM.

They Are on the Way to Minneapolis 300 Strong and Put In Good Work for the Man from Maine—A Large Blaine Club Composed of Prominent Business and Professional Men—How the Indianapolis People Were Outgeneraled—Interviews with Various Members.

In serried ranks of gray, with waving flags and lettered badges trimmed with gold, the Fort Wayne, Ind., Blaine club, 300 strong, arrived in Chicago last evening at 6 o'clock, and for a few hours filled the streets with music and the attendant crowds with genuine Blaine enthusiasm.

The Fort Wayne club, with a membership of 700 stalwart Republicans, is the head and front of the Blaine army in Northern Indiana. The club arrived over the "Maple Leaf" route in charge of W. A. Beckler, an official of the railway company, and its special train averaged fifty-two miles an hour on the run.

At 8 o'clock the club left for Minneapolis. The Fort Wayne Band, which four years ago was stationed in Chicago under charge of the Walter Q. Gresham boomers, headed the club procession from depot to depot.

Some of the Members.

ical club of either party in the State.

The Hon. James B. White, President of the organization, is the only representative in Congress the Republicans of that district have ever had, and for reelection had 1,400 votes more in the Twelfth Congressional District than Harrison and Morton. He is an active, wealthy business-man of Fort Wayne, personally more popular than any other man in either party in Northern Indiana, and not unknown to the financial world. The White wheel-works, the White National Bank, and the Fort Wayne Fruit House stand as monuments to his energy and business ability.

JAMES B. WHITE.

The Hon. R. T. McDonald, the First Vice-President of the club, is the millionaire General Manager of the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light company, whose plant, employing hundreds of skilled wage-workers, is the result of his untiring energy and zeal. That he is President of the Municipal Electric Lighting company at St. Louis and a director of the Madison Square National Bank in New York City shows that his interests are not confined to Indiana. He is a delegate to the National convention at Minneapolis.

Homer C. Hartman, the Second Vice-President, is a well-known patent attorney.

C. L. Drummond, the Secretary, is a prominent local newspaper man.

Maj. G. Will Wilson, member of the Governor's staff, the youngest of the coterie, is the chief counselor and organizer of the club. He is an astute politician, and to him more than any one else the club looks for political direction. His individual acquaintance is probably larger than any other man in the county.

G. W. Soliday, the Treasurer of the club, is an energetic young business-man.

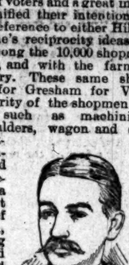
E. H. Bookwalter, Financial Secretary, is a well-known newspaper man, having been employed on the *Gazette* more than twenty years. He is prominent among the Sons of Veterans.

A. Daugharty is a Republican worker and ex-Chairman of the Allen County Republican Central committee.

Other prominent members are: Harry Templar, C. O. Cook, Charles E. Newhart, John I. White, Capt. Harry Dickman, and John Morris Jr.

Democrats Who Prefer Blaine.

Since the organization of the Blaine club in Fort Wayne the enthusiasm for Blaine has spread to all classes of voters and a great many Democrats have signified their intention to vote for Blaine in preference to either Hill or Cleveland. Mr. Blaine's reciprocity ideas are especially popular among the 10,000 shopmen employed in that city, and with the farmers of the adjacent country. These same shopmen and farmers are for Gresham for Vice-President. The majority of the shopmen are skilled mechanics, such as machinists, boilermakers, car-builders, wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths, painters, trimmers, carpenters, and electrical machine-makers, and they are a sturdy, intelligent class, the major part of whom are married, and own or are paying for homes. They read first-class papers and keep posted on political movements and legislative tendencies. Should Blaine receive the nomination Northern Indiana would give him an unprecedented vote. The Republicans of the city are a unit for him, there being no prominent Republicans against him save the three holding Federal appointments.

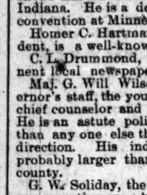


G. WILL WILSON.

In view of the difficulties that have been thrown in their way at an earlier stage of the campaign the Republicans of Fort Wayne are to be congratulated for their fidelity to principle. The State Central committee of Indiana resorted to desperate methods to defeat the Blaine men of the Twelfth Congressional District. Under the usual apportionment Allen County, in which Fort Wayne is located, was entitled to fifty-five delegates—that is, one delegate for each 100 votes, there having been 5,500 votes cast for Harrison in 1888. The State Central committee having been organized in the interest of Harrison outside of the Allen County district this county was allowed but thirty-five delegates in the convention to select delegates to the National convention at Minneapolis, thus disfranchising 2,000 Republicans in Allen County alone who had voted for Harrison in 1888.

A Great Speech at Fort Wayne.

Ever since Blaine made his great speech there in 1876 he has been the prime favorite. Never did the feeling of rivalry between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis rise higher than on the occasion of that memorable speech. Blaine was on his way to Indianapolis to make an address. He was met by a Fort Wayne delegation, headed by A. A. Purman, at Plymouth, a small town sixty miles west of Fort Wayne. The Fort Wayne crowd had hard work to convince Mr. Blaine that it was his duty to switch off and go to Fort Wayne. Although the act was contrary to the orders of the State Central committee, Mr. Purman had advertised Blaine to speak that night and told him he must come. At length Mr. Blaine reluctantly consented and was whirled into the city on Mr. Purman's special train at the rate of sixty miles an hour.



G. W. SOLIDAY.

Mr. Blaine made a powerful address, and the Indianapolis people had to postpone their Blaine meeting until the next night.

E. H. BOOKWALTER.

Mr. Purman is a lawyer, and like a good many others of the present Blaine club, or like the people of Chicago, generally gets what he goes after. Mr. Blaine on starting for Indianapolis the morning after making his great speech told Mr. Purman, at whose residence he had been a guest, that he never enjoyed himself better in his life, and he liked the assertion and determination of the people anyway, although he had been circumvented in keeping an appointment, and broken a rule of his punctual life. Mr. Purman has always been for Blaine through thick and thin. He has been prominent in politics for a long time, and is one of the leaders of the Blaine club.

Workers in the Organization.

John I. White, a worker in the club, is President of the White National bank, and a son of Capt. James B. White, the Scotch-American President of the club.

John Morris Jr. is a member of the law firm of Worden & Morris. He is the son of Judge John Morris, one of Indiana's ablest jurists. One of the elements in Mr. Morris' character is his independence. He is at present clerk of the United States court, and, although a Federal officeholder under the administration, is thoroughly convinced that Blaine is the man for the Presidency. Although one of the younger members of the club he is, owing to his high character and industry in business, one of the most influential.

Capt. H. W. Diekman is a pension and military claim agent. He served Uncle Sam during the war of the Rebellion, the greater portion of the time as a scout of the Army of the Cumberland. For a time he was a colleague of Corporal James Pike, and both belonged to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

Harry Templar is chief clerk at the electric light works, and Charles A. Cook is superintendent of the chemical department of the same concern. He is a delegate to the State convention.

ALFRED DOUGHARTY.

Harry C. Collins is an ex-soldier who served in the war as a member of the heavy artillery. He is a newspaper man at present. Marcus R. Johnson is chief toolmaker at the electric light works. Charles Hilton is general superintendent of the electric light works.

The club as a body will put in some hot work for Blaine at the convention.

Some of the Inscriptions.

"Blaine and Gresham," "Protection and Reciprocity," "Indiana 20,000 for Blaine and Gresham," were inscriptions on the streamers hung to the sides of the cars in which the club arrived. It marched 300 strong directly to THE TRIBUNE office, with the Fort Wayne band at the head of the ranks. At THE TRIBUNE office the procession halted. Rousing cheers for Blaine were given and the band played "Marching Through Georgia." The club then proceeded to the Grand Central Depot by way of the following streets: Madison, State, Adams, Dearborn, Jackson, and Clark. The procession consisted of two columns two blocks long. Supper was eaten at the Grand Central Depot dining-room.

Ex-Congressman White said: "The Blaine sentiment in Indiana is growing stronger every day. If Harrison had sat up nights to destroy the party in Indiana he couldn't have been more successful."

Col. Boydstrom of Warsaw, Ind., said: "There has been a strong Harrison sentiment up our way, but it is growing less every day. New has said that it was only a few disgruntled fourth-rate ex-Postmasters in Indiana who were opposed to Harrison. That is not so, and we want Mr. New to come to see us and satisfy himself what kind of men we are when we get to Minneapolis."

H. C. Hartman, Vice-President of the club, said: "Blaine is the only man in our party who can carry New York and Indiana. Indiana wants Gresham, if possible, for second choice, but Alger would also suit us. Gresham would make a fine dark horse. He is the strongest man in Indiana."

G. W. Wilson of Fort Wayne, chief counselor of the club, was a trifle hoarse owing to his vigorous efforts to reply to the cries of the Fort Wayne populace who turned out en masse to see the club depart. "Billy" Wilson, as he is best known, is one of the most unique political celebrities in Northern Indiana. With his advent as a member of the Fort Wayne Blaine club the office of chief counselor was created for his own proper use and benefit. "We are all for Blaine in Fort Wayne, Warsaw, and Columbus," said he, "perhaps from motives which might appear selfish. We want to make our district a Republican one. Blaine alone can do this. This most American of Americans and Republican of Republicans has a following in our section which reaches beyond the lines of party or the tenses of a political faith. With a name untouched by slander and a record for statesmanship that friend or foe must honor, we feel that we can save our district to the Republican party with Blaine as a leader, where it was not when Harrison was the party's choice. Thus is our adherence to Blaine in a way personal and selfish, but beyond and above that as units and as men, not as club members. Blaine has more personal adherents in Southern Indiana than any and all names which might come before the convention."

N. N. Boydston of Warsaw believes that party leaders from the first have underestimated the strength of Blaine in Indiana. "Our club is not made up of officeseekers or officeholders," said he. "We desire to save our district, which only once in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has been represented in Congress by a Republican." Here Boydston glanced up to the President of the club, J. P. White, and the ex-Congressman referred to, and after reviewing the circumstances of that memorable district campaign, said: "Harrison, we concede, has made a good President, and, while he is all right, he won't do. He carries no strength whatever beyond his party in Indiana, and Blaine does. Blaine can carry the majority of districts in Southern Indiana, including the more doubtful, among which is our own district. Not that we respect Harrison less but the party more, are we for Blaine, but because he comes closer to the deal of Republicanism and—more than all—can win. Barring a corporal's guard, Northern Indiana has lately been organized into an army of Blaine supporters. With us, he is the one man—first, last, and all the time."

How the Statue of Peter the Great Was Made.

Respecting the colossal statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg it is related that as soon as the artist had formed in his conception of the design he communicated it to the Empress Catherine, at the same time pointing out the impossibility of naturally representing so striking a position of man and animal without having before his eyes a horse and rider in the attitude she had devised. Gen. Mellissino, an officer having the reputation of being the most expert as well as boldest rider of the day, to whom the difficulties of the artist were made known, offered to ride daily one of Count Alexis Orloff's best Arabians to the summit of a steep artificial mound formed for the purpose, accustoming the horse to gallop up to it and halt suddenly, with its fore feet raised, pawing the air over the brink of a precipice. This dangerous experiment was carried into effect daily by the General for some days in the presence of several spectators and the artist, who sketched the various movements and parts of the groups from day to day and was thus enabled to produce, perhaps, the finest—certainly the most correct—statue of the kind in Europe.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

How the Armada Fought.

The Spanish officers behaved with the desperate heroism which became the countrymen of Cortes and Santa Cruz, and never did Spanish soldier or seaman distinguish himself more than on this tremendous day. There was no flinching, though the blood was seen streaming out of the scuppers. Priests went up and down under the hottest fire, crucifix in hand, confessing and absolving the dying.

But the engagement from the first preserved the same character which had been seen in those which had preceded it. The Spaniards' courage was useless to them. Their ships could not turn or sail; their guns were crushed by the superior strength of the English artillery. They were outmatched in practical skill, and, close as the ships were to one another, they could not once succeed in fixing a grappling-iron in an English rigging. Thus, while their own losses were terrible, they could inflict but little in return. They had endured for five hours to be torn to pieces by cannon shot—and that was all.—*Froude.*

Gen. Gordon Had a Tender Heart.

Lord Wolseley is quoted in a recent interview as telling this story about Gen. Gordon: "When the latter left Brussels for the Soudan, on the expedition from which he never returned, he was penniless and borrowed $125 from the King to pay his board bill with. Lord Wolseley having elicited this fact by questioning, he promised Gordon to raise some money for him. "I went round to the various clubs," he continues the narrator, "and got £300 in gold. I gave the money to Col. Stewart, who went with him. Gordon wasn't to be trusted with it. A week or so passed by when I had a letter from Stewart. He said: 'You remember the £300 you gave me? When we arrived at Port Said a great crowd came out to cheer Gordon. Amongst them was an old sheik to whom Gordon was much attached, and who had become poor and blind. Gordon got the money and gave the whole of it to him!'"

Little Things.

A little spring had lost its way along the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scooped a well, where weary man might turn;
He walled it in and hung with care a ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did, but judged that toil might drink.
He passed again, and lo! the well, by summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues and saved a life beside.
—*Charles Mackay.*

QUEEN CITY CYCLONE.

IT STRIKES CHICAGO IN THE SHAPE OF A BLAINE CLUB.

Early Morning Atmospheric Disturbances Near the Union Depot Accounted For—Cincinnati's Mayor Drapes Himself in the Starry Banner and Shouts for the Chief Republican—Soul-Stirring Enthusiasm of the Party—A Parade Through the City—Departure for Minneapolis.

The sun had not been up many minutes yesterday morning before a veritable Blaine cyclone struck the city and disturbed the rest of people residing in the vicinity of the Union Depot. The cyclone was nothing more nor less than the Young Men's Blaine club of Cincinnati. It turned itself loose, en déshabillé, in the depot, made remarks in keeping to the solitary hackman who lifted up his none too tuneful voice for Harrison, and later in the day made its presence well known in Chicago.

The members of the club—and there were exactly 150 of them when noses were counted for the early morning pledges to the man from Maine—are proud of their organization, but prouder yet of the man whose name furnishes them with their slogan. They claim to be shouters from 'way back, and their claims are worth 100 cents on the dollar if not a little above par. But they do not depend upon the human voice and so have fortified themselves with a band of fifty pieces, each and every one guaranteed to produce a discord if the name of any candidate but Blaine be mentioned within earshot.

The entry into the depot was novel, even unique. Eleven sleepers and one special baggage-car comprised the train. The "Young Men," owing to the reception tendered along the line, had not been early to bed, but that did not prevent an early rising. One second after the air-brakes closed the run, a rotund figure, clad, not in the club uniform, neither in the attire worn by mankind on the street, appeared on the steps of the last car. The figure was draped with an American flag. Slowly the draping was removed, then with a "I swish" it went through the air simultaneously with a yell:

"Hooray for Blaine."

Mayor John B. Mosby of Cincinnati had uttered the first "peep" in Chicago.

Once more he wrapped the Stars and Stripes around his portly form and, with a proud consciousness of duty well done, retreated to the privacy of his room in the car to make his toilet. Before he could lock the door, however, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE had paid his respects.

"See that flag?" asked Cincinnati's chief executive before a question could be asked. "I'm proud of it, proud of it. That is a Blaine flag. I waved it in 1884 for Blaine; four years ago I waved it for the same man in this city, and now in '92 this bit of bunting will wave for a winner, and don't you forget it.

"We have had a splendid trip," continued his honor, as he carefully folded the flag up and put it in his coat tail pocket. "Why, sir, I was absolutely astonished at the Blaine enthusiasm through Indiana. We stopped at Hamilton, O., and serenaded the 2,000 people who crowded the depot, and at 9 o'clock, when we pulled into Richmond, Ind., I'll bet there were 6,000 people at the station, and every mother's son was shouting for Blaine. At Anderson, an hour and a half later, they gave us a big gun display in addition to a soul-stirring ovation of Blaine feeling. At Elmwood, where the tinplate works are located, they shot off the gas wells for us and yelled for J. G. B. For further particulars about the trip apply to some of the boys who staid up later than I did."

A. C. Sands Sr., formerly owner of the *Times-Star*, was one of the first to don the club uniform, speckled white trousers, black coat and vest, white plug hat, and yellow gloves, and take a stroll upon the platform.

Blaine's Resignation Imperative.

"Blaine?" queried he, "well I should say so. Blaine, Blaine all the time, and he's a winner. There was one thing evident after President Harrison's interview in the New York *World*. Blaine could no longer remain in the Cabinet with honor to himself and respect to his friends. He did the proper thing when he resigned. We'll give him 40,000 majority in the Buckeye State. We'd give Harrison a majority too, but not such a one as that. We're for the nominee every time."

August Heerman, of the Cincinnati Board of Public Works, and Robert W. Lillard, member of the Legislature from Hamilton County, coincided in the opinion that "Blaine is the only man on earth." George H. Jackson, a colored member of the Legislature, is for Blaine "first, last, and all the time." The Hons. Charles Fleischmann and G. B. Cox, delegates, alternated words of praise for the man from Maine.

"It's Blaine from beginning to end," said they. "His letter of resignation was a good thing. It gives the people a chance to vote for him, something they have wanted to do for some months. Harrison has made the course clear."

H. H. Morehead, President and editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, stuck his head out of a lower berth and remarked:

"All for Blaine. He'll carry everything as sure as you live. The letters were short and not very sweet."

Max Burgheim, editor of the Cincinnati *Freie Presse*, was babbling over with joy at the outlook.

"It's Blaine and nothing but Blaine. That's what we are here for. Will he get the German vote of Cincinnati? You bet; every Republican, and lots of Democratic German votes. He will carry Hamilton County by 6,000.

There was nothing but Blaine sentiment on that train. Even Bellstedt's band favors the candidacy of the ex-Secretary of State.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the bugler blew a blast and the club fell into line with the procession of soldiers. Maj. George Brennan said he had not been drilling them for amusement. The band formed ahead, color bearers and guards Thomas Edwards, John Gruber, Henry W. Snyder, and A. C. Sands, each of whom would be degraded from office if at any time his weight descended below the 280-pound mark, took his position, and the club formed in platoons, according to the color of their umbrellas, red white, and blue.

The delegation from the Chicago Blaine club then took the visitors in charge, and to martial music they marched through the streets to the Auditorium, where they took breakfast. At 10 o'clock a ride on the lake was taken, followed by a visit to the World's Fair Grounds. After dinner the club, numbering 150, escorted by a committee of forty representing the Chicago Blaine club, marched through the principal streets on their way to the depot from the Auditorium Hotel. The Cincinnati men were headed by their splendid band. Each man carried an umbrella, the first line being red, the second white, and the third blue alternated through the ranks. In front of THE TRIBUNE office the band played, "Ta ra ra boom de ay," after which the drummers beat the time and the captains gave the command to "furl 'brellas." The crowd in the streets cheered lustily, and well it might, for the Blaine men are splendid marchers, their uniforms are neat. At the head of the line a silk banner was carried bearing a lifelike portrait of Blaine on one side and on the other the motto: "Vim, Vigor, and Victory."

At 7 o'clock they boarded the special train and left for Minneapolis by the Wisconsin Central.

Following are the member of the club, Cars No. 1 and 2 being occupied by musicians:

Car No. 3, "Austerlitz," Robert Van Horn in charge—Robert Van Horn, Perry Asberry, George H. Jackson, H. P. Cooke, F. T. Foster, Gus Heyn, Charles H. Haughton, Joseph B. Kelly, Jacob Keiffer, Christ Reichel, William A. Listle, Thomas S. Meyers, H. M. Rulison, E. Lewis, Henry Shonebaum, John W. Skillman, Charles Lewis, Powhattan Beatty, John Wittich, Frank Watterman, John F. Williams, Ed. H. Anthony, Col. Wm. M. Shaw.

Car No. 4, "Reva," Robert Archibald in charge—Robert Archibald, Frank Cook, L. M. Hadden, James A. Graft, Robert Gates, George L. Kuhlman, Thomas Leonard, Leo Schott, John Cope, Charles Prior, Florence O'Leary, Peter Scherer, H. S. Wydman, Dan Everson, Robert McRoberts, William Ford, Augustus H. Bode, Dr. F. P. Dorsching, Robert Schmidt, Edward Bogen, William M. Roberts, George W. Given, J. B. Hoffman.

Car No. 5, "Hermosa," Samuel M. Clarke in charge—D. S. Bennett, S. M. Clarke, John C. Otis, Frank McGrew, Dr. A. E. Emminger, Albert Edmund Gruber, E. A. Thiele, Albert T. Brown, Thomas Hollister, Fred Maag, L. A. Marre, Ed Leavitt, L. W. Waldron, T. J. McGranahan, Lewis Belmont, C. T. Hayman, W. A. Gregg, Christ Boller, George J. Carruthers, Solomon Jones, A. C. Sands, John Hoff.

Car No. 6, "Clyde," Fred. Bader in charge—Ambrose White, Henry Burb, Frederick Baker, Simon Krug, George D. Schetzman, R. J. Berns, William M. Bennett, George Wabnitz, F. S. Krug, Harry Sundmaker, Henry Franck, Joseph Blair, William A. Davidson, Henry Dilg, Charles Cramer, Theodore Bange, George Williams, C. Steigelman, C. P. Wheelright, George Bruner, William Stanley, Louis Kruckemeyer, John Breen.

Car No. 7, "Oberon," Andrew Moran in charge—Andrew Mogan, Julie Miller, Edward Heinbuch, William Fogarty, George Tibbles, Fred Goode, Henry Schneider, Robert Lilliard, Bob Austin, Henry Wiseman, Ed Bathgate, George Draper, William J. Sanderson, Lew Kraft, Ike Baner, Julius Baner, Frank Stalk, J. C. Hart, Robert Kelly, Tom Edwards, George Edwards, B. Ehlers, Fred Bergemeir, Robert Harlan Jr., Mose Goldblatt, James Parvis, James Foraker.

Car No. 8, "Roxbury," August Hermann in charge—J. C. Meinhardt, John McDermott, Charles Kauffmann, Andrew Keller, Charles Witt, John Vogt, George Hobson, William Gass, August Maisch, John O'Brien, Charles Herrmann, J. G. Faulkner, James Johnson, John Kearney, Philip Eckenroth, George Campbell, H. Schafer, R. K. Hynicka, August Herrmann, Joseph F. Corry, William Schiebel, Gus Kirbert.

Car No. 9, special, John B. Mosby in charge—Dr. T. W. Graydon, John B. Mosby, Bellamy Storer, George R. Griffiths, Dan W. Brown, William B. Smith, Elliott Marfield.

Car No. 40, "Wanderer," special, Charles Fleischmann in charge—Charles Fleischmann, Harry R. Morehead, Norman G. Kenan, Max Burgheim, George B. Cox, George B. Fox.

The club got away at 9 o'clock last night over the Wisconsin Central.

OUR WHALERS IN CANADIAN WATERS.

They Are Accused of Violations of Law in Sealing and Trading.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—E. Dewdney has laid the report of the Department of the Interior on the table of the House of Commons. In speaking of Keewatin, Lieut.-Gov. Schultz says:

With reference to what I stated in my final report for 1890 I have since received from Churchill and others fuller information, and hence advise you that, while American whalers have ceased to visit that part of the Keewatin sea coast south of the mouth of Chesterfield inlet, it is simply because they have exhausted that area and confine their efforts to still more northern Canadian waters, leaving the more southern waters referred to in which they had carried on their operations without the slightest reference to distance from shore, while they frequently wintered in one of the harbors of Marble Island, where they traded with Esquimaux with goods upon which no duty was paid, thus violating the revenue laws of Canada and injuring the trade of the Canadian English company, who traded with goods upon which duties had been paid.

RELEASED ON A SUPERSEDEAS

FOR THE SUFFERING.

THE CHICAGO FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE NAMED.

P. D. Armour, Potter Palmer, N. K. Fairbank, John B. Drake, T. B. Blackstone, C. L. Hutchinson, Lyman J. Gage, Judge Collins, John R. Tanner, and Others Accept the Work and Issue an Address to the Charitable of the City—How Aid May Be Given.

Mayor Washburne has appointed a Citizens' Flood Relief committee in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Common Council June 1. The committee includes P. D. Armour, Potter Palmer, N. K. Fairbank, John B. Drake, T. B. Blackstone, Charles L. Hutchinson, Lyman J. Gage, Judge L. C. Collins, and John R. Tanner. The committee has prepared the following appeal to the citizens of Chicago:

CHICAGO, June 3, 1892.—To the charitable citizens of Chicago: Gov. Fifer is authority for the statement that several thousand men, women, and children in the southwestern counties of Illinois are in destitute circumstances as a result of the unprecedented floods in the Mississippi Valley. He makes this assertion after a personal investigation extending over several hundred miles of the inundated territory and during which he was an eye-witness of the work of rescue and of the destitution and suffering. He regards the emergency so serious as to warrant an official proclamation calling on the charitable for contributions of money, food, bedding, and clothing for the relief of the sufferers.

Chicago has not yet responded to this appeal, mainly, it is believed, because her citizens have not been fully advised of the urgency of the situation nor informed of the methods by which they may reach their unfortunate fellow-citizens.

The undersigned committee, appointed by his Honor Mayor Washburne under the authority of the City Council, has adopted the following plan to secure an immediate and adequate response to the appeal of the Governor:

1. Contributions of money should be sent by draft, postal money order, or check direct to the Hon. E. S. Wilson, State Treasurer, Springfield, Ill.

2. Those wishing to contribute supplies of non-perishable articles of food, of new or second-hand clothing, bedding, boots and shoes, should send their addresses on postal cards to the United States or American Express companies, to the Merchants Parcel Delivery company, or to Brink's Chicago City Express company. The wagons of these companies will collect the supplies free of charge and deliver to the railroad for shipment to the "State Flood Relief Depot" at Alton, whence they will be distributed through local relief committees in the flood district.

Packages should be marked thus: "State Flood Relief Depot. Alton, Ill."

Contents of packages and name of donor should also appear on the labels.

Receipts of money contributions will be individually acknowledged to each donor by the State Treasurer, and also published daily.

In like manner food and clothing contributions will be reported by the delivery and express companies to the City Press Association for daily publication.

Neither money nor supplies should be contributed in any other manner than as above indicated. The committee will not authorize any other person under any circumstances to solicit on its behalf. Any person pretending to be authorized by this committee as a flood-relief solicitor should be treated as an impostor and swindler and handed over to the police.

The committee does not believe any urgency of appeal is necessary in this case. Chicago is always generous when there is need. The need of these flood sufferers is vouched for by the highest official authority.

Let those who intend to contribute act at once.

INSPECTION OF EXCURSION STEAMERS

Stringent Measures to Prevent Accidents Through Overloading Pleasure Craft.

Collector Clark will have a force of five inspectors among the excursion steamers today, with strict orders to report any violations of law in regard to dangerous loading or overloading. If the masters of these boats comply with the regulations there is no need of disaster or sacrifice of life, and the Collector is determined to see that they do live up to the regulations. Before coming here the steamer John A. Dix used to carry 800 passengers. The steamboat inspectors have cut her down to 600. The Sailor Boy in other districts used to carry 500 passengers; the inspectors have cut her down to 300.

Some of the steamers' Captains are in the habit of allowing their upper decks to be crowded, while few or no passengers are on the main deck, thus inviting a horror should a sudden squall swoop down, and squalls are frequent visitors in these waters. In all there will be twenty-three excursion steamers running today, a number of them carrying passengers to the World's Fair grounds, where the steamers are allowed to land until the Henry syndicate puts on its chartered boats. There will be some gate arrangements at the grounds, and, as has been well understood all along, passengers will pay 25 cents a head for admission.

MEMORIAL CHURCH'S NEW PASTOR.

Dr. L. A. Crandall Said to "Be a Broad-Gauge Twentieth Century Man.

Dr. L. A. Crandall, who has resigned his pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, O., to become the pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago, is described as one of the most broad and progressive clergymen in his denomination. During his four years' pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Church he is said to have made that organization one of the most prominent and popular in Cleveland. His acceptance of the Chicago pastorate, with its salary of $5,000 a year, is said to have been largely prompted by the wish to give his son and daughter an opportunity to study in the Chicago University. He is a widower, 45 years of age, and a graduate of the Rochester Baptist Theological Seminary.

President W. R. Harper said of Dr. Crandall yesterday: "He is a twentieth century pastor, with progressive, modern ideas. His coming here means the beginning of a new era in the Memorial Baptist Church. A new church will be built, and it will be a twentieth century church in every sense of the term."

Dr. Goodspeed said: "Dr. Crandall is preeminently an able, level-headed, sensible, solid man. He has had phenomenal success both in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church in New York and the Euclid Avenue Church in Cleveland. He will be a strong supporter of the Chicago University and his coming here means a good deal to us."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Apparently of Incendiary Origin.

An unsuccessful attempt was made early yesterday morning to fire a dwelling occupied by C. J. Zurnite at No. 337 Sidney second street. An alarm was turned in about 2 o'clock, and when the department reached the scene flames were issuing from the roof of Zurnite's house and the fire had communicated to the adjoining house occupied by L. Anderson. The fire was extinguished after a quick fight, and then an investigation into its origin showed a peculiar state of affairs. In the basement of Zurnite's house was a quantity of excelsior and rags saturated with gasoline, while on the floor above was a can partially filled with oil and a quantity of saturated rags. A hole in the floor was covered with rags of the same character. Zurnite in answer to questions did not account for the oil or the saturated rags. The matter was reported to Inspector Conway, who will investigate further. The losses on both buildings will not exceed $300 and are covered by insurance.

Found Floating in the Lake.

The bodies of two unknown people were taken from the lake yesterday by the Cottage Grove avenue police. The first one was that of a man about 35 years of age. He was five feet eight inches tall, of light complexion, and had a light mustache. He wore a brown suit. Nothing was found in his pockets to identify him. He was found at the foot of Sixteenth street by Albert Berger. Later in the day William Don, a fisherman, saw the body of a woman floating in the water at Twenty-fifth street. She was about 35 years old, five feet five inches tall, had black hair, and wore a black cashmere dress. The woman had evidently been in the water about two days, and the man over a week. The bodies were taken to the county morgue.

Clothing Designers to Exhibit.

The local members of the Thirteen club of the National Clothing Foremen's Designing Association gave their second dinner at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. Two subjects of importance were discussed—the coming National convention of the clothing designers of the United States to be held at Long Branch July 11 to July 14, and the exhibit that will be made at the Columbian Exposition by the wholesale clothiers of Chicago. A plan for the exhibit has been submitted to the clothing merchants of this city, and the decision is expected in a few days. All of those present yesterday pledged themselves to aid in making the display a commercial credit to Chicago, agreeing to work together without any show of prejudice or rivalry.

Was Looking for a Friend.

Detective Levy of the Central Station, arrested a burglar early yesterday morning without even leaving his house. Levy lives at No. 125 North Clark street. About 2 o'clock in the morning he was aroused and saw a man rifling the bureau drawers. Drawing his revolver he asked the man what he was doing there. "Looking for a friend," said the burglar. "I guess I'm the friend you're looking for," said the detective. "Throw up your hands." In a moment steel bracelets were on the fellow's wrists. He had been through three rooms in the house and his pockets were filled with various articles. He was locked up in the Central Station, and gave the name of Charles Ford.

To Visit the Pullman Shops.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers will visit Pullman this afternoon, leaving the Van Buren Street Depot at 1:55 o'clock and arriving, on the return trip, at 5:20. A special car has been tendered the institute for the trip by the Illinois Central railroad. A thorough inspection of the shops of the Pullman company will be made. Wednesday afternoon the members of the institute will visit the World's Fair grounds.

Elected a New Board of Officers.

The Ottawa club held its annual election last Saturday evening. The following officers were elected: President, Judson F. Going; First Vice-President, E. C. Berriman; Second Vice-President, George K. Rix; Secretary, Edward J. Brundage; Treasurer, Lawrence Mouat Jr.; Directors, S. A. Baker, E. D. Wood, S. J. Vinnedge, M. W. Berriman, J. William Helm, and F. R. Fruer.

Want to Get a License.

The management of "Nana," a picture by Suchorowsky, brought here for exhibition, is having considerable difficulty in securing a license to show it. Application for recommendations have been made to several artists and others. The picture represents a nude female reclining on a couch. It has been shown in numerous European cities, and for three months in Philadelphia.

Gives a Banquet for Woollas.

J. B. Woollas, winner of the recent Pullman road race, was given a banquet by the members of the Lake View 'Cycling club at No. 1728 Wrightwood avenue last evening. The popular wheelman received many renewed congratulations upon his "bike" victory.

Items.

Michael Cudahy's steam yacht "Catherine" was built by the Davis Boat and Oar company of Detroit, Mich.

Ossian Guthrie will be in Room 12, Methodist Church Block, Monday, to give information to the intending bidders for drainage canal contracts.

Postmaster Sexton will add fifty clerks and thirty boys to his force today. The increase is made to meet the large volume of business caused by the World's Fair.

A motion for a new trial in the case of James Briscoe, the negro who assaulted Edwin Walker, was overruled Saturday by Judge Collins, and Briscoe was sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary for the assault and twenty years under the habitual criminal act.

Collector Mamer will give a hearing this morning to those liquor dealers whose goods are said to have been altered in violation of the internal revenue laws. All the suspected liquors were sold by Block, Franck & Co. of Louisville. Many of the marks on the original packages, it is said, were removed, and the liquors diluted with water. Block, Franck & Co. claim they are innocent.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Henderson, Moore, and Anson was argued Saturday before Judge Hutchinson and by him taken under advisement. The three men were convicted of forgery and their punishment was fixed at eight years in the penitentiary. The forgery was in connection with the W. G. Press swindle. By means of forged mortgages on property in Park Manor and on Washington boulevard the men secured loans from W. G. Press aggregating some $8,000.

John Baique, a Frenchman and a bear tamer, employed in the London Museum, No. 314 State street, was assaulted Saturday morning by Red Cloud, an Indian Chief, who performs at the musee. He seized a tomahawk and pounced upon his companion. When Officer Donovan, who heard the noise, arrived the Frenchman had three gaping wounds in his head and Red Cloud was dancing the war dance. The two had been drinking. Red Cloud was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 for assault with a deadly weapon. The Indian is 87 years old and claims to have been in the Mountain Meadow massacre.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXCORIATION.

Tongue-Lashing Administered to a Congressman by a Kansas Drummer.

At the meeting of the Kansas Traveling Men's Association, held at Emporia May 23, Joseph Waters of Topeka, who delivered the annual address, bitterly denounced Congressman Otis, who recently spoke of traveling men as "commercial tramps." His speech was enthusiastically applauded, and his reference to Otis will be printed as a campaign document if the People's party should renominate him. He said:

"A milkman by the name of Otis misrepresents my district in the National House. He is a slanderer on the capital, on its institutions of learning, its churches, its newspapers, its people, its intelligence, and good sense. Cows, cream, calamity, and currency he spells with a k. He is a stigma on the alphabet and a reproach to words of one syllable. He was fifteen years on a milk run, and he gathered in all that time no more knowledge than his milk did cream. Although the proprietor of a dairy of four cows, one stub-tailed heifer, a tin pail and a soap-box, he was always considered the hired man of the outfit and never once the proprietor. A man of curds and whey, he commenced his career in Congress with bills for the expenditure of billions of public money and which would make a paper dollar cheaper than one of his milk tickets limited to a call for one pint of bonny clabber. His mental vision is so absolutely horizontal that he has to get on the fence to see the sun rise. He has the narrow tread of a wheelbarrow. God Almighty could not set his eyes any closer together without placing the bridge of his nose on his under lip. From milk to millions; from butter to billions; from milking heifers to stripping the treasury dry. He came to the front when the Alliance people in their blind staggers betook themselves to a revolution in politics. When the volcanoes of calamity commenced to smoke and throw up lava, among the débris, scoria, and slag vomited up, this man landed in Congress; and as he came down with a thud in his seat "Hist Brindle" came involuntarily from his lips. The disgrace of his presence there as our Representative is eternal. If the earth were one rounded ball of soap the deluge of Noah's flood upon it could not wash it out. We have had men in this district to represent us in Congress that had a fair average amount of cineritious ganglia and the descent from brain to funeral trappings, crape adornments, and calamity emblements of mourning which now accentuate the void of our empty chairs in Congress is as fearful, as steep, as precipitous as the road that drops from high Olympus down sheer into sheol."

In the Footsteps of Webster.

I saw Senator Peffer going down one of the corridors of the Senate wing yesterday, says a gossip writer in the Washington *Post*. His grave demeanor and peculiar actions attracted my attention and I watched him to ascertain if possible the cause of the exhibition. The noted Kansan stroked his luxuriant beard with a sedate and stately motion; his eyes were cast down upon the marble tiling, and while his movement was not lacking in dignity it was unique to a superlative degree. Senator Peffer raised his right foot, moved it forward slowly and then gently but firmly placed it upon the floor; his left foot followed the example of its fellow, and every time the action was repeated his chest would expand and a sigh would break from him that was indicative of a mild and gentle but none the less exquisite and soul-satisfying delight. While I was watching him and trying to reach a reason for the Senator's occupation Gus McSween came along.

"Gus," said I, "what the dickens is Peffer doing?"

Gus looked him over, bent his mouth to my ear, and softly whispered:

"He thinks he is following in the footsteps of Daniel Webster."

Founded on Experience.

"Bishop," said a young Methodist preacher to his spiritual superior, "won't you give me some advice how to gain and keep the love of my congregation?"

"Yes, brother," replied the divine, "when you marry select a woman from some other congregation than your own, and be sure that she is not handsome or stylish in her dress."—*Puck*.

FOR SAVING SOULS.

THE DOORS OF THE NEW ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH ARE OPENED.

Bishop M'Laren Preaches the Dedicatory Sermon in the Morning, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke Speaks in the Afternoon, and the Rev. E. R. Bishop Delivers a Discourse in the Evening—Archbishop Feehan Presides Over the Consecration of St. Xavier's Church.

The beginning of a new period in the history of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Johnson street, near West Taylor, was marked yesterday. A beautiful new edifice was dedicated by Bishop McLaren with appropriate ceremonies, which lasted all day. The church was started in 1873 by the Rev. Dr. Clinton R. Locke of Grace Church. For a long time its services were held in an old frame building at Forquer street and Blue Island avenue. Then, after being without any settled place of worship for some time, a frame building was erected on the site of the present structure; and this was the home of the church until under the leadership of the Rev. C. N. Moller, the present priest in charge, the church society became strong enough to tear down and build anew. In its history of nineteen years the church has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune, and has been rent by dissension among its members to such a degree that its progress has been retarded greatly. Its communicants now number 175, and there is every prospect that St. Stephen's will soon be known as one of the strong churches of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

Bishop McLaren conducted the services in the morning and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Moller. The processional hymn was a Te Deum, rendered by a surpliced choir of twenty-six and signifying the joy felt by the members of the church at dedicating a new house of worship.

Bishop McLaren preached the dedicatory sermon, in which he alluded to the past trials of the church and congratulated its members upon entering a new era of prosperity and spirituality. The fact of the new church was to him, he said, but an indication of the great advancement which the Episcopal church was making both in this country and in England in the development of its characteristics as a religious institution. The services ended with the blessing of the altar. The rite of confirmation was administered to twenty young people by the Bishop.

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Clinton R. Locke delivered an address, and the sermon in the evening was presented by the archdeacon of the diocese, the Rev. E. R. Bishop.

The new church is a pressed brick structure, containing an audience room 75 by 40 feet, with a seating capacity of 300. In the basement, rooms are provided for the church and Sunday school, and over the audience room, in the front of the church, are rooms for the Ladies' Guild and Pastor's study. The congregation is nearly free from debt.

EXERCISES AT ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Archbishop Feehan Goes to La Grange to Preside—Description of the New Fane.

La Grange has now the most unique church, without question, in the vicinity of Chicago. It is the new church of St. Francis Xavier, which was consecrated by the Archbishop of the See of Chicago, the Rt.-Rev. P. H. Feehan, yesterday morning.

The church, though small, with a seating capacity of 400, is as nearly pure gothic as the restriction of the age will permit, and its interior adornment is sumptuous. The building is of frame construction, high gabled, and provided with a genuine gothic porch, which adds materially to the beauty of the edifice.

Everybody was impressed with the beauty of the mural decorations. The walls are finished in plaster, finished in a warm cream and buff. The ornamental work is gothic floriated scrolls in delicate pink and green, with pure gold relief. The vaulted nave is beautified by four stylistic panels symbolic of notable events in ecclesiastical history, the work of John W. Rhode, by whom all the designing was done. The apse is the feature of the edifice. Its ceiling is a concave vault decorated in red, and lighted by a multifoil window representing the adoration of St. Francis Xavier by an East Indian native and containing the motto, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." The choir place is illuminated by a trefoil window representing St. Cecilia, the patroness of music in the church commemorates some departed Catholic, among them John A. Cook, George M. Cossitt, John O'Reilley, Walter F. Simons, and Miss Jane G. Fox. The altar is in pure white and gold, mainly gothic in style, yet partaking somewhat of the ornamental features of Norman renaissance. The tabernacle front has a bas relief representing Da Vinci's "Last Supper." An image, in polychrome sculpture of the patron saint of the church is the central feature of the chancel, but the shrines of the Holy Family are quite as ornate as the altar itself.

At 9:15 o'clock the Archbishop, accompanied by his Chancellor, the Rev. Father Muldoon, took the special train for La Grange. In addition about 200 Foresters of St. Stephen's and Barrett Courts, and many communicants of St. Malachi's Church left the city at that hour. Among them were H. H. Haywood of the Citizens' League, O. H. Cheney and J. H. Burke of the City Executive Department, ex-Ald. J. E. Dalton, F. X. Coombs, and J. H. Ford.

Arriving at La Grange the Archiepiscopal party took carriages and preceded by Normania band the company marched to the church.

In the choir there were Mrs. B. A. Corcoran, Miss Adelaide Kalkman of St. Louis, Miss M. Collinan, Miss M. Croake, Miss Maude Atkins, William Henry Rose, A. F. Langlois, and William Cassell. Miss Laura Fox was the organist, and she was assisted by an orchestral trio, Charles J. King, Prof. J. Prosinger, and Charles De Lamaine.

The archiepiscopal train entered the chancel at 10:30 o'clock, the archbishop attended by acolytes, crucifers, thuriblers, and the priests of the mass—the Rev. Father Muldoon, master of ceremonies; the Rev. Father J. M. Cartan, celebrant, and the Rev. Father Daniel Burke, sermoner—and the pastor, the Rev. Father J. M. Hagan. The archbishop, having been vested in amice, stole, cope, and miter, proceeded to the porch and read a prayer of consecration, after that making the circuit of the outer walls and dedicating them with holy water. Reëntering the altar, the litanies of the saints were sung, the prayer of dedication was said, and the Archbishop sprinkled the inner walls, concluding his holy office with the oblation of thanksgiving. La Hech's "Messa Pro Pace" was then sung. Mrs. Corcoran, Miss Cassell, and Mr. Langlois singing the "Veni Creator," Miss Kalkman, the "Ave Maria"; Mr. Cassell, the "O, Salutaris," and the "Agnus Dei" by Mr. Langlois, Mr. Cassell, and Miss Collinan.

Meantime the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist was administered by the Rev. Father Cartan, the celebrant.

Dr. Burke preached the sermon. He said, among other things:

Today we celebrate the feast of Pentecost. It is the very day in which the apostles were filled with the Holy Ghost. You celebrate also an event of somewhat similar import. The Holy Ghost came to enable the apostles to save the souls of men; and in dedicating this church you hope and pray that it may become the center of apostolic zeal and grace. From this day this house is no ordinary house, but God's temple and dwelling place. As we value the sacraments and prayer we should value this church. Here your children will be born of the Holy Ghost and united with the mystic body of the church; here they will receive the Eucharist; and, as they advance in years, here they will come to confess their sins and receive divine absolution; here they will be united in wedlock; and here mass will be said over all that is mortal of them when their lives are gone out.

Archbishop Feehan then spoke a few gratulatory words.

After the pontifical mass the Archbishop and priests partook of luncheon with the Rev. Father Hogan and the women of the parish ministered to the needs of the visitors.

The Rev. Father Hogan, a former President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, is one of the foremost temperance advocates in this country. To his energy the prosperity of St. Francis Xavier Parish is most largely due.

Swedish Methodist Church Dedicated.

The first Swedish Methodist church of Ravenswood, Paulina street and Webster avenue, was dedicated yesterday. The Rev. H. W. Eklund of Worcester, Mass., preached in the morning and in the afternoon addresses were made by the Rev. R. Cedarberg of Evanston in the Swedish language and by the Rev. J. P. Brushingham in English. The church is a frame structure and cost $3,000, which is all paid. Appropriate music was sung at the service.

PURCHASE BY THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Securities of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Bought.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company will be held in a few days to confirm the purchase of a controlling interest in the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway company. For some time past negotiations have been pending between R. T. Wilson of the latter road, and Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central. It is reported that the purchase price is $25,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is to be paid in cash and the balance in Illinois Central 4 per cent bonds. The property purchased embraces nearly 800 miles of road, besides extensive landed property and numerous wharves and elevators.

The Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas road was built by R. T. Wilson & Co., and C. P. Huntington in 1882, as a connection between the Southern Pacific system and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The following is, substantially, a circular issued by President Fish to the stockholders of his company:

An opportunity has at length arisen for carrying into effect the purposes for which the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad was chartered by the State of Mississippi—to wit: The development of the Yazoo Delta. The work has been delayed and thus far prevented by the best part of the delta having been occupied by various railways which have been consolidated into the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway company. Through the purchase of the securities of that company the purposes contemplated in the charter of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad company can now be carried out.

The Yazoo Delta is an alluvial basin stretching from Memphis to Vicksburg, some 200 miles in length and sixty in extreme breadth, containing over 4,000,000 acres of land of inexhaustible fertility. The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway runs from Memphis through the delta to Vicksburg, the largest city in Mississippi, thence through Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, and so on to New Orleans, with branches to Natchez, to Greenville, and to Jackson and other towns. The exceptionally low grades of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas enable it to run freight trains of fifty cars over the greater part of its line and to give nearly as quick a passenger service between Memphis and New Orleans as that of the Illinois Central. It now comprises 798 miles of railway. During the year ended June 30, 1891, with 790.13 miles in operation the gross earnings were $3,716,429, being at the rate of $4,704 per mile. The road is well equipped. The track is laid with steel, is well tied and partially ballasted. The company possesses good freight terminals at Memphis and at New Orleans, as well as shops and tools for the repair of machinery at Vicksburg.

The following is an extract from the annual report of the company for the year ended June 30, 1891:

Years.	*Av. Miles Operated.*	*Gross Earnings.*	*Operating Expenses.*	*Net Earnings.*
1890-91..	790.13	$3,716,429	$2,656,516	$1,059,912
1889-90..	666.68	3,039,673	2,171,060	868,613
1888-89..	527.09	2,559,024	1,844,556	714,468
1887-88..	514.53	2,443,376	1,682,303	761,072
1886-87..	514.53	1,993,101	1,346,151	646,949

The rapid development of the local interests, principally agricultural, which resulted from the opening of these lines, may be measured by the increase in the local traffic, which shows a gain of 117.2 per cent in three and one-half years, and during which time the earnings of the branches, added in the last two years, have been at their minimum.

Already the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway carries into New Orleans a larger tonnage of cotton and of grain than is carried by the Illinois Central. The great majority of the securities of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway company can now be bought on a basis of paying for all such securities $5,000,000 and $20,000,000 in Illinois Central four per cent gold bonds, being part of an issue of not exceeding $25,000,000 of such bonds, to be secured by a pledge of the purchased securities, and the remaining $5,000,000 of bonds are to be retained by the Illinois Central company.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway company has outstanding:

Four per cent gold first mortgage bonds	$16,132,000
Five per cent. second mortgage cumulative income bonds	9,104,000
Six per cent income land mortgage bonds, non-cumulative	10,000,000
Total	$35,236,000

The company also has a share capital of $5,000,000.

The Illinois Central company has now $5,000,000 cash in its treasury which can, if necessary, be used for this purchase. The fixed charges on the property will be $800,000, to which should be added the interest on the $5,000,000 or $1,050,000 a year. This will be 23.26 per cent of last year's earnings and $1,329 per mile of railway now in operation.

The magnitude of the transaction induced the directors to hesitate about closing the negotiation without applying to the stockholders for ratification, and in so doing they regret that the unwillingness of the vendors to give an option upon their securities prevents a longer notice of the meeting of stockholders, which they have been obliged to call for Saturday, June 18. They do not, however, hesitate to recommend the purchase if it can be carried out on the terms above outlined.

The proposed purchase is one of the highest importance to Chicago. The acquisition of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas road by the Illinois Central company will tend to further open up the Yazoo Delta to Chicago and Illinois merchants for trade relations. The plan is evidently based on conservative principles. It does not look to the opening up of new or unnecessary lines of railroad, but to the bringing together into harmonious and close-working relations of the two extensive systems.

The addition of the L. N. O. and T. system to that of the Illinois Central must also result to the benefit of the State of Illinois, as it will add to the traffic on the Illinois Central lines in Illinois and increase the gross earnings of those lines on which the State receives 7 per cent, and every increase in the latter payment reduces the amount that Chicago has to contribute to the State tax for general purposes. In 1891 the City of Chicago would have had to contribute to the State tax $167,319 more than it did actually pay if it had not been for the 7 per cent contribution made by the Illinois Central company.

The amount due to the State from the railroad company for the six months ending April 30, 1892, is $277,728.

AN ADIRONDACK FISH STORY.

A Gold Watch Found Inside a Pickerel That Had Been Swallowed by a Larger Fish.

Albany *Journal:* The scene of the following incident was about forty miles from Gloversville, on a beautiful little lake just across the tableland at Pisco Lake in Hamilton County. The lake is not large, in no place being more than a mile wide, while it measures from two to three miles long. The day was all that a fisherman could desire, and every condition was right for good fishing. A party of three were in the boat—namely: L. E. Everest, his friend, Prof. Spencer from Brooklyn, and the writer. They had driven up from Garoga, and were more than delighted with their luck. They had taken nearly fifty pickerel in less than half a day, and the size was good, weighing from two and a half to six pounds. The last turn around the "lucky point" was being made before we started for home. Everest, who was trolling one of the lines, said:

"I've got another; he's a good big one from the way he pulls."

Everest let him play at one time nearly 200 feet of line before the fish could be turned. When he had been brought into sight he was not as large as some we had already in the boat, but there was an unusual motion all about him. Soon the line was drawn so tightly it was necessary to let him play again. When brought back it was discovered that a larger pickerel had attempted to swallow the one on the hook, which was now quite exhausted.

The big fellow still followed, shark-like, for the dead body of his victim, which, however, we were not disposed to give up. Just as Everest was about to swing the fish on his hook into the boat, the professor took up the oar, hoping to strike and thus capture the large one. The movement of the oar attracted the attention of the fish, and in a twinkle he made a pass at it. The blade was about seven inches wide, but his jaws grated across the upper and lower edge, sawing a groove in either side with his sharp teeth. The professor, by carrying the oar forward with the movement of the fish, at the same time raising it from the water, landed the huge fellow into the boat. He weighed 13½ pounds. The fish on the hook only weighed three pounds, but showed signs of battle, being bitten in several places. Upon opening him we found, as is often the case, a fish of smaller size in his stomach. This one showed signs of life and was opened. We then discovered a pretty little gold chatelaine watch, and were surprised that the time agreed with our watches and that it was running.

More than pleased with our fishing expedition, we returned to the Adirondack Hotel and informed Landlord George A. McCoy of our luck, at the same time showing the watch. In less than two minutes all the guests about the house were in the office, and among the number a pretty young lady from Albany, who said the watch was a token of friendship which she had prized very highly. When on the lake in the early part of the day it had fallen into the water and she supposed was lost. It is needless to say she was overjoyed at its recovery.

Electric Railway.

An electric railway is projected which is to run from St. Petersburg to Archangel, Russia, a distance of more than 800 miles.

WANTS BETTER BEER.

POMEROY'S RESOLUTION FOR THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

He Says the Beer War Has Resulted in the Brewing of a Poorer Quality of the Beverage—In Consequence He Wants a Mass-Meeting Called—The Resolutions Referred to a Committee—New Officers for the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company Elected.

Is the beer which the thirsty thousands of Chicago people drink a delusion and a snare—a mere rusty mixture of water and harmless coloring matter? Such was the charge made at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday by the American Bartenders' and Waiters' Association, which made an unsuccessful effort to induce the assembly to indorse a novel scheme to bring the brewers to time and end the war of prices. Mr. Pomeroy presented the grievances of the waiters and bartenders in a communication substantially as follows:

The price of beer per barrel has fallen from $6 to $4. The estimated output of beer for local consumption is about 1,800 barrels a day, which, at the fall in price, represents the total daily shortage of $36,000, or $252,000 per week. It would be idle to suppose that this represented a loss of any such amount to the sixty breweries involved. There is not a concern in the business that could stand such a loss for six months. The brewers in order to avoid financial embarrassment have cut the quality of beer in proportion to the fluctuation in price, and as an inevitable consequence the public, who are the real sufferers, pay the same old price for the same quantity of a decoction whose only claim to be beer is based on the fact that it is delivered by brewers in kegs which used to contain beer.

The brewers are making no money on the slop they sell. The public pays as much as ever for quantity which has no quality, and the saloonkeeper, growing rich and round from doubled profits, begins today his wires to become an Alderman. There are other interests involved. The curtailed income of the brewers causes a curtailment in expenses and a cessation of enterprises.

Now we believe that the present condition of things can be changed at once by the labor organizations and herewith submit the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The quality of beer being sold in Chicago at the present time is entirely unsatisfactory to the consumers and can be described briefly by saying that it is only a weak dilution of Chicago water turned rusty; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that the quality of the beer is mainly due to the prices obtained for it, said price being too low to purchase good beer; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to call a mass meeting of the beer drinkers of Chicago to protest against a continuance of the evil, and to adopt such measures as will remedy the same.

Mr. Morgan for once opposed the scheme to give the public good beer. He thought the Trades Assembly was going outside of its legitimate sphere of action to take up such a matter, and he moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. This was done, and Mr. Pomorey's plan to settle the brewers' war will doubtless sleep forever in the committee's pigeon hole.

THREE NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

Seipp, Lefens, and Huck Have Resigned Their syndicate Positions.

President W. C. Seipp, Vice-President T. J. Lefens, and Treasurer Louis C. Huck resigned their respective positions as officials of the Chicago Brewing and Malting company last Friday. Their places will be filled by the newly elected officers, John Orb, President; Theodore Oehne, Vice-President; and George Bullen, Treasurer.

The change of officials, it is claimed, will not affect the management of the company. The Chicago Brewing and Malting company, limited, is the biggest English beer syndicate in this country. It controls the Seipp brewery, the Dewes brewery, the West Chicago brewery, and the Bullen & Huck malt houses. The company is bonded for $3,000,000 and its stock amounts to $8,000,000.

There seems to be no foundation for the rumor that the change in the management has been made at the instance of the English investors. It is asserted that the Seipp-Lefens-Huck party had been selling their holdings for some time, and that the beer war which has been in force for the last three months, during which time beer has been sold at 5¢ a barrel, was being waged in their interest, with one object—namely: to depress the price of the securities and then buy them back.

This, however, is vigorously denied by the company's counsel. James F. Meagher of the law firm of Winston & Meagher, attorneys for the company, declared the charges false.

"The fact of the matter is," said he, "that when Mr. Seipp Lefens, and Huck took hold of the management it was with the express understanding that they should not be obliged to remain in office more than five months. As they were the most available men for the position, the stockholders prevailed upon them to continue in their positions for another year. That year expired a few days ago, and the three refused to serve any longer. Mr. Seipp sails for Europe next week, and he will be followed shortly by Mr. Huck."

"Was there any disagreement between the English investors and the Chicago stockholders?"

"I can positively state there was not. The new officials represent virtually the Seipp influence. John Orb, the newly elected President, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Seipp, and Mr. Oehne, the Vice-President, has been in Mr. Seipp's employ for twenty years. All of the three officials are experienced and trusted men. That they possess the confidence of the stockholders is proven by the fact that they were elected to take the positions they now hold."

"Do you think the new management will advocate an advance in the price of beer?"

"I would prefer not to say anything about it. Of course every one knows that at the present price the profits are small, but as to the future I can of course say nothing."

The Chinese Pig Travels in Style.

The report of her Majesty's Consul at Kiungchow contains some picturesque remarks upon porcine ethics. The inoffensive pig, we are informed, is preëminently the rentpayer of Hainan and is consequently reared in every house with the tenderest solicitude. As many as 1,000 sleek porkers are sometimes sent to Hongkong in one steamer; even the dignified French mail boats competing for this traffic. It must not be supposed, writes Consul Parker, that these pigs are ill-treated or that they wallow together indiscriminately in wild filth and disorder. On the contrary, a pig cargo is perhaps cleaner than a human cargo of Chinese coolies, such as in the old days of the Macao barracoons used also, in fact, to be called in the local Canzonese slang "chu-tsai," or "pigs."

Each pig has his poke, in the shape of a strong bamboo cage, in which he can lie with comfort and in which he does usually lie cleanly and quiet (so long as he keeps his legs inside), until he is dumped into a lighter at Hongkong. As it is not allowed to place more than one pig on the top of another there is ample breathing space allowed.—*London Globe.*

Married at 91 and 65.

Love's pulses beat strongly, despite gray hairs and tottering footsteps, and in the bright lexicon of Cupid's springtime December is as pleasant as May. This was exemplified at Covington recently when David Heath, a jolly old boy whose 91 winters had failed to freeze the genial currents of his affection, applied for a license to wed Miss Mary L. Hetrick, upon whose brow sixty-five summers had left their imprint. Both parties were from Mount Sterling, and were glad of it. They had met after both had experienced a lifetime of unrequited hankering for the unattainable devotion of a responsive heart, and had loved with a devotion that made up for lost time. They determined to marry, but, as is often true in such cases, they met with bitter opposition and fled the restraining bond of relatives' influence and came to Covington to receive the balm which Kentucky's Gilead ever contains for those afflicted with a tenderness about the heart. The papers were secured and the couple sent to County Judge Francis, who tied the Gordian knot.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Reporter's Half-Holiday.

New Reporter (tired out)—"Today is Saturday, and you know this State now has a Saturday half-holiday law which——"

City Editor—"By Jinks! I nearly forgot it. Rush out and get up a five-column article on how the day is being observed."—*New York Weekly.*

She Was a Woman.

"The woman I admire was very kind in her manner to me last night."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; unusually so."

"To what do you attribute her kindness?"

"I think some one must have been warning her against me."—*New York Press.*

No Place for Ideas.

Reporter—"I have an idea for a poem."

Managing Editor—"Well, put it in spirits and preserve it. An idea in a poem of the present epoch would queer the thing out of sight."—*Detroit Free Press.*

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).

JUNE MEETING, 1892.

Racing every day, rain or shine. Five or more Races, including a Stake Race, each day.

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Special Race Trains via the Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads will run to the Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

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RACES BEGIN AT 2:30 P. M. SHARP.
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MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

THE BEARINGS OF MR. BLAINE'S RESIGNATION.

Some of the prominent gentlemen who are in favor of the nomination of President Harrison say that the situation has not been changed by Mr. Blaine's resignation; that his February letter in which he said he would not be a candidate has not been withdrawn and it cannot be at this stage of the game; that after having announced officially four months ago that he was not a candidate, it would be improper for him at this late day when the people have made up their minds and instructed their delegates, to change his position and to become a candidate.

So far as Mr. Blaine himself is concerned nothing has changed. He was not a candidate and is not one. He did not resign his high office for the purpose of becoming one. The reason assigned for his resignation in his letter to the President is that the condition of business in the department is such as to justify him in doing so. The indiscreet remarks and requests of some of those who profess to be the friends of the President may have had their part in hastening his withdrawal. It is not pleasant to be called on for a daily disavowal of a candidacy he had officially disavowed. But whatever his motive may be, Mr. Blaine is no more a candidate than he was in February.

Whether he shall be the nominee of the convention depends entirely on that body. His resignation as Secretary of State does not of itself put it in the power of the convention to nominate him, for his letter to Mr. Clarkson did not deprive it of that power. It seems to be the desire of some gentlemen to convey the impression that the National convention should consider only those names which are placed formally before it, with eulogistic nominating speeches. That is not the case. That body is called together to select from all the Republicans of the United States the man who seems to be the best candidate for the Presidency. It is not limited to those who say they would like to have their claims considered. It can go outside and pick out one who has said, even emphatically, that he did not want to be regarded as a Presidential possibility. And if its choice falls on such a man he must accept, nolens volens.

Mr. Blaine's letter never was binding on the convention. Had it met the week after that letter was written it could have disregarded it if it deemed the interests of the party required it to do so. It can disregard it day after to-morrow if it pleases, for the same good reason. All that the resignation amounts to, so far as the convention is concerned, is a practical notification that if nominated Mr. Blaine will accept.

Mr. Blaine's position has not altered in the least since February. He has stood where he was, but the party has moved. Little by little it has been reaching the conclusion that he is the man who should be its nominee whether he wished to be or not. That feeling has been increasing as it became more and more evident that his health was restored, and this week will show what strength it has in the Republican party. Those gentlemen who prefer that some one else should be nominated err when they attribute this rising tide of Blaine enthusiasm to anything he himself has done, directly or indirectly. It is simply the return of the people to their old love.

It ought to be clearly understood that at no time has Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Clarkson cut any figure so far as the action of the convention is concerned. Nor should any one find fault with Mr. Blaine if after doing all that could be expected of him to show he did not want the nomination the people refuse to take no for an answer and say that he must be the nominee.

THOMAS LIED.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(By the Associated Press.) The silver convention met again this morning. An address was made by P. K. Thomas of Pennsylvania, who said that ten years ago his farm was worth $10,000. By the labor of himself and family he had been able to save $500 a year since. But his farm had continually depreciated, in value and was now worth only $5,000. This shrinkage, he said, was due entirely to a pernicious financial system, operated in the interest of money-lenders, corporations, and monopolies.

This rot was uttered in the hearing of the reporters for the purpose of having it published throughout the country. But see what a falsehood it becomes when it is analyzed and its assertions are tested. Ten years ago was 1882. If his farm has shrunk in value one-half since then, its cause must be that he has impoverished his land by overcropping, undermanuring, and bad farming, or that prices of farm products in Pennsylvania have declined one-half since 1882, and this tremendous fall in agricultural prices has knocked down the selling value of his farm one-half. Now it is not true that farm products in Pennsylvania have fallen one-half since that year; and it is not true that they have declined one-quarter. We greatly doubt if farm products in that State brought any higher prices in May, 1882, than in May, 1892. Why then has his farm declined in value one-half in the last ten years? The answer is that it has not, unless he has botched it by bad farming, or put an inflated price upon it in 1882. He himself declares that the shrinkage was due entirely to a pernicious financial system operated in the interest of money-lenders, which is silly bosh; but on his own confession he is making a clear ten per cent a year on his $5,000 of capital invested in his farm in addition to his family living and spending money for himself to visit silver conventions to make harangues in favor of 67-cent dollars.

Anyway the financial system of the country is exactly the same in 1892 as in 1882. Silver dollars were then kept up to par with gold dollars by artificial protection and action of the government, and they are still at par with gold by a continuation of such artificial protection. There are *six times* as many silver dollars in circulation now or held against certificates as there were ten years ago. There is about three times as much money in circulation in May, '92, as there was in May, '82. Was it this vast increase of silver money, and this trifold expansion of circulating money in the United States which caused the alleged enormous shrinkage of the Thomas farm? It is very apparent that he has delivered himself for purposes of deception of false statements. One thing is quite certain and that is, the value of his farm has not been depreciated a dollar since 1882 by any change in the financial system of the country; and as to the money lenders, they can get on new loans not more than two-thirds of the interest they were receiving on their loans in 1882. Does Thomas mean to convey the idea that this great shrinkage in interest on loans in ten years has caused an even greater shrinkage in the selling value of his farm? The shortest and most truthful explanation of his assertions is that Thomas has lied.

CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

A British steamer left London recently having on board a great ocean cable, and is now engaged in laying it across the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and Brazil. The cable is 2,165 miles in length and weighs 4,946 tons, or an average of 2.285 tons per mile. The greater portion weighs 2¼ tons per nautical mile, and the rest varies from 4 1-5 tons for shallow water to 15 tons per mile for the shore ends. The communicating part is in the center, which consists of a number of copper wires firmly imbedded in gutta percha as a non-conductor. The core is protected from rocks and sea monsters by a band of steel wires covered with a resinous coating to prevent corrosion, and some other valuable improvements are stated to have aided in making the cable the best yet constructed.

The line, which is expected to be in working order in July, will extend from Port St. Louis, near the mouth of the Senegal River in Western Africa, to Pernambuco on the eastern coast of Brazil, touching en route at the Island of Fernando de Noronha. Its African terminus will connect with lines running northward to England and other European countries. Its western end will connect with the cable lines between Pernambuco and Santos, communicating at the latter point with land and water lines to many other parts of South America. The line is distinctly a British one, being built in large part by British capital, and is expected to be used almost wholly for commercial purposes by merchants who aim to supply with European goods the vast areas that have been opened up in the last few years in the interior of South America. The capitalists who control it hope by means of the facilities afforded by this cable to greatly extend their business and to some extent counteract the effects of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and the different countries of Latin America.

There ought to be a direct American cable between the United States and Brazil. This is no new thought, called out by the news that the English have perfected such arrangements as would be highly desirable to establish for ourselves with the land that is drained by the great Amazon River. Mr. Blaine has been for some years past desirous that such a cable be laid, and recently opened negotiations in regard to it with the Brazilian Government. This spring he has brought the project before the Senate Committee on Commerce, the occasion being the delivery of an argument against giving to the French Brazilian Telegraph company the privilege of landing a cable on our Southern seaboard. He told the committee that the American project would be under way within a year if Congress refrained from legislation adverse to it, and that it would be executed by American capital and enterprise. His statements were subsequently challenged by the counsel for the French company, but that simply proves Mr. Blaine to have been better informed than was the foreigner. He knew well what he was talking about, and it can hardly be questioned that the movement for an American cable has taken shape largely through his indorsing the project as one commercially practicable besides being commendable from political considerations.

A cable from some point in the United States to Brazil, there to connect with land lines to all accessible points in South America, would be of great value to our trade with the people of that vast section. We take their products in large quantities, and ought to have a far larger selling trade than we have yet opened up with them. They could with no loss of advantage to themselves buy from us each year $100,000,000 worth of produce and other material with which they are now supplied from Europe, and there is room for a wide expansion from even that commercial increase the possibility of which is opened up by the policy of reciprocal trade inaugurated by the efforts of Mr. Blaine. The proposed cable would be a most important link in the new chain of commercial relations between the two sections of the American continent.

NEVADA SILVER DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State convention of Nevada repeated the well-worn farce of denouncing "the demonetization act of 1873") and arraigning "its authors and maintainers, their aiders and abettors in Europe and America, as enemies of the public weal." The platform adopted instructs the Nevada delegates to the National convention to use every influence to secure the adoption of a free silver plank in the national platform and under no circumstances to vote for any man in nomination for the Presidency who is not unqualifiedly in favor of free coinage and then threatens a bolt on that issue. It absolves the nominees of the Nevada convention from all obligation to support the national ticket if the nominees of the Chicago convention are not unequivocally in favor of free coinage for silver. That insignificant faction in an insignificant rotten borough "State" has the hardihood to "hold all free coinage men and parties as friends, all others as enemies."

Suppose the theoretical silver dollars had not been demonetized in 1873 or 1874, for there were at that time no actual standard silver dollars in the United States—there had been none to speak of in circulation in the preceding eighty years, and none at all for fully half a century. As a consequence this country would have resumed on the silver basis at the close of 1878 with a coin even then worth only about 85 per cent of the standard money of the civilized world. In what way would such resumption have redounded to the benefit, honor, credit, interest, or prosperity of the United States? The 85 cent silver dollar of 1878-'79 would have further depreciated with the yearly cheapening of silver bullion. By 1892 it would have been depressed to 67 cents, or only two-thirds of a real dollar. How would that result have promoted the credit, prosperity, or interests of the United States? Gold would never have gone into circulation at all if we had resumed in 85 cent silver dollars, or in any other worth less than 99¼ per cent. Gold will never be used at a premium in domestic transactions, either in paying debts, cashing checks and notes, or in making purchases. The cheaper money only will be employed. When people could pay in money worth less than par, what gold there might be in the hands of bankers and brokers would be used in speculation, gambling on the fluctuations of the poorer money, which in this case would be silver, and in making foreign remittances, as occurred during the war period.

And who are they that put forward the string of denunciations and threats which compose the Nevada resolutions? A set of men not very much more numerous and no more influential than was the far-famed trio of tailors in Tooley street. They are burrowers in the bottom of an exhausted bonanza silver mine. These fellows think that free coinage would give them a higher price for the bullion scrapings from their played-out mines, but they are badly mistaken. In point of fact, free coinage would not add a single cent per ounce to the market price of the silver bullion scratched from the bottoms of the deep holes which these human gophers have dug in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. And if it did, what good could it do them? The silver has been extracted and nothing is left that is worth delving after. What is the use of impoverishing the country and degrading it in the estimation of the commercial world when it would not materially profit the men who demand that everybody shall vote as they list under pain of excommunication?

These fellows ought to be able to see that the commercial value of their bullion, present or prospective, does not depend on free coinage in the United States but on the market of the world. They have now a monopoly of supplying the mints of the United States, but that does not increase the value of their product above the world's market price. At little more than two-thirds the value these cranks want to have set upon it the silver is in supply fully equal to the wants of users for all purposes, and it is idle to expect that buyers will advance their bids 50 per cent above the price at which they find producers able and willing to sell. The market is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and nothing that Congress can do or will be permitted to do can change that law or its working. If these maniacs are so blind as not to be able to see the matter in this light they must be left to tumble into the ditch. Sixty-five millions of people cannot afford to have their monetary interests and financial relations tampered with and upset to gratify the fool wishes of but one million in the silver mining States and Territories.

Suppose this handful of Nevada Democrats refuse to vote for the Democratic candidate for President. Presumably that candidate will be Cleveland, in which case they will be left in the dilemma of the forty fools who bound themselves by an oath not to eat or drink till they had killed Paul. Who will care if they do thus throw themselves outside the party? The election of a Democratic President does not depend upon the votes of the men who own or operate the played-out silver mines of Nevada. The people of the nonmining States will have something to say in the matter, and neither Democrats nor Republicans will deem it their duty to commit financial suicide for the sake of placating a few sorcheads in an area the inhabitants of which have no real right to the dignities and responsibilities of Statehood.

A KNAVISH RESOLUTION.

One of the resolutions passed by the silver convention recently held in Washington reads as follows:

Resolved, That we, in answer to the demand for honest money, declare that the debtor will have discharged his full duty to the creditor by paying him such money as was full legal tender at the time the debt was contracted.

This "resolve" is valuable in one respect, that of showing the standard of personal honesty of the persons who constituted that meeting. The writers of the resolution imagined that they had clothed their dishonest assertion in verbiage that would conceal, or gloss over, their fraudulent proposition; but it can only effect that purpose upon shallow, superficial minds.

The resolution is intended as an answer to the objection that it would be dishonest to force creditors to accept dollars worth 67 cents in payment of debts already contracted where the debtor had received money or property worth 100 cents per dollar. The dishonesty consists in bulldozing Congress into passing a bill like that of Senator Stewart's reducing the value of silver dollars one-third for the express purpose of affording solvent debtors the opportunity of scaling their debts one-third, calling the account "squared" and keeping all the borrowed property.

This is where the trick comes in. First, force Congress to debase the value of silver money in this country one-third, and then declare that "the debtor will have discharged "his full duty to the creditor by paying him "such money as was full legal tender at the "time the debt was contracted."

When the debt was incurred silver dollars had the market value of gold dollars, and would purchase exactly as much; but the free-silver advocates are working like gophers to undermine that parity value by their free-coinage scheme, and after getting the Congress of the Nation to depreciate and debase the silver dollars *one-third* or more in purchasing power, then these dishonest men coolly and impudently declare that "the debtor will have discharged his full duty to his creditor" by foisting on him this willfully debased money! The State's prisons are full of men no more dishonest in act than these Washington silver delegates are in purpose, who deliberately passed this rascally resolution and proclaimed it as their monetary principle and standard of moral honesty. The gentlemen who concocted this precious specimen of knavery and signed their names to it are these:

B. Clark Wheeler, Colorado, Chairman.
V. James McArthur, Illinois.
Walter Campbell, Ohio.
William W. Dixon, Montana.
A. C. Shinn, Kansas.
A. J. Wedderburn, Virginia.
L. D. Bolter, Iowa.

Two hundred others of the same standard of knavery voted for the scampish resolution and proclaimed it as the backbone of *their* platform on the monetary question.

FLYING FROM THE LYNCHERS.

The case of a man named Weims, who is now in the county jail in Morristown in East Tennessee, furnishes a good illustration of the extent to which the lynching spirit has taken possession of what used to be a reasonably conservative, law-abiding State. This man was arrested near Chattanooga on the charge of attempting to assault a woman and was locked up. As the authorities feared an attempt would be made to mob him he was removed first to Clarksville and thence to Nashville. On the journey between the last named places there was a crowd at nearly every station determined to seize the prisoner.

It was deemed unsafe to keep Weims at Nashville and he was started back to Chattanooga. On the road the guard learned that the train would be captured before reaching its destination, so they got off at Wauhatchie and took to the woods. After a twenty-five mile tramp through the mountains the party took the cars again and went on to Knoxville, where the authorities refused to receive the prisoner, who had to be taken on to Morristown, where he is believed to be safe.

The crime with which he is charged is an odious one. It is not astonishing that where it is committed in a comparatively small locality, where the sufferer is known to all, friends and neighbors should inflict summary punishment on the transgressor. They feel that the crime affects them all. But while it is easy to understand why the people of Chattanooga should be eager at first to lynch Weims, why the citizens of Nashville and a dozen other places should be frantic to do so is not so plain, for they could have had no special feeling of indignation. While abhorring the crime they had no reason to hate the criminal.

It must be that the constant substitution of lynching for the orderly processes of the law and the participation of masses of men in these lawless executions have engendered a spirit of bloodthirstiness which reveals itself in this eagerness to kill individuals who had disturbed the peace of other communities. This man Weims had to travel about a thousand miles back and forth through Tennessee to find a jail which would serve as a city of refuge. As the train which bore him left one station the operators telegraphed the fact to the next one and a calm and dispassionate mob collected at the depot for the purpose of having some fun. This cool, deliberate lawlessness, this wish to kill for the apparent pleasure of killing, shows a sad state of demoralization. The Southern platform is rapidly becoming one of free hangings as well as free coinage.

UNLUCKY MICHIGAN WOOL-GROWERS.

A Grand Rapids dispatch says that when the Michigan farmers go into town with their wool clips next week expecting to get high prices for their product they will be sadly disappointed.

The season will open with washed wool quoted at from 20 to 25 cents a pound and unwashed at from 15 to 20 cents a pound. These prices are from 2 to 4 cents a pound less than one year ago, from 4 to 8 cents below the quotations of 1890, and from 6 to 10 cents below 1889. The prices of wool have been steadily declining for five years past. At the prices which wool will bring this year the profits on sheep-farming will be hard to find, and many farmers who have in the past been proud of their large flocks will go out of the business. So far as the tariff on wool is concerned the experience of Michigan farmers has thus far been that the higher the tax the lower the price. They will not seriously oppose putting wool on the free list.

There is no reason why they should oppose putting wool on the free list. Their recent experiences have taught them, or ought to have taught them, that high duties do not mean high prices for their fleeces. When the last wool schedule was adopted they were told that it would add 10 cents a pound to what they were getting for their wool. But prices fell instead of rising. Then they were told that wool had gone down all over the world and that they would have received less than they did but for the duties. Wool is going up abroad but not in Michigan. The Delanos and Lawrences have not yet explained the why and wherefore of that to the Michigan sheep-raisers.

If there were no duties more wool would be imported than now, but it would not supplant the Michigan fleeces. The demand for them would be increased. More of their product would be needed to mix with imported wools not produced in the United States. But suppose the Michigan sheep-owner got no more than he does now, or even got less, should he therefore sell off his sheep and go out of the business? Not at all. He should simply turn his attention to the meat side of the business. The Chicago market will take all the lambs he can send. It will take all the first-class mutton he can furnish and pay good prices for it. That shipped at present is not of the best quality, and yet for some years the Michigan sheep-owner has made more money on meat than on wool. Had he depended on the latter alone he would have been bankrupt. If he will breed better mutton sheep he will have no occasion to grumble.

If the Michigan Senators really wish to do good to the Michigan sheep-raisers they will vote to have the Free Wool bill taken up and vote to pass it. Nor will they do any violence to the protective principle by doing so, for it has been proved that wool is not one of those things to which protection is applicable any more than it is to cane sugar or bananas. The consumers of woolens will be benefited and so will the manufacturers, while the sheep-owners, no longer hugging the delusion which a few of them yet entertain that duties aid them, will go into the business of raising better mutton and be sure of constant sales and good prices.

A FREE SILVER LIE PUNCTURED.

One of the stock assertions which has been repeated thousands of times is that the "goldites" of Europe raised $500,000 in 1872 and sent Ernest Seyd to this country as the agent of foreign bondholders to secure from Congress the passage of a bill (which all the Democrats voted for) demonetizing silver. This monstrous falsehood was repeated in Congress by Bland of Missouri, who appeared to believe the lie he was relating. We find the following question and answer on the subject in the New York *Post:*

"CLINTON, Ky., May 16.—[Editor Evening Post.] —Sir: The Hon. Richard P. Bland in his speech in favor of the free coinage of silver, delivered March 22, 1892, quotes an article in regard to Mr. Ernest Seyd, and says he takes it from the *Bankers' Magazine* of August, 1873. See page 2,718 *Congressional Record*. R. D. RENNICK."

Quite true. Mr. Bland does quote such an extract. He says:

"I take from the *Bankers' Magazine* of August, 1873, a little extract. It says: 'In 1873, silver being demonetized in Germany, England, and Holland, a capital of £100,000 ($500,000) was raised, and Ernest Seyd of London was sent to this country with this fund as the agent of foreign bondholders to effect the same object.'"

We have already affirmed that there is no such thing in the *Bankers' Magazine* of August, 1873, having made a particular search of the same. If Mr. Bland or anybody else hereafter shall repeat this slander on Mr. Seyd, giving the *Bankers' Magazine* as authority, we shall know what to say about him.—*Ed. Evening Post.*

It now behooves the "Hon." Bland to make good his assertion or retract the falsehood.

ACCORDING to the Treasury report the total circulation of the United States at the beginning of June was $1,620,010,229, being an increase of $115,378,509, or 7.64 per cent over the circulation of a year ago. It amounts to $24.77 per capita. If this amount were all that is available in making the exchanges of the country it might be claimed to be too small, but it is well known that this money is the basis of checks, etc., to a far greater amount. The fact that as thus used it is ample for all requirements of business is evident from the present plethora at the principal money centers. Money is cheap to all those who have good collaterals on which to borrow, and is easily procurable by all who have either real estate or personal property to sell. It is difficult to see how making money still more plentiful would advantage those who have neither, unless the money were made so cheap as to render it of no value, in which case it would not be wanted at all, even by the now impecunious ones who are shouting for cheap dollars. The people are not using all of the nearly $35 per head that is nominally in circulation among them. Hence it is piled up in banks and other places of deposit. But it is not generally understood that much more of it would now be in active use were it not for the lack of confidence caused by the efforts of the free silver men to debase the currency. If they would cease their senseless agitation the wheels of commerce would begin to go round swiftly again.

THE stock of gold bullion in the National Treasury at the beginning of this month aggregated $7,953,512, and of silver bullion $72,501,576. There was more than nine times as much silver as gold bullion. That silver is all used as the basis for a paper currency, and yet the silver maniacs ask the country to believe that silver is demonetized. It is so in one sense, but not in the way of modern finance. It is just as effectually money as if it were circulating in the shape of specie in the hands of the people. But is not the proportion of the two metals as dangerous as it is unnecessary? The stock of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury is about $200,000,000, that of silver coin and bullion is nearly $445,000,000, yet the whole of the latter, and of the paper currency based upon it, is upheld in value by the smaller stock of gold. Is that safe?

THE London *Financial Times* is poking fun at Jay Gould. It rakes up one of his early literary effusions and suggests that it would form a fine model for a description by his son of the way in which the latter saved for his papa the control of Union Pacific. The story would run somewhat as follows: "The infuriated Britishers with their demoniacal proxies attacked Mr. Gould, who was standing in with his little son in Wall street. We were that son—we still are, in fact—and the agony of our youthful mind was something awful, as we expected every moment to behold that parent chucked out from the company which he loves almost as fondly as he used to love Wabash. But I cannot tell a lie. I ground my little hatchet and saved our parent. And O, how bright a picture is retained upon the memory of the way I whipped those British voters."

Discovery of Rich Silver-Bearing Ore Below Monterey, Cal.

MONTEREY, Cal., May 26.—A prospector has discovered a ledge of silver-bearing ore near Slate's Hot Springs, situated about forty miles down the coast, samples of which taken from the outcroppings have assayed over $2,000 to the ton. This new lode, which promises rich developments and remunerative returns to the discoverers, is located on a rocky bluff overlooking the ocean 150 miles or more south of San Francisco. A party of prospectors have left for the new camp and will locate other claims.

Suppose a silver mine has been discovered that will rival the famous Leadville silver mines and pour into the market a stream of bullion at a cost of 25 or 30 cents an ounce, the owners will immediately clamor for Congressional action that will secure to them the artificial price of $1.29 per ounce. They will make loud "demands" and shake fierce threats at the great public if their modest "demands" are not complied with. But why have not lead, zinc, copper, iron, and coal miners an equal right to "demand" of Congress legislation that will give them also great artificial prices for their mineral productions? Why should cheap silver be artificially enhanced at public expense any more than cheap copper?

WE caution Senator Peffer not to make any rash vows in which the perpetuation of his beard shall hinge upon the political uncertainties of the future. The time may come when the sacrifice of that flowing beard may be required in order to furnish the necessary hair for the plaster that shall hold some new party together.

THEY have settled it at last down in Georgia that the youngest Confederate soldier in that State is an inhabitant of fifty separate and distinct townships. Now let him hold a reunion.

EVERYTHING continues to point to the probability that Cleveland will be nominated by acclamation. Gen. Ben Butler being unavailable as an independent candidate for the Presidency this year it is believed the New York *Sun* will let go all holds and support Col. Abe Slupsky of Missouri with all the vitriolic energy of its fiery, untamed nature.

IN the late memorable contest in London the Hon. Pete Jackson carried off not only all the honors but nearly all the cash. That is eminently the Jacksonian idea. To the victor belong the spoils.

AFTER the Minneapolis convention has done its work Grover Cleveland will know exactly to whom he will be indebted for his next defeat. He can guess already, however, in about one guess.

IN the midst of all this excitement as to Minneapolis don't forget to boil your drinking water.

THE Anti-Secret Society party has not yet held its national convention. It may not succeed in finding that good Western man, but it can at least adopt a platform with a ringing resolution condemning the use of pass-words at the gates of the World's Fair grounds.

THE heat in Berlin last week was terrific, and many cases of sunstroke were reported. This disposes effectually of Berlin's claims to be called the Chicago of Europe.

BEFORE burying yourself in the political turmoil this morning just look over your expense account and see if you have sent that contribution to the flood sufferers yet.

THE Toronto *Mail* says that "the party which during the present month nominates the better man for President is probably the one that will be victorious in November." It thinks this is "one of the most hopeful signs of the times." If the editor of the Toronto *Mail* were on this side of the line he would be found lifting up his voice and shouting himself hoarse for Blaine.

IT is an insult to Blaine to place his name before the convention. And it will not be before the convention.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

The editor of our esteemed St. Paul contemporary is once more talking through his hat.

IF the restless Hawaiians expect to attract public attention they must keep their impending revolution on ice until these Presidential nominations are settled. For the next two or three weeks a night editor of any discrimination would run his blue pencil through all but one stickful of the bloodiest revolution the Sandwich Islanders could scare up.

WHEN summer leaps upon us she lands with two Chicago feet.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Well, New York is beginning to learn by experience how it feels to have Chicago land upon it with both feet.

MINNEAPOLIS hotelkeepers incline to the opinion that the contest will be a long one and that the business of the convention cannot possibly be finished inside of four days.

PERSONALS.

Henry George believes that writer's paralysis, or cramp, comes from the use of steel pens. "Who ever heard of it in the days of the quill pen?" he asks.

Felix McGlennon, the author of "Comrades" and other popular songs, is a Scotchman of Irish parentage and resides in London. He is said to receive about $1,000 a month from this country in royalties.

Queen Victoria is said to be decidedly opposed to a marriage between Princess May and the Duke of York, as Prince George is now called. It seemed a cruel slur at the young woman to make such a suggestion in the first place.

The engagement is announced of William E. Bailey of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Alger of Detroit, Mich., daughter of Gen. Russell A. Alger. Mr. Bailey is a son of Charles L. Bailey, the wealthy ironmaster, and is located at Seattle.

Gen. Thomas H. Canfield, the pioneer director and manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, has a large stock farm, on which he resides, at Lake Park, Becker County, Minn. He is nearly 70 years of age, but still in vigorous and active health.

State Senator Nunnally of Walton County, Ga., is in great danger of losing his leg, all on account of a gunshot wound received at Chickamauga. It was regarded as a slight contusion at the time, but of late years has given the Senator much pain and trouble.

Miss Ormerod, an English woman who is enjoying a high scientific reputation, bit the tail of a live triton some years ago in order to study the effects of the acrid secretion the animal gives out when angry. As she was seized with spasms and convulsions that lasted for several hours and a sore throat that lasted as many days, she is not likely to triton the same way again.

A son of Charles Dickens recently addressed a meeting of his constituents—he is a member of Parliament for New South Wales—having been preceded by a tedious and critical speaker named Willis. "My late father," said Mr. Dickens, "is once reported to have said 'Barkis is willin', but if he were here now he would probably say: 'Willis is barkin'."

Miss Ray Beveridge, a student at the Cogswell Polytechnic School in San Francico, is taking a course of instruction in smithwork, and some of the iron ornaments turned out by her are said to show unusual merit. She intends to set up a shop of her own in the city and establish a school of design for women, where they may try their hands at making articles of house ornamentation.

Sam Small has come before the public under several different names. In his old unregenerate days, when he wrote for the newspapers, he was "Si Small." Then he gained a wide notoriety as "Sam Small, the Evangelist." Next he became President of a Methodist college and blossomed out as the "Rev. Samuel Small, D. D." And now that he is going into politics he is to be known as "Col. Small."

Mr. Osgood's recent death brings to mind his walking-match in Boston with George Dolby, who had accompanied Charles Dickens to this country. Dickens was in the modern Athens at that time, and described the incident in his letters to Mr. Forster. The publisher outwalked the Englishman and Mr. Dickens celebrated the incident with a description in the style of a sporting newspaper and with a dinner party.

To the members of a boys' club in London Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett recently wrote a letter in which she says: "I used to say to my own two boys, 'You are like the block of marble which is to be made into a statue. You yourselves are the sculptors. It depends upon you whether you chisel it into a figure which is beautiful and noble or one that is distorted and base. Every ungenerous act, every hurtful word, every unmanly thought, is a false stroke of the chisel, and mars the statue.'"

THE MAN OF MAINE.

Lawrence (Kas.) *Journal* (Rep.): The *Journal* yields to none in its admiration of Blaine, and there is nothing it would be better pleased to see than his nomination at Minneapolis.

Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.): If Mr. Blaine has done one-third of the things he has been credited with during the last week he must be about the most robust citizen of the United States.

New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): Even the Collector of the Port of Portland, Me., who was appointed by Mr. Harrison over the head of Speaker Reed, has come out for Blaine. This shows how the tide is running.

Philadelphia *Enquirer* (Rep.): Those who think Mr. Blaine should sacrifice himself for President Harrison do not suggest that President Harrison might sacrifice himself for Blaine. There seems to be a lack of reciprocity in the sacrifice business just now.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): If it should happen to be Blaine the country could congratulate itself that he wouldn't be handicapped by a too talkative son. A more discreet and close-mouthed young man than Mr. Emmons Blaine hasn't got a distinguished father.

Elmira *Advertiser* (Rep.): No more significant or satisfactory accompaniment of the Blaine movement could reasonably be expected or desired than the recent publication of the opinion of Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia as to the Plumed Knight's physical condition.

Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.): Mr. Harrison's friends were on the ground first and have all the advantage, if any, which that insures. But they will have to heat the nomination pretty hot and nail it down very securely if they expect to prevent Blaine from picking it up.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): He is simply letting events shape themselves. If his friends choose to put his name before the convention and he is defeated he will have nothing to regret or explain. If he should be chosen as the nominee he will accept and make a canvass that is sure to end in victory.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): From present indications it looks as if Blaine will get about sixty delegates from Pennsylvania and the same number from New York. This makes 120, or more than one-fourth of the necessary 453. He will carry the Electoral votes of both States, sixty-eight in all, or within nineteen of one-third of the 223 necessary to elect.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.): The demand that members of the Cabinet must subordinate their individuality and put away their ambition for the sake of the chief is not the course to pursue to cause the evolution of harmony. It is not to be held unchallenged in a republican form of government that Cabinet officers must be insignificant persons, representing only the will of one man.

New York *Herald* (Ind.): That Mr. Blaine will accept there no longer seems room to doubt. Indeed, whatever may be his personal wishes or preference the matter can hardly be considered discretionary with him. His party calls and it only remains for him to respond. This is demanded by party necessity, and no one recognizes that more than the brilliant statesman who has so long been the recognized party chieftain.

Nashville *American* (Dem.): Every day the Blaine strength increases. Next Tuesday, if probabilities come up to the horoscope's picture, the magnetic man from Maine will be nominated. His lieutenants are on the field of battle and are fighting as only the adherents of Blaine can fight. The enthusiasm for their man is becoming cyclonic in its character, and the nominating convention can do nothing more nor less than yield to the tremendous force engendered.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): Mr. Blaine has given his chief four months to get the nomination, with practically no one in the field against him. President Harrison may have a majority of the convention as it is. If he has not, it is certainly not the fault of Mr. Blaine, who has done everything he could to keep himself in the background. If the hearts of the people turn to Blaine and he is nominated, he must accept, and we believe he will have not the slightest hesitation in doing so.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): We honestly believe that Mr. Blaine, the ideal statesman, the idol of the Republican party, whose personality is a magnetic power, and whose name has become a rallying call, is the best and strongest candidate that can be selected. He can surely carry some States that with another candidate in the field might be doubtful. By electing him the Republican party would be conferring an honor richly deserved by the greatest leader it has ever had, and at the same time it would be honoring itself and the greatest nation on the face of the globe.

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.): Mr. Blaine would be scarcely human if he did not deeply feel and resent the slights which have been put upon him during the last three years by the President, by Prince Russell, and recently by some of the members of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, who, in most injudicious reports of interviews, have said many things of the Secretary which should have been left unsaid unless there was a deliberate purpose to irritate and humiliate him. The unprejudiced observer of the situation can scarcely say that Mr. Blaine is under any excessive burden of gratitude to his official chief. It would be noble and generous to forgive him the put upon the Secretary, but it would be rather more than could be expected of any one not unco' guid. The slights Mr. Blaine has received no doubt hurt, and, equally no doubt, he is not quite angel enough to assist in putting the crown on the head of him that inflicted the pain.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): While the maneuvers, bargains, hopes, and fears of the politicians who are working at Minneapolis may remain a mystery, one thing in the situation shines out beyond all dispute. That is the popular demand and desire for Blaine's leadership. Politicians may scheme for their own advancement either by supporting or opposing him, but nothing in politics has equaled the constant promptness of the enthusiasm of the people to break out on the slightest exhibition of reason to expect that he would consent to be the candidate. As the popular approval must be the ultimate result anyway, it is beyond dispute that this quality in Mr. Blaine is the most vital. The nomination of Blaine will inspire an enthusiasm in the Republican campaign that cannot be equaled in any other way. No living man so clearly represents the broad, safe and yet progressive American policy which he has outlined as Secretary of State.

CURRENT NOTES.

As the college graduating days draw near it is the wise sheep that can keep a whole skin.—*Baltimore American.*

"Does your husband swear as much as ever?" "Swear! Why, I can't keep a parrot two weeks in the house."—*Texas Siftings.*

The French women consider carrots as a specific for the complexion, and good judges in such matters can tell at a glance how many carrots fine a woman's complexion is.—*Boston Transcript.*

There is a man in Maine who claims to have caught fish while he was asleep. A great many people, however, tell of piscatorial exploits that could have happened only in dreams.—*Washington Star.*

Excited Individual—"Is this where they swear people?" Commissioner for Oaths—"Yes, sir; what can I do for you?" Excited Individual—"I want to take an oath never to put down another carpet!"—*Tit-Bits.*

After the Rendezvous—Officer—"The most delightful evening of my life! I kissed her and she said nothing!" Young Lady—"The most aggravating evening of my life! He kissed me and said nothing!"—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Lady (helping to lobster salad)—"I suppose, Mr. O'Finnigan, that you are not accustomed to this dish in your country." Mr. O'F. (concealing his ignorance)—"Lobsthers is it, madam? Faith, ma'am, the shores of Oireland is red wid 'em."—*Cruyt.*

She—"I never loved any one until I met you." He—"And I never kissed a girl before in my life." And little Johnnie, who had been behind the portiere, tripped softly away whistling, "I am something of a liar myself."—*New York Herald.*

Always at the Head.

Harvard (Ill.) *Herald:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, always enterprising, progressive, and at the head of every movement that has for its object the betterment of mankind, has commenced a vigorous war against that great pretender and impostor, George Jacob Schweinfurth. THE TRIBUNE is engaged in a crusade on the side which every self-respecting person will heartily take issue and hope that the paper will eventually make it so warm for Schweinfurth that he will have to leave his styled "heaven" and earn a decent living.

After Reading New York Papers.

National Advertiser: It is a good thing that there were no daily papers when Satan was hurled from Paradise, for each paper would claim the credit of having done it.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Freeport *Democrat:* The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois will not be included in the dark horses that may come to the surface at Minneapolis.

Bloomington *Eye:* The name of Col. Bill Morrison will be presented at the Chicago convention. The Democrats are always doing something to queer themselves and their party.

Decatur *Review:* Danville will send a club of Blaine shriekers to Minneapolis. Danville, it will be remembered, is the home of Joseph G. Cannon, who secured Harrison instructions at the State convention.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* When the Illinois Democratic convention indorsed

HE CHANGED HIS MIND

THE CZAR CONCLUDED TO VISIT EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Germany's Ruler Felt That He Had Been Ill-Treated by Alexander, but Finally Consented to the Interview Owing to a Royal Betrothal—Bismarck Will Not Make Advances Toward Reconciliation with the Emperor—Socialists Weakened by Emigration.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 5.—The visit of the Czar, which for two years has been raising alternate hopes and fears in the official breast, is coming at last. The manner in which the prospect of the meeting has developed into a certainty illustrates how completely the international relations of Russia are varied from day to day to suit the whims of the Czar. One week ago Alexander did not show the slightest intention of calling on the Emperor before going to Warsaw to hold his mysterious council of war with Gen. Gourke and the commanders of frontier fortifications. All the plans for a brilliant reception in Potsdam had been abandoned, and the Emperor, angry and chagrined, had settled back in an attitude of suspicion and defiance. Last Sunday, however, the Czar, for some inscrutiable reason, changed his mind. He suddenly communicated to the Emperor his wish for a meeting. He was unable to come to Berlin, he said, as his physicians had warned him against railway travel, but he would be pleased to meet the Emperor on shipboard at some convenient point off the coast. The excuse was received in official circles here as little less flimsy than that of the Emperor that he would not go to Copenhagen because there was lack of room in the royal palace.

The Emperor took no pains to conceal his opinion of the Czar's communication and he replied curtly that previous engagements would render it difficult for him to arrange any meeting during June. Informal negotiations followed, the Czar temporarily swallowing his pride and still pressing for an interview. To his advisers, who urged him to adopt a less compromising attitude, William said that after the Czar's long and inexcusable delay in returning his visit in St. Petersburg any meeting outside Berlin or Potsdam was out of the question. It was not consonant with the dignity of a German sovereign to accept a makeshift call such as the Czar proposed, and rather than do so the Emperor said he would allow all courtesy between the courts to cease.

Brought About Through Matrimony.

Matters stood thus when the news of the betrothal of the Princess Marie of Edinburg and Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was brought to the new palace. Count Caprivi, Count Botho Zu Eulenburg, and Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein of the Foreign Office were then for once in agreement. They were unanimous in urging the Emperor to consent to the proposed meeting, as otherwise he would be supposed that he was opposed to the match which was undoubtedly greatly to Germany's advantage. The Emperor yielded and his consent was telegraphed to Copenhagen, with the condition, however, that the Czar would visit Berlin not later than next September. The Czar gave the required assurance, and the final arrangements for the interview off Kiel were made.

The news of the meeting was a complete surprise to the men who support the government in the Reichstag and Landtag. That the Emperor should accept such a makeshift courtesy was criticised as undignified and impolitic. The feeling among high officials is, however, that Germany has gained a point by having its Emperor and the Czar make a little demonstration counter to the Nancy fête, and at the same time forcing upon the Czar the necessity of a state visit within the next three months.

No Political Significance in It.

The inspired newspapers in Berlin, Vienna, and Rome emphasize daily the absence of all political significance from the Kiel meeting. Among diplomatists, however, the feeling is that a relief of the tension between Germany and Russia must result from the interview. Personal misunderstandings, it is thought, will be removed, and the Czar will be brought to a point where he will yield more readily to the pressure of Russian financial circles for more friendly relations between the empires. The interview will be, at all events, diplomatists think, a check upon the perilously high spirits of the Chauvinists behind the Nancy fête.

On the other hand, the Emperor is in a supersensitive frame of mind and unless treated with exceptional consideration the Czar is likely to rake up old quarrels and give his visitor a taste of the Hohenzollern. The Czar is the bluntest sovereign on a European throne and has, moreover, a deep-seated dislike of the young Emperor. So despite inspired prophecies there is a large element of uncertainty and positive danger in the interview. Count Caprivi, with his optimistic views of international affairs, evidently fears nothing, otherwise he would have advised against the meeting.

The Emperor has commanded to special service of honor to the Czar Von Waldersee, Commander of the Ninth Army Corps, and Gen. La Suite von Villaumo, military attaché of the German Embassy in St. Peterburg. He will be accompanied to Kiel by a full military suite and by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein of the Foreign Office.

Bismarck Will Not Be Reconciled.

The rumors of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Bismarck will not down. Common friends are still laboring with the old Chancellor to persuade him to give up his newspaper fight against the throne and make himself a persona grata at Potsdam. All of the Emperor's advisers, except Eulenberg, who cannot forget that Bismarck forced him from office in 1878, are in favor of the reconciliation and have induced the Emperor to take a waiting attitude. Bismarck, however, remains obdurate. He says that he will not make the advance until he shall have received an apology from the Emperor for the latter's unjust treatment of him. If the Emperor should personally assure Bismarck of his desire for a reconciliation the Prince would probably modify his demands, but in view of Bismarck's violent attacks on the government through the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the Emperor is not in a position to make such concessions. Should Bismarck consent to hold his peace for a few months the reconciliation might be accomplished, and his friends are doing their best to persuade him to cut loose from his newspaper friends. In the whole affair, however, the question of Bismarck's return to power has not been mentioned. The desire for a reconciliation is merely sentimental.

Socialism Losing Through Emigration.

An editorial warning of the Social-Democratic *Vorwaerts* against immigration to the United States gives the *Kollnische Zeitung* a text for a leader on the same subject. The *Vorwaerts*, says the *Kollnische*, naturally opposes emigration, as with the emigrants, who are mostly persons dissatisfied with their prospects at home, departs the best material for recruiting the Social-Democratic party of malcontents. Moreover, many a man who was once a Socialist knows today how to sing in his luxurious surroundings the praises of the fortunes to be obtained in the New World. There was a time, adds the *Koelnische*, when even social democratic celebrities, despairing of the speedy realization of their political ideals in Europe, went to the land of democracy, liberty, and supposed economic prosperity for the purpose of turning their hopes into facts.

Most of these persons have regretted their action bitterly. For the benefit of those insufficiently warned as to the economic condition in the United States the *Koelnische*, in common with other papers, copies from the *Vorwaerts* this extract from a letter written by the Secretary of one of the best organized trades unions in the United States: "Warn your countrymen against coming here. They will find only misery and want, worse, perhaps, than at home. Without special good fortune it is impossible to find in this country subsistence worthy of human beings." "This," continues the *Koelnische Zeitung*, "is an opinion which the *Vorwaerts* must consider a classic witness as to the conditions in a country which not only gives workingmen absolute freedom to agitate for their own material betterment, but is also completely exempt from militarysm, which, the Socialists in Europe attempt to prove, is the course of all evil."

It is reported that the Frankfort police have found part of the money embezzled by Cashier Jaeger from the Rothschilds. At noon on Thursday they became suspicious of Jaeger's cousin Gorloff, who has been irregular at business since Jaeger's flight, and apparently was preparing to leave the city. They forced an entrance to Gorloff's house, but found nothing. Gorloff's grandmother, who was present during the search, was greatly agitated by the presence of the police and twice tried to leave the house for home. Thereupon Police Commissioner Mayer ordered the detectives to proceed to her home in the Fichard strasse. There the officers found between the bedclothes many thousand-mark notes, most of them badly mutilated. In the cellar three small stacks of thousand-marks notes were discovered. Mother that daughter were arrested and the house placed under the supervision of a policeman, who on Friday continued the search. From the daughter's music portfolio they got thirty 1,000 mark notes, and smaller sums of money were found tucked away in improbable places. The total sum recovered in the house amounts to about 100,000 marks. All of Jaeger's relatives are now carefully watched and will not be allowed to leave the city, as the police suspect that much of the money still unaccounted for is in their possession. It is now believed that Jaeger stole for the benefit of his whole family and intended, when the storm should have blown over, to meet them in America and pass the rest of his life with them in luxury.

Phenomenal Success as a Miser.

Old Frederick Reichenborn, who died in Charlottenberg three days ago, has come into posthumous notoriety on account of his phenomenal success as a miser. He had lived in one room in the meanest part of Charlottenberg for many years. He always kept his window closed with heavy shutters and his door doubly barred. He went out begging between daybreak and 10 o'clock every pleasant morning, and, in consequence of his pitiable appearance and pleasant manners, usually came home full-handed. He eat scantily, and, since his first appearance in Charlottenberg, had no clothes. He lived in indescribable filth. His surviving relatives, who live in Berlin, lost sight of him thirty years ago, after refusing to help him in this apparent distress. A poor family on the top floor of the tenement house in which he lived had nursed him several times when he was ill, and given him food when he seemed to be starving. After his death his room was searched. In the mattress on which he died were found 40,000 marks in bank notes. In a pair of old boots were 70,000 marks. A roll containing 100,000 marks was taken from the stove, in which he never lighted a fire, and 150,000 were found nailed betweens boards on the floor of his closet. The old man's will was given by him to a clergyman shortly before his death. It left everything to the poor family on the top floor. The family have given notice that they will contest it.

Celebrated His Hundredth Birthday.

Diedrich Vollers, a war veteran and a prosperous peasant farmer, celebrated his 100th birthday at the home of his son-in-law on the outskirts of Bremen Wednesday. Emperor William sent him a gold medal, and the Bremen Senate honored him as the oldest citizen with engrossed congratulations and several bottles of wine from the famous Bremen cellars. A band played at daybreak under his window "Lobe den Harrn." These honors were too much for the son-in-law, who died of heart disease while the band was playing. Vollers has had a remarkable life. He was captured by the French in 1812, and was forced to serve on a French warship. He was caught asleep at his post, was bound naked to the mast in freezing weather, and then was flogged. He has sent all his children and grandchildren to everywhere in which Germany has been involved since they became old enough to fight.

In consequence of the emigration of Social Democrats to the United States the population of Crefeld, a great manufacturing city, has decreased in the last ten years from 187,189 to 187,002.

The Colonial Office has received news of the death of Dr. Kuester, geographer and explorer in Akroso. Dr. Kuester's death was caused by overwork and the debilitating effects of the climate.

Civil Judge Flenhagen and a corps student named Ander fought a duel with pistols near Kiel Thursday. Flenhagen received a bullet in the abdomen at the first exchange and died a few hours later. Ander has fled to Norway.

Devastated by a Cyclone.

A hurricane and terrific rain-storm have devastated the Bavarian Palatinate. From Mannheim to Kaiserlautern and down to Rustatt crops have been ruined, low lands flooded, and sheds and stalls wrecked. The bridges on the river from Kleinkarlbach to Leiningen have been swept away. In the Valley at Leiningen a great lake covers the fields. Near Neumagen, on the Mosel, thousands of cattle have been drowned. The suffering among the peasants will be extreme, and in the larger cities of Western Germany funds are already being collected for their relief.

Emma Beer, a domestic servant in this city, wished to take last Wednesday off. When her mistress told her she must remain at home and care for the children the girl proceeded to poison the son of 7 years and the daughter of 4 years with cocaine and then made a similar attempt upon the lives of the parents. The latter attempt was discovered in time and was frustrated. The children died and the girl is awaiting trial on two charges of murder.

At Adlershoff the cavalry are patrolling the royal domains night and day in the endeavor to catch the men who are setting fires in the royal forests. The incendiaries are supposed to be crack-brained Anarchists or Social Democrats who think this is a safe way of injuring the crown.

The first concert of the Männerchor of the New York Arion Society will be given at the Philharmonic in this city July 11. Half of the seats in the house are already sold.

Private Railway for the Emperor.

The *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the Emperor wishes to build a private railway from the new palace in Potsdam to Berlin, so that he may travel without exciting the attention or comment of the people. The railway would also be used for carrying court parties to and from balls in the Potsdam palace. The railway the Emperor plans will be built through either the Sans Souci or Charlottenhorf Park and directly to the terrace of the new palace. To obviate the most dis agreeable features the locomotives will be run by electric power. The announcement of this extravagant plan has excited much adverse comment. Considering the present financial straits into which the Emperor's expensive tastes have brought him, most persons think that he should be content to travel as did his father and grandfather, especially after having squandered a fortune on the most luxurious special train in the possession of European sovereigns.

The Duchess of Edinburg and her two daughters started yesterday for Coburg, where they will pass some time in Castle Rosemau. The Emperor, Empress, and numerous Princes and officers of the guards accompanied them to the station. The Princess Marie and her mother are congratulated everywhere upon the betrothal of the Princess to the Crown Prince of Roumania. The marriage, it is believed, will have some influence toward improving the relations of the houses of Hohenzollern and Romanoff, and is sure to strengthen the cause of the Triple Alliance in the Balkans.

Another Attack Upon the Jews.

In Kojotein, in Moravia, the old lie concerning ritual murders has been revived as an excuse for a fresh attack upon the Jews. Moses Fuchs, a boy, and Barbara Misera, a young girl, disappeared, and a domestic servant started the usual report that they had been sacrificed in Jewish rites. There was nothing to indicate the truth or even the probability of the charge, but the people of the town at once raised the familiar outcry and began to loot shops and sack houses. The Jewish families barricaded their doors and covered their windows while mobs paraded the streets and threw sticks and stones at every Jew they met. Windows were smashed throughout the Jewish quarter, doors were forced, and much property was stolen or destroyed. The police charged the mobs without success. The fire brigade turned on the hose after everything else had failed and wet down the crowds until they dispersed. In the evening the police found the body of the Misera girl in the river. In her pocket was a letter which showed that she committed suicide because she had been betrayed.

The anti-Semitic agitators still contend that Fuchs was murdered by Jews, and more trouble is feared.

Herr Ostermeyer, who represented Hanover in the Herrenhaus between 1882 and 1891, died Thursday.

No Criterion.

Shoemaker (aside)—"A full four. (Aloud.) What size do you wear, madam?"

Mrs. Instep—"Why, you just measured my foot."

Shoemaker—"Yes; but what size do you wear?"—*Puck.*

A Big Coward.

One of the keepers of the Philadelphia Zoo says that an elephant will tremble with fear at the sight of a mouse.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

UNEASINESS PREVAILS OVER THE NANCY AFFAIR.

German Papers Make a Mistake in Objecting to Carnot's Visit—Russia the Only Great Power That Has Not Agreed to Enter the Silver Conference—The Fight Between Catholics and Protestants in the Uganda District—All Agree on Dissolution—Light Business at the London Theaters.

[*New York Tribune* Cable.]

LONDON, June 4.—The agitation about President Carnot's expected visit to Nancy has endured through the week. It started in the newspapers; it was pretty much confined to the newspapers till Thursday, then it broke out in the French Chamber at the instance of the eminent Boulangist, M. Paul Deroulede. There had been a change in the Nancy program; the review had been countermanded, and the susceptible French soul conceived that this had been done or might have been done in deference to German bluster. The Prime Minister himself thought it worth while to reply. He denied the rumors. What the government had done had been done without the slightest regard to anything said abroad. Then the subject was dropped.

It is more difficult than ever to understand why it was ever started, or what impelled the German press to enter upon such a campaign. But the German press ever has a heavy hand. There is not the smallest ground for complaint against France, nor the least reason why the Germans should object to a patriotic festival at Nancy or to the presence of President Carnot in the city. If common sense governed the world no notice would be taken of such an incident. A great deal too much notice has been taken, and it is not to be denied that until the Nancy festivval is safely over a certain amount of uneasiness will prevail in Europe.

The acceptance by France of America's invitation to the silver conference is on the same terms as those expressed by other powers. France reserves to itself, says its Finance Minister, complete liberty of action. He intimates also that France will follow the lead of London, "which holds the key of the situation." That is cold comfort for the silver ring. I believe Russia is now the only great power which has not agreed to take part in the conference.

Perhaps the most important thing about the Uganda business is the light it throws on the state of French feeling toward England. The French press has lashed itself into fury over the reports of the proceedings in Central Africa. The facts are not fully known and the source of the fury is to be sought rather in Egypt than in Uganda. Nor is it only the French press which has been excited. The French Foreign Minister has taken up the quarrel and told Lord Salisbury that the French will expect redress.

Story of the Uganda Trouble.

If M. Ribot be asked, as no doubt he has been, what it is he expects redress for, the answer may prove difficult. There has been a sort of civil war among the negroes in Uganda, due to, or fomented by, religious animosities. There are Catholic negroes and Protestant negroes. The Catholics till lately had the upper hand. A French Vicar Apostolic, Mgr. Hirth, seems to have conceived the idea of making Uganda, which is within the British sphere of influence, a Catholic realm, to use his own phrase. Among his converts was King Mwanga, the motives of whose conversion were not unconnected with the practical politics of Uganda. He had murdered an English Bishop or two and a good many other Christians. Then he turned Catholic in hopes of immunity and support from the French. The King and the French missionaries joined forces against the Protestants. The natives of Uganda fought out the quarrel, divided like good European Christians in the days of religious wars into Protestant and Catholic. The Catholics were beaten.

Capt. Lugard and Capt. Williams, two British officers of the British East Africa company, lent more or less help to the Protestant party, or used it, in restoring order. Perhaps they lent more or less neutral and tolerant disorder. But the French charged against them. They allege that the two Protestant officers "had done nothing to moderate the fury of the Protestants"; that they had used a Maxim gun to precipitate the massacre, whatever that may mean; that they had directed the pursuit of the fugitives, and "had seen without opposition the sinking of the boats"—in short, they did not side with the Catholic party. I do not know that this is a correct account. It is based largely on the statement of the French missionaries. Other reports will come in presently, but this seems to me to be as near the truth as the evidence now obtainable can make it.

Capt. Lugard's instructions forbade him to meddle with religious quarrels. He may have violated them. It is more probable that he has done what he thought his duty in protecting British interests. If he has been too zealous and has done wrong to French citizens England may fairly be asked to make good the damage.

One of the wishes of the German Emperor is about to be gratified. The Czar has promised to pay him a visit at Kiel to last half an hour. To Berlin he will not go, but this rather casual and extremely brief meeting is supposed to be sufficient to soothe the long-suffering sensibilities of the German Emperor. There is a rumor of reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck improbable in itself and resting on no ascertained authority.

The Italian crisis continues, but the opposition, angry as they are, do not yet see their way to overturning the Giolletti Ministry. It is now probable that Sig. Giolletti will get his vote on account dissolve, and ask the country to return a Chamber which, whether for him or against him, shall at least know its own mind.

All Agree on Dissolution.

That the dissolution of this long Parliament will take place at the end of June is now an article of faith with both parties. The understanding between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone is, for business purposes, pretty complete. There is, for parliamentary purposes, a truce, and business has, with one exception, gone merrily. Three Welsh members of no account persevered to the end in their hostility to the Clergy Discipline bill. Neither Mr. Gladstone's authority, nor the curses of the whips, nor the sense of shame, nor the general contempt of the house and public, reduced these fiery Cambrians to reason. They filibustered all day Thursday in the House, as they had filibustered in committee, under the eyes of Mr. Gladstone, eyes blazing with restrained wrath. Finally, upon a hint from the Speaker, the House sat upon them. The Attorney-General executed justice, not criminally, as all parties would have liked, but by a drastic application of rules seldom enforced and not capable of being enforced except when the House is nearly unanimous, and the Welsh nuisance came to a quick end.

The great newspaper copyright case has ended in a fog. The *Times* asked for an injunction against the *St. James' Gazette* to restrain that evening sheet from reprinting Mr. Kipling's monadnock article and for damages, and to restrain the same offender from reprinting news borrowed without credit from the *Times*. The case was elaborately argued and a laborate judgment was given by Mr. Justice North. That learned Judge affirms the Kipling copyright, which was never doubted; whether he affirms or denies copyright in news is disputed. The *Times* says he does; other papers, nearly all notably hostile to their leading contemporary, say he does not. The *Times* solicitor, the redoubtable Mr. Soames of the Parnell Commission, thereon adds an explanatory rebuke to the dissenting journals which they print obscurely but do not adopt. Professional opinion is divided. It seems possible that Mr. Justice North meant to hold that there is copyright, not in news, but in the expression of it; which is a nice point. He did, however, grant the injuction after there had ceased to be any occasion for it, but gave no damages in either case and no costs in respect to news paragraphs. The quarrel between the two papers was adjourned from the court to their editorial columns, and the language used by each of the other would undoubtedly be entitled to copyright.

Light Patronage at the Theaters.

French plays in London have fallen upon evil days. The Coquelin season came to an abrupt end last evening, M. Mayer, his impresario, closing the theater without notice and omitting, says one witness, to return the money paid for places. M. Coquelin declares that until 6 o'clock he expected to perform, and he had nothing to do with M. Mayer's proceedings.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, meantime, has been playing that angular piece of M. Sardou's which he entitles "Cleopatra." All the Cleopatra there is in it is of Mme. Sarah's creation. Her playing is the more admirable from the extreme badness of the piece. But the London public thinks itself entitled to see a play as well as an actress, and grumbles. It is, however, the opinion of the best critics that Mme. Sarah's genius and method are now to be seen at their best.

Mrs. Brown Potter made her reappearance in London Thursday at the Shaftesbury Theater in a piece adapted by Kyrle Bellew from Grillparzer, and called by the adapter a dramatic poem. The two words describe with accuracy what the piece is not. It is ill written, dull, prosaic, prettily dressed, indifferently well mounted, sensational at moments, but with far too little action or movement to hold an audience. So far as it is dramatic it is melodramatic. The interest of the evening centered in Mrs. Potter. This woman is thought to have improved. She has learned something of her profession, is self-possessed, but lacking in passion, sincerity, and force.

The Lowell Scheme Should Be Abandoned.

It is a matter for regret that Mr. Leslie Stephen should have persevered with his Lowell scheme. The Dean of Westminster's flat refusal to admit the memorial into the Abbey ought to have ended the business. Mr. Stephen thinks otherwise, and has found a considerable number of Englishmen to agree with him in his belief that Lowell's memory will be honored by two stained glass windows in the outside entry to the Chapter House. It is not for Mr. Lowell's American friends to interfere. No American name appears on the committee, which concludes with Mr. Theodore Watts, the author of the insulting article on Mr. Lowell published in the *Athenæum* at his death. The committee does not expressly limit their appeal for funds to Englishmen, and the good sense and good feeling of Mr. Lowell's American friends will induce them to abstain from taking part in these proceedings. Mr. Andrew Lang, whose name is on the committee, comments sagely enough on the matter. American sensitiveness is, he observes, intelligible, and might have been left unprovoked, adding:

Unless the Abbey is to be a literary Valthall of the English-speaking people, perhaps this tribute of sincere affection might have been left alone. It might indeed. It is not a Valthall of the English-speaking people, nor even of the English. It is a casual collection.

He notes the absence of Scott, Burns, and Hawthorne, and urges that the first thing to be determined is whether the Abbey shall be exclusively English or not. If one American is honored, all Americans of equal rank might, he insists, be equally honored. It is well said. Meantime Longfellow is there and Lowell is excluded, and a committee of Mr. Lowell's English friends are weak enough to yield to Dean Bradley's desire that two exterior windows in a passage, which forms no part of the Abbey, should be decorated at their expense. G. W. S.

CUBA'S TARIFF GOING INTO EFFECT.

Its Date Is July 1—Additional Taxes on the Industries of the Island.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAVANA, Cuba, June 5.—Notwithstanding the protests of the merchants of Cuba against the imposing of additional taxes upon the industries of the island, the new tariff will go into effect July 1 and many fear it will cause serious interruption to our already depressed condition of affairs. Heretofore, there have been two parties among the people, the natives following one course and the people from old Spain are not always in harmony, but in this matter of increased taxes there is but one sentiment, which is that the enforcement of the collection of the new rates will be the cause of serious trouble. Present indications will be suspended as far as possible, and no new ones undertaken, as in carrying out the letter of the new tariff the cost of every article which enters into perfected improvements will be so much increased as to prevent their being completed.

Large contracts have been given for sugar-making machinery in Europe for new and extensive plants to be completed in time for next year's grinding, which will come under the new tariff, and if the new tax on sugar is enforced it is feared complications will arise with the United States Government, as Cuban sugars are admitted free of duty under the express stipulation that no local duties would be exacted, and in case they were, then the President had the power to declare the reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States void.

Copies of the new tariff are only to be had at one locality in the city, whose proprietor seems to have a grand monopoly, selling copies at $2.50, Spanish gold, each, that any one would make a fair profit by selling for 50 cents each. Heretofore copies of the tariff have been obtainable from the custom-house and other public offices.

A fine shower Sunday laid the dust and cleaned the streets of the city which for nearly three months had been without a drop of rain and everything looks fresh and bright. The long continued drought, however, was most disastrous in the cattle raising districts, more than 20,000 head having perished for want of food and water.

Fires among the cane fields have continued severe during the week just before the rains set in, destroying some 3,500,000 arrobas of cane, besides the buildings and nearly all the machinery on the sugar estate Elizalde in Jorellenes, several others narrowly escaping a like fate. No doubt many of the great fires among the cane are the result of sparks from the locomotives used for drawing the cane on portable railways extending to all parts of the new central plantations. Heretofore this work was done with cattle and carts. A fire once started among the cane must run its course, as there is no water or engines to stop it.

The resignation of Capt.-Gen. Polavieja having been accepted by the home government, he will leave for Spain the last of July. His successor has not been named yet.

Ground has been broken at Matanzas, where the new sugar refinery is to be erected, with a capacity to make 1,000 sacks of molasses sugar daily. The cost will reach $300,000, furnished by Mesers. Bea, Bellido & Co., sole owners, and will be completed by Dec. 1.

ALL LIBERALS IN THE CABINET.

President Montt Will Not Be Allowed to Compromise on a Mixed Body.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 5.—The Liberal leaders held a meeting yesterday at which it was determined that the composition of the new Cabinet must be made up entirely of Liberals so as to command the support of the party in Congress. President Montt's plan to compromise matters by a return to the policy of a mixed Cabinet will not be entertained. The President is in earnest consultation about the crisis with Waldo Silva and Baron Lace, respectively the presiding officer of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Nothing decisive will be done by Montt until Monday.

A woman named Manuela Fuentes died at Santiago today. Her authenticated age is 120 years.

Attempt to Extort Money.

LONDON, June 5.—A middle-aged American named Thomas Neill was remanded in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of attempting to extort money from Dr. Harper of Barnstable. April 26 Neill wrote a letter to Dr. Harper declaring that he wanted $7,500 to suppress evidence proving that the doctor's son, who is a student at St. Thomas Hospital, had poisoned the two girls, Alice Marsh and Emma Shrivell, who died from the effects of strychnine April last. Neill is agent for Harvey Wrey & Co. of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Matters Quiet in Argentina.

VALPARAISO, Chile, June 5.—Correspondence from Buenos Ayres shows that political circles in Argentina are now calm, although the Mitrists and followers of Roca are actively engaged in forming clubs. From Montevideo it is telegraphed that the government will be asked to furnish definite information to Congress Monday relative to its proposed action on financial questions.

Durham Collieries to Resume Work.

LONDON, June 5.—The Durham collieries are making active preparations for the resumption of work. It is expected that all the pits will be working Tuesday.

It Is in the Future.

Hunker—"Hello, Ricketts, when is your marriage to Miss Munn coming off?"

Ricketts—"It has been indefinitely postponed."

"What's the trouble?"

"O, she married another fellow."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Republican Convention.

Quick time, unexcelled equipment, and low rates are advantages secured by passengers traveling to Minneapolis by any of the three superbly appointed trains over the Northwestern line, leaving Chicago at 8:15 a. m., 6:00 p. m., and 11:15 p. m. Excursion tickets at half rates (one fare for the round trip) on sale June 2 to 6 inclusive. Ticket offices 208 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

ALL UNDER SENTENCE

SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

One Who Occupies a Seat in the House of Commons Speaks of Probabilities at the Approaching Election—Honors Which Have Come on the Knightley Family—Charles Villiers, Not Cobden, the Author of the Free Trade Movement—Troubles of a Member of the Lower House.

LONDON, June 5.—Here, we members of Parliament are, at the close of this first week of June, all under sentence of death. Some of us, perhaps a good many, may be "called back," but we shall have to pass through the transition state, receiving judgment through the medium of the ballot-box. Some of my friends on both sides of the House will go into the fight depressed and nervous. Some, tired of the whole business, think it is not "good enough" to waste more life.

There is no remarkable distinction these days in being a member of the House of Commons. Other advantages only are to be obtained by those who understand how to push their fortunes without allowing modesty to stand in their way or to have powerful influences to back them up.

A good many of our present number will voluntarily retire from public life. They are interesting figures in their way. My eye rests first upon a tall, thin, handsome old man with something in his aspect which instantly arrests attention wherever one might meet him. He looks like a relic of days gone by—"a fine old English gentleman, one of the olden time." So in truth he is, for this is Sir Rainald Knightley, who was first elected to Parliament forty-seven years ago. He has kept his seat ever since. For hundreds of years past there has usually been a Knightley in Parliament, and always for the same county, Northampton. The Knightleys have held their estates in that part of the country since 1415. They had an ancestor whose name is recorded in Doomsday Book, a thing which few families in England can boast of. The Knightleys supported the Puritan cause throughout the civil war. Even now Sir Rainald causes it to be added to his name in the "Parliamentary Guide" that, though nominally a Conservative, he is "not pledged to any party."

It is said their coat-of-arms, which is hung up in the old hall in their house at Farnley, contains 344 quarterings. That, I hope, is sufficient to satisfy the most exacting demands of proof of a good family of long descent. I never heard the present head of the family speak in the House of Commons. He usually comes in, takes a corner seat, and gives a silent vote. He is one of those men who is always to be depended on in an emergency, who is sure to run true and straight, no matter who is crooked. One is sorry to see men like this disappear, for at any rate they lend a picturesque touch to the external aspect of our political life.

Aged Author of the Free Trade Movement.

In the lobby a few days ago I nearly ran against an old member of the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Villiers, the real author of the free trade movement. He began long before Mr. Cobden or Mr. Bright was heard of. His form is now bent and nearly double, but he comes to the House whenever an important division is expected. He is a liberal, but, like many of the best men of the party, he could not stand Mr. Gladstone's sudden surrender to Mr. Parnell. He is exactly 90 years of age, and has been a member of Parliament fifty seven years. Mr. Gladstone can beat that record, for he came here in 1832. I am told that Mr. Villiers does not intend to give politics up, in spite of his advanced age, and, of course, there will be no opposition to him. The English people never "go back" on an old servant unless he has taken extraordinary pains to provoke them.

This pleasant-looking, elderly gentleman is Sir H. Selwyn-Abbetson, who has just received a peerage, but will not take it up until Parliament is dissolved. He has had twenty-seven years' service and deserves to be transferred to the calmer atmosphere of the House of Lords.

And here is my excellent friend George Cubitt, who has been in Parliament thirty-two years, and for whom a peerage is also said to be reserved. He is the owner of a beautiful property near Dorking known as "Denbiez." Few travelers in Surrey have omitted to notice his house and the lovely church which he built close by it on the top of the hill above Dorking. He is going, but we hope to welcome his son among us in the next Parliament.

It must be remembered that the great shower of rewards for services during the present Parliament does not come till the close of the last session. Many are the expectations which are being cherished at this moment. We may say that a goodly proportion of them are destined to be disappointed. Lord Salisbury knows well how to keep a secret of this kind.

Some new Peers there must be, in accordance with established usage, and the honor does not appear to be less coveted because the Radicals are threatening the Upper House with immediate extinction. The members who are going out of public life by their own choice have all the best bargain. At the present moment they are not anxious about the election. They will look with Lucretian calmness from the shore upon us who are struggling in the breakers. They are not going to lose anything which is highly prized.

Troubles of a Member.

House of Commons work is, as a rule, desperately dull and dreary, and, moreover, hard. A man is sure to be called upon to serve upon various committees. That involves a great deal of labor with no reward of any kind. A member of a committee in Congress acquires influence and a certain distinction by his position. Not so here. Even in the arrangements for personal comfort and convenience the House of Commons cannot be compared to Congress. When anything occurs to bring together a full attendance we are all jammed up together like boys upon a form in school. We wear our hats if we like, but if we take them off there is no place to put them. There is no desk provided for the papers which a speaker is required to refer to, and if he wants a glass of water he must put it on the floor at his feet. Before he has advanced far in his speech he has generally kicked the glass over. He is not allowed to read letters or newspapers in the House, and if he wants to write a note he must scribble it on his knees in pencil. The passages between the benches are so narrow that any member who passes you is sure to tread on your feet. If you should chance to be asleep for the time, this process will not improve your temper. It involves considerable trouble to get friends into the gallery, and for women's orders one has to ballot weeks beforehand. I have known a member to ballot all through the sessions and not succeed.

The drainage of the place, in spite of all the money that has been spent upon it, is defective. The evil smells which fill the corridors and lobbies in warm weather will remind one of the dirtiest city on the continent. When once we have entered the House we cannot get out again unless we find a member of the opposite party to "pair" with. You are always exceedingly doubtful whether you will get home to dinner. It is supposed that the House does not now keep late hours, but at the best it must be 1 o'clock in the morning before a jaded member can reach home.

The cost of an election in the first instance is seldom less than £600. Sometimes it may amount to more than double that sum. There is afterwards a continual drain on the purse of a member for local subscriptions, though some constituencies are good to their representatives in that respect, my own among them.

Looked at all around I often wonder why there should be so much competition for a seat in Parliament. Of course a member of Parliament is still somebody. He has access to important sources of information from which the public are excluded. If anything of moment is going on, he may easily place himself in the midst of it. There are times when he may honestly feel he has done his country a distinct service by his vote. But in the main, the game is hardly worth the candle. The prize, when you have won it, is far less dazzling than it looked from a distance, but that applies to all things, as Solomon, and, after him, Thackeray, continually preached unto us.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

California Fruit.

California is about to order twenty carloads of special glass jars to hold her World's Fair fruit display.

LAND OF MYSTERY AND WONDER.

Projected Exploration of the Country Surrounding the South Pole.

Washington *Star:* The South Pole has always been regarded as a land of mystery and wonder. Up to the present day what has been written about the continent of the Antarctic is limited almost wholly to the imaginative. Several bold explorers, like Ross and Wilkes, have circumnavigated it, marking its outlines crudely upon their charts. But the forbidding coast line, walled at all points with ice cliffs and fringed with fields of ice, has prevented any attempt to penetrate into the interior. Thus it happens that this strange region, twice as big as Europe and having an area of 8,000,000 square miles, is altogether a terra incognita. That it will remain such much longer is not likely, because science has lately directed its attention to projects for expeditions in that direction. Although the one that was contemplated from Australia is not likely to be carried out, owing to lack of funds, others will doubtless be organized and success achieved.

Most people would be inclined to consider that the objects to be attained by an exploration of the Antarctic continent were not of sufficient importance to pay for the trouble, expense, and danger involved. What satisfactory purpose can be gained by investigating a region which is nothing more than a vast ice cap, surrounding the nether pole of the earth, having no fauna nor flora and exhibiting geographically nothing more interesting than a diversity of rugged mountains and ravines, covered with eternal glaciers? Nevertheless, a little study of the subject proves that this is far from being a correct view of the matter. The geology alone of this mysterious country should afford a vast amount of most entertaining instruction. In no other part of the world do frost and fire hold such divided sway, numerous lofty volcanoes belching forth lava and ashes over the snow and ice.

Now volcanoes are built out of the products of their own eruption, each one consisting of débris piled around a vent. Lava and ashes surround the crater with alternate layers. But in this polar region strata of snow falling at intervals must lie between the layers of ashes and lava. It would naturally be imagined that the volcano ejecta would quickly melt the snow upon which they drop; but this is not so, because the ashes thrown out by volcanoes fall quite cold, form a cake, and make one of the best non-conductors known. When such a layer a few inches thick is spread over snow even molten lava may flow over it without melting the snow beneath. This has been frequently observed, glaciers being sometimes actually sealed up under a crust of lava. It is further supposed that great masses of pure iron and nickel may be found in the mountains of the antarctic continent similar to those which have been discovered far toward the north pole. The interest taken in these metallic masses arises from the fact that they alone, of all such deposits in the world, resemble in composition the fragments cast upon the earth from the outer universe and called "meteorites."

In all probability an investigation of the rock formations of the antarctic continent would tell a wonderful story of its history in ages past. It has been ascertained from abundant fossil deposits, discovered in North Greenland and elsewhere in the not distant neighborhood of the north pole, that the arctic circle formerly enjoyed a climate approaching the tropical. That region is proved by such evidence to have been at one time covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Where at present all is ice and desolation varied forms of animal and vegetable life flourished. It seems likely the corresponding conditions at one or more periods existed in the vicinity of the south pole. Science now holds the opinion that millions of years ago there was an enormous land mass in that part of the world, which has since sunk to the bottom of the sea. It was clothed with trees and verdure, had many flowing rivers filled with fishes, and was alive with beasts, birds, and insects.

This vanished country was, perhaps, not a continent. It may have been a mighty archipelago. Whichever it was it afforded opportunities for travel and distribution to numerous species of land animals and fresh water fishes which are now common to Australia, New Zealand, South America, and the isolated isles of the Southern Ocean. No other theory will account satisfactorily for the existence of these creatures, belonging to the same families, in localities so widely separated by expanses of sea. Evidence to the same effect is afforded by mollusks and by plants. Moreover, a further and peculiar interest attaches to this lost continent. There are many reasons for believing that the higher forms of life represented by the mammals—apes, cats, dogs, bears, horses, oxen, etc.—originated there. Geologists trace the history and development of animal creation by means of the fossil remains of creatures which they find buried in the strata of the rocks; but there are gaps in the story which the rocks tell, and most important of them is the one that comes in at the close of the mesozoic epoch.

During that epoch there were no mammals. Reptiles ruled cre

TURF PRIZE WINNERS.

SUCCESSFUL OWNERS AND JOCKEYS AT THE GARFIELD MEETING.

Nearly $50,000 Distributed — Hawthorne Stakes of the Week—Morris Park's Rich Events—The Outlook at Latonia and St. Louis—Dr. Mattox's "Hunch" on the Melbourne Cup—Records of the Chicago Team to Date—The League Race in Detail—Notes of the Turf.

The principal events of the last week at Garfield Park were the Monroe Stakes, worth $1,430 to the winner, which was captured by Scoggan Bros.' Vallera; the Martha Washington Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, worth $2,600, taken by the Pastime Stables' Quiver, and the Madison Stakes, worth $2,600, for 2-year-old colts, won by the Liberty Stable's Bismarck.

The features for the coming week will be the Jefferson Stakes for 3-year-olds on Tuesday, the Adams Handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards on Thursday, and the Washington Handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards on Saturday.

The winning stables for the two weeks of the meeting with the amounts they have won over $400 are as follows:

Liberty Stable	$4,525	Walters & Hodges	$800
Anna Stable	3,010	Columbian Stable	705
Scoggan Bros.	2,830	Iroquois Stable	600
J. M. Brown & Co.	2,795	Crawford & Stafford	550
R. Bradley	2,725	Tony Licata	550
Pastime Stable	2,600	D. J. McCarthy	575
Fred W. Foster	2,570	A. Ogilvie	575
J. F. Davis	2,400	Orwell Stable	575
T. D. Carter	2,180	Highland Park Stable	500
Ruddy Bros.	1,495	Ed Brown	500
C. Brossman	1,280	Oakdale Stable	475
O. O. West Jr.	1,225	Mal Mason Stable	475
L. S. Williams	1,065	Fred Kammerer	475
F. Ryan	1,000	G. G. Foster	435
Thomas Stringer	1,000	Taylor & Caldwell	400
Arkansaw Stable	990	G. W. Howard	400
Adler & Long	950	Miscellaneous	2,450
R. Soden	850		
William Lovell	800	Total	$48,110
Sullivan & Doyle	800		

Of the jockeys, Hugh Penny and Gomer Williams lead with nine winning mounts each. Hoggett is credited with eight and Keith seven. Following is a list of the boys with their starts and the number of times they have been placed and unplaced;

Jockey.	Started.	First.	Second.	Third	Unplaced
Penny	25	9	5	3	8
G. Williams	27	9	7	3	8
Hoggett	23	8	5	3	7
Keith	24	7	5	2	10
Goodale	9	1	2	1	5
Shaw	22	3	6	4	9
Fox	20	3	4	7	6
H. Jones	29	3	3	6	11
Hathaway	16	3	4	0	3
R. Jones	20	2	3	5	10
Griffin	11	2	3	0	6
Chapman	3	2	0	0	1
Stringer	6	2	1	2	1
J. Cook	7	1	2	0	4
Merrick	10	1	3	4	2
Washam	8	1	2	1	4
Howard	7	1	1	0	5
S. Porter	7	1	1	0	5
Lamb	1	1	0	0	0
Moore	1	1	0	0	0
Stanford	1	1	0	0	0
Dorsey	1	0	0	1	0

The following have started and have not been placed:

L. Soden (6), Burns (6), Sims (3), McAuliffe (3), S. Anderson (3), Wilson (3), Gilman (3), Williams, J. Kenney, Snyder, Gilmartin, McInerney, Bendix, Steuman, Piantoni, Wright, Hutchins, Holly, Perkins, Hancock, Keyes, C. Boyd.

HAWTHORNE'S RACING THIS WEEK.

Three of the Stakes Promise Fine Fields of New Performers.

The stakes to be run at Hawthorne this week are as follows:

Monday, June 6—Selling stakes, for all ages, seven furlongs, $15,000 added, 56 nominations.

Tuesday, June 7—Lassie Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $1,500 added, five furlongs, 32 nominations.

Wednesday, June 8—Chicago Stakes for 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile and three-sixteenths, 7 nominations.

Thursday, June 9—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Stakes, for 3-year-old colts and geldings, $1,500 added, four furlongs, 21 nominations.

Friday, June 10—Illinois Central Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, $1,500 added, one mile and a sixteenth, 46 nominations.

Saturday, June 11—*Spirit of the Times* Stakes, for all ages, $2,750 added, seven furlongs, 54 nominations.

In the Lonise Stakes Tuesday Jim Brown's Red Banner and Hayder, Emma, Lolle, Monrovia, Moose, Eleanor, Shadow, and Dutch Oren are likely to be seen at the post.

In the Chicago Stakes Wednesday Phil Dwyer, Lew Cole, Mariner, Indus, Gambler, Gulinda, and Rio Grande are probabilities.

In the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Stakes Thursday Boanerges, C. W. Johnson, C. Pollock, Joe Murphy, Le Grand, Buck McCann, The King, and Interior are engaged.

The Illinois Central Stakes on Friday has as probable starters Garcia, Cuchara, Powers, Patrick, Chapman, Joe Blackburn, Annie Brown, Atticus, La Caloma, Rock and Rye.

The *Spirit of the Times* Stakes for Saturday has among its nominations Babby Beach, Riley, Helter Skelter, Kendall, Wright, Hutchinson, Pedestrian, Oregon Eclipse, Bernardo, Tim Murphy, Verge d'Or, Faithful, Santiago, San Chief, Vallera, Rival, Chief Justice, and Princess Limo.

MORRIS PARK RICH EVENTS.

Great Eclipse, Belmont, and Toboggan Slide Are To Be Run This Week.

Today's stake events at Morris Park are the Hudson River Handicap, one mile and three-sixteenths, and the Casanova Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, six furlongs.

On Tuesday the Van Nest, for 2-year-olds, four furlongs, has in Porrier Jonet, Lawless, and fifty-eight others, and the Melrose Handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth, Lamplighter, Tammany, Zorling, Yorkville Belle, Dagonet, Charade, Leonawell, St. Florian, Locahatchee, and Patron.

On Wednesday comes the Cherry Diamond Handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth, with Dr. Hasbrouck, Lamplighter, Banquet, Raceland, Reclare, Rey del Reyes, Madstone, Russell, Reckon, Terrifier, Sir George, and Picknicker in.

Thursday the Larchmont for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, comes, in it are: Don Alonzo, Chicago, Hesperus, Minnehaha, Argile, and Mendacity. In the Belmont Stakes for 3-year-olds, one and one-quarter miles, the same day, are Tammany, Yorkville Belle, Dagonet, King Mac, Barefoot, The Peeper, Kilkenny, Julien, Patron, Entre, and Actor.

Friday comes the Toboggan Slide Handicap, six furlongs, with Dr. Hasbrouck, Sir Matthew, Clarendon, Red Reper, Araby, and 37 others. Tournament, Russell, St. Florian, Correction, Tringle, Locohatchee, Bengal, and Pessarra. In the same day's Bayshester Stakes, at a mile, for 3-year-olds, there are engaged: Shellbark, Hell Gate, Roller, Julio, Barefoot, Wah Jim, Kilkenny, Stalactite, Lester, and Entre.

On Saturday is run the Bowling Brook handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile and one-eighth. Among the nominations are Lamplighter, Tammany, Airshaft, Zorling, Yorkville Belle, Dagonet, Don Alonzo, St. Florian, Kilkenny, and Patron.

The $30,000 great Eclipse Stakes at six furlongs is run on the same afternoon. Engaged in the event are: Daly's Shelly Tuttle and Lillian Russell, Ehret's Don Alonzo, Lidgerwood, Hesperus, Morris' Agile and Freemason, and eighty others.

DR. MADDEN'S STRANGE DREAM.

How He Saw No. 4 Win the Famous Melbourne Cup of 1887.

The Pat Woodcock "hunch" for the American Derby isn't in the same class as that of a distinguished Australian physician over the Melbourne Cup of Dunlop. Dr. Madden of Melbourne wears on his finger a massive gold ring inscribed "Dunlop 1887." It was presented him by a heavy winner on the race. The ring has a history. Shortly before the Melbourne Cup of 1887 he was run for the same general election night that he was at Flemington and witnessed the race. Just at the finish when the excited multitude would have uttered the name of the winner in a great united voice some other noise occurred which prevented the dreamer hearing the name of the victorious animal. Such is the perversity of dreams. At the most interesting point, when you are about to receive untold wealth or witness some scene of vital interest, you awake or the picture is blurred. However, Dr. Madden distinctly saw the numbers go up, and "4" was at the top. He then awoke.

At breakfast he related the curious dream to his wife, who at once pinned her faith to number 4 and urged her husband to do likewise. When the doctor went into town that day he called at the offices of the Victoria Racing Club and inquired what horse would be No. 4 on the card. He was told that No. 4 would be Dunlop, owned by Mr. R. Donovan. The doctor largely backed Dunlop and advised a number of his friends to do so. Many of them did; others thought that they saw a better thing and refused; and indeed there was nothing in the tip to make them very sanguine, for though we hear stories like this of men who have dreamed winners, we do not hear the other stories of those whose dreams have proved delusive. On Cup day Dr. Madden was on the race course. When the finish was over he heard the vast crowd shout "Dunlop" and saw on looking at the board in his waking moments the realization of his dream. No. 4 headed the trio of placed horses.

NAME THE AMERICAN DERBY WINNER

Three Handsome Prizes Offered for Correctly Piecing Its First Three Horses.

The American Derby, at one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, will be run at Washington Park Saturday, June 25. In the interest of sport THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $100 to the first of its readers who can correctly name the first, second, and third horses at the finish.

If no competitor names the three correctly the one coming nearest thereto wins the $100. A second prize of $50 will be given to the second correct guesser, and a third prize of $25 to the third. Each competitor can guess as often as he pleases. The only condition imposed is that the choice be written on the blank printed below. Competition closes at noon Saturday, June 25, the day of the race. All guesses received after that time will be rejected. As each coupon is received it will be numbered and filed. The official TRIBUNE stamp affixed will show the hour and minute of its receipt.

[Trim here.]

AMERICAN DERBY,

June 25, 1892.

The following are my selections for first, second, and third places:

1.....

2.....

3.....

Name.....

Town.....

No.....

Street.....

[Coupon will be stamped here.]

[Trim here.]

[Cut this coupon out and address American Derby, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.]

The horses eligible, with their present odds in the book of J. H. McDermott & Co., 145 Monroe street, and 123-127 Park row, New York, are:

Horse.	Odds.	Horse.	Odds.
Azra	6	Julius Saxe	25
Alice D	100	Jerome L	100
Anorexan	100	Josie C	100
Bashford	5	Jot Gunter	100
Bob Rice Jr	50	Julia May	100
Belle of Beachwood	100	Knobber Chief	100
Bob Forester	75	Miss Knott	60
Big Casino	50	My Partner	100
Belle Mead	100	Newton	15
Brazos	40	Outcraft	100
Robert Wellbred	Full	O'Sullivan	80
Belfast	100	Old Pepper	80
Brooklyn	100	Perbiaise	100
Chief Justice	5	Prince of Darkness	100
Charm	100	Pauline S	100
Crit Davis	100	Pat Woodcock	10
Cicero	5	Quicknese	100
Caesar	60	Roscoe	100
Caribad	8	Roseman	100
D. M	100	Ronald	40
Devezac	200	Roseboy	100
Emperor Regent	30	Sewance	100
Fire Ball	100	Sykeston	30
False B	100	Stanhope	200
Faraday	20	Staghound	100
Good Investment	100	St. Argentino	100
Gen. Miles	15	Salonica	20
Gladiator	100	Zorilla	100
Galindo	Full	Tombigbee	100
Horace L	100	Transit	100
Herald	10	The Peer	60
Hickory Withe	100	The Distiller	80
Al Orth	100	Tyrant	100
Illume	100	Westlake	100
Ignite	80	Wanthrift	100
Indus	20	Zaldivar	6

St. Louis' Three Stakes of the Week.

The outlook for the first week of the summer meeting at St. Louis, which really commences today, is unusually good. The track is fast, the weather good, and some of the best horses in training in the West are still stabled there. Three stake events will be contested during the week. Tuesday will bring the Débutante Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, for which Indigo, Fringe, Lady Jane, Bo Peep, Helen Nichols, Issie O., Dutch Oven, Shadow, and Quiver will probably start.

The Gasconade Stakes will be run Thursday, and from Bennett Young, Bracelet, Day S., Minnie Cee, Pescador, Miss Pickwick, Blaze Duke, Wadsworth, Critic, Invercauld, and Strathmaid will come the field.

Saturday the Missouri Stakes for 3-year-olds and upwards will possibly send Pescador, Yale '91, Miss Pickwick, Blaze Duke, Prince Fortunatus, Chief Justice, Outcry, Pendleton, Adrienne, Nero, Royal Garter, Royal Flush, Ed Hopper, Glockner, Princess Lima, and Rainier to the post.

Monday's St. Louis entries:

First race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, seven furlongs—Daniel, 90 pounds; Bonnie King, 90; My Luck, 93; Packhorse, 93; Pendleton, 97; Louella Mannette, 101; Uncle John, 101; Horace Leland, 102; Kyrie B., 114.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, half a mile—Clatonia, 98 pounds; Bessie Lee, 115; Bertha Hepburn, 105; Gracie S., 105; Cygnus, 105; Goldie, 107; Betty Badger, 105; Ada and C., 108; Hambrick, 108; Morello, 108; Silverine, 108; Hi-Spy, 108.

Third race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, seven furlongs—Corrine, 90 pounds; Billy Smith, 97; Lemoine H., 99; Costa Rica, 105; Langtry, 106; Ventnor, 106; Good Day, 108; Haymaker, 111; Odette, 114.

Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, one mile—Lizzie Mack, 102 pounds; Lady Jane, 103; Master, 107; First Day, 107; Midway, 110; Gladstone, 122.

Fifth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Guilty, 94 pounds; Sir Shoebinad, 99; Granie A., 99; Coronet, 100; Ida, 103; Ithaca, 103; Maggie Jordan, 103; Queen Annie, 103; The Scamper, 104; Ben Frost, 108; Adrienne, 109.

Sixth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—C. B. Willingham, 91 pounds; Steve Jerome, 100; Brunna, 103; Miss Lou, 103; Maud B., 105; Expense, 106; Judge Arkell, 107; Nathan Frank, 108; Ruben Payne, 111; Kanesville, 113; Burch, 114.

Seventh race, handicap, purse $600, seven and one-half furlongs—Great Hopes, 92 pounds; Jugurtha, 95; Royal Flush, 96; Adrienne, 100; Upman, 102; Highland, 106; Costa Rica, 109; Servitor, 110; Oregon Eclipse, 118; Al Farrel, 119.

Latonia Has but Two Stakes.

At Latonia the first stake event of the week will be the Covington Spring Stakes for 2-year-olds, with Impostor. The Hunter, Bettie Archer, Falstaff, Dazzle, Herrman, Walnut, Pretender, and King Leo as possible starters.

The Latonia Oaks will be contested Saturday. Hannah Moberly, Lillian Beatrice, Gray Goose, White Wings, Miss Dixie, Chaperone, Helen N., Engaiata will probably go to the post.

Turf Notes.

Tenny is getting in form again, as he worked a mile in 1:46 recently.

Entries for races at Hawthorne will close each preceding afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Harry Holland of Chicago has purchased the 4-year-old colt Hueneme, by Billet—Virgie D.

While exercising at Hawthorne Saturday Speculation fell and injured the boy on his back.

The Illinois Central promises trains on schedule time of thirty minutes to and from the Hawthorne track on and after today.

Romair's run in the mud last Monday, when he came in second to Miss Knott, so crippled him that he may not race again for some time.

E. R. B., St. Paul: There must be a mistake. Have written Goodwin Bros. If you do not hear from them notify THE TRIBUNE.

L'Intriguante has had her appearance again in the East. She looks like a picture, being a beautiful mare of great scope and quality.

The match race between Lottie Mills and Inkerman, three-quarters of a mile, was won by the former in 1:15 at Sacramento, Cal., last Tuesday.

The Clinton Stables have bought of J. J. McCafferty the aged brown gelding Tom Karl, by imported Prince Charlie, dam Trespass, for $1,600.

J. B., Chicago: The Denver or Colorado Derby is five years old. Fred B., Senator Wolcott, Pliny, Minnie Elkins, and Centella have won it.

A prominent Eastern turfman bid $25,000 for Patron and a quarter interest in the horse's winnings in the stakes for which he now has engagements.

J. & A. H. Morris' chestnut filly Fauvette (3), by Town Moore—Chopette, who fell and broke her shoulder at Gravesend a few weeks ago, has been retired.

The thoroughbred stallion Elias Lawrence recently killed himself by running into a fence and severing his jugular vein. He was the sire of some good horses, including Mr. Alex. Shields' colt Ely.

Direct, 2:06, is being given regular work every day, although he has never been asked to go fast this far. It is believed at Creighton Farm, Ky., that he will be as fast as he was last year, if not faster.

The report that Phil Dwyer had purchased Monoreal for $15,000 seems to be incorrect. He was bought by W. O. B. McDonough, sire private. The colt is now at Rancho del Paso working on a mile track.

Aluminum horseshoes are not novelties. Pierre Lorillard used to plate a number of his gallopers with the metal and found the shoes to wear better than those made of iron. Many of the local mud dogs wear them.

At Rancho del Paso Mike Fox, the veteran horseman, has a colt by Salvator—Lou Lanier, a perfect image of his sire—the four white legs, the big, irregular-shaped strip of white in the face, and the handsomest head and neck imaginable.

Jim Wall, the Australian bookmaker now at Hawthorne, has a crowd around his block all the time just through curiosity. He lays the best of odds and is his own cashier, paying winners from a well-filled satchel slung around his shoulders.

Subscriber, Kokomo, Ind.—Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarty never ran a two-mile race. They did run a four-mile race at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1878, not 1858. It was a very warm day and a heavy mist arose from the track. Mollie McCarty ran about two and three-quarter miles and stopped. Ten Broeck came in and won the race.

Secretary Crickmore of the New York Jockey club has published a profile diagram showing the undulations of the Morris Park track in comparison with the English tracks at Brighton, Epsom, and Newmarket. It shows that the grades at Morris Park are exceedingly easy when compared with those of the celebrated tracks named. The severest descent at Morris Park is the 1 foot in 45½, while in the Epsom Derby course there is a descent of 1 foot in 25, and at Brighton 1 foot in 21½.

Recent advices from Australia are to the effect that Maxim, the great black horse by Marvelous out of La Belle, by Maribyrnong, won the Doncaster Handicap at Sydney, carrying 144 pounds, one mile, and running the distance in 1:41¾ from a standing start—the best performance on record, with weight up. There were over thirty-seven starters in the race.

Australia has a good racehorse called St. Blaise, by St. Albans out of Margaret, also a grand mare called La Tosca and a Bettina. La Tosca and Bettina are good ones, too. The Australian St. Blaise was second, only a neck behind Marvel in the race where the latter carried 144 pounds and ran the mile in 1:41¾. St. Blaise's weight was 117 pounds, while he is a year younger than Marvel.

Jockey Bergen says: "I think the whip should seldom be used until the very last thing, but we all have to whip horses more than we ought, because if we don't the public and the newspapers would declare we don't try to win. The public doesn't seem to have any confidence in the jockey, who, being on the horse, is the best judge of what he can do, but then the public hasn't the confidence of everybody."

Following is a list of the principal English jockeys with the number of their mounts and the times lost and won up to June 1:

Jockeys.	Mounts.	Lost.	Won.
Cannon, M	154	119	35
Barrett, G	146	114	32
Loates, C	121	94	27
Watts, J	104	83	22
Chaloner, R	159	141	18
Woodburn, J	93	76	17
Chaloner, G	108	91	17
Allsopp, F	145	129	16

Notes of the Trotters.

Geers thinks Globe, 2:19¼, relieved of all weights, is the fastest trotter in the world.

Vic H., 2:13¼, is at Janesville, Wis., and will join the Salisbury stable on Starr's arrival.

The famous old mare Lady Blanchard, 2:26¼, that was purchased a few years ago for $36,000, was recently sold for $65.

Mat Dwyer, who has been training in California for the last few years, is now at the Buffalo track. He gave Athadon his record.

A first-class trotting trainer in Russia gets as much as 12,000 rubles a year (about $6,000) and 50 per cent on all purses or stakes won. A very ordinary trainer receives 1,000 rubles.

Marvin will have 48 trotters in his campaigning string, including Sunol, 2:08¼; Bellflower, 2:21¾; Ah There, 2:28¾; Veda, 2:29; Minet, 2:27¼; My-My, 2:25¾; Free, 2:26¾, and Del Paso, 2:29¼.

The brown gelding Conway by William H. Vanderbilt, winner of both the Belmont and Point Breeze meetings, has been matched against the black gelding Burt Sheldon Jr., to trot at Waverly, N. J., Sept. 15, for $1,500 a side.

Crit Davis' list of campaigners includes Bonnie Wilmore, 2:14¾; Nellie W., 2:14¾; Katherine S., 2:19¾; Feather, 2:27; Virginia, 2:22; Maud Dell, 2:29¾; Lulu B., 2:27¼; Andy Cutter, 2:27; Emma T., 2:24¾; Nona Kurtz, 2:24; Pat-My-Boy, 2:25; and C. C., 2:30. He has forty-one trotters of all ages to handle.

A modern compilation of engineering maxims states that a horse can drag, as compared with what he can carry on his back, in the following proportions: On worst cobble stone pavement, 1; on a good macadamized road, nine; on plank, 25; on a stone trackway, 33, and on a good railway 54 times as much.

There is in John Dickerson's stable at Terre Haute, Ind., for a month's trial, a little spotted roan gelding, said to be by Enfield Jr., which was gaited there by a boy, who owns him. It is a good-gaited horse, has had no attention, but it is said that in his first trip to a cart, a few days since, he got through a quarter better than 40 seconds. Some one said to the gypsy: "I suppose you got him pretty cheap!" "O yes; he was given to me by a man; I go see his brother, perhaps he give me another horse—very clever family!"

RECORDS OF THE LEAGUE RACE.

How the Teams Have Divided Championship Games to Date.

The table below shows the correct record of the games won and lost between the National League clubs to date:

Rank.	WINNING CLUBS.	LOSING CLUBS. Boston.	Brooklyn.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	New York.	Washington.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.
1	Boston	—2	3	1	1	3	3	4	3	4	4
2	Brooklyn	1	—1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4
3	Chicago	1	1	—0	1	3	2	4	5	3	3
4	Cincinnati	0	2	2	—0	3	3	2	3	6	3
5	Philadelphia	1	1	1	2	—1	2	3	3	3	3
6	Pittsburg	0	1	1	1	2	—1	2	3	4	4
7	Cleveland	2	0	4	3	0	1	—1	2	3	4
8	New York	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	—1	2	3
9	Washington	0	1	0	1	2	4	1	2	—1	1
10	Louisville	1	2	1	0	2	3	2	1	2	—1
11	St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0
12	Baltimore	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1

Summary of Club Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	40	29	11	.725
Brooklyn	38	24	14	.632
Cincinnati	41	25	16	.610
Chicago	39	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	40	21	19	.525
Pittsburg	42	22	20	.524
Cleveland	40	20	20	.500
New York	39	19	20	.487
Louisville	39	17	22	.436
Washington	38	15	23	.395
St. Louis	41	14	27	.341
Baltimore	39	9	30	.231

Today's championship games are scheduled as follows:

Chicago at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Washington, Louisville at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Notes of the Amateurs.

The Oaklands defeated the F. Seigel & Bros. at Lincoln Park by a score of 38 to 8.

At Ravenswood yesterday the Ravens defeated the C. M. Henderson, the score being 4 to 3.

By a score of 13 to 12 the Sprague Warners defeated the Ne Plus Ultras yesterday at Engelwood.

The Woodrough & Hanchett company defeated the Woodrough & Hanchett Company Jrs. by a score of 27 to 20.

Austins want Saturday afternoon games with all 17 or 18-year-old uniformed clubs in or out of the city. Address B. A. Edwards, Austin, Ill.

General Sporting Notes.

Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier will meet in the Manhattan club of New York in a ten-round go June 22.

George Siddons, recently defeated and again fought to a draw by Johnny Van Heest, is going to New York to get a match with Bobby Burns.

Charles Stephenson, the New Zealander, who is to train the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto, has arrived in Canada and will get his crew to work immediately.

A chess match for 20,000 marks ($5,000) is to be played at Berlin under the auspices of the Berliner Schach club between the chess experts, Dr. Tarrasch and Tschigorin.

Peter Maher avers that he wants to fight Godfrey, and Godfrey says he will think the matter over while he is enjoying the $2,200 paid over to him for licking big Joe Lannon.

Paddy Kerrigan and "Doc" O'Connell are matched to fight before the Metropole Athletic club of Providence, R. I. The fight will take place June 14, for a purse of $1,500 at 140 pounds, give or take two pounds.

It cost the Oxford University eight $3,250 to train for this year's race with Cambridge, and this was exclusive of three weeks' board and lodging while they were the guests of the Lyric club on the Thames, which cost the club $900 additional.

English athletic officials are now using a timer made for the purpose of timing the velocity of projectiles, the peculiarity of which is that while the long hand performs a circuit of the dial in the space of a minute, a smaller hand, revolving in a circle of its own, records twentieths of a second.

Jackson's easy victory over Slavin has sent Corbett's stock up. The young Californian is certainly a good man. His famous seven-round fight with Jackson stands out brilliantly now, for it proves that the ex-bank clerk is one of the most scientific men in the ring today. Considering that Corbett lacked a good deal of experience when he fought Jackson his showing was a most remarkable one and entitles him to the utmost consideration from any man living when in a ring argument. Corbett's chances of giving Sullivan a hard battle on paper look very good.

A Most Wonderful Creature.

The chameleon has for ages been an object of curiosity, not only on account of its ability to change its color at will, as one might suppose who had read accounts which mentioned only that one characteristic, but also on account of a remarkable power which admits of the creature instantly changing its form. At times it takes upon itself almost the exact form of a mouse; again, with back curved and tail erect, it is the exact counterpart of a miniature crouching lion, which no doubt gave origin to its name—chameleon—which clearly means "ground lion." By inflating its sides and flattening back and belly it takes upon itself the form of an ovate leaf, the tail acting as the petiole, the white line over the belly becoming the midrib. When thus expanded it also has the extraordinary power to sway itself over so as to present an edge to the observer, thus greatly adding to its means of concealment. As is well known, the least excitement as in handling, will cause a change in the color. In its normal state it is of a light pea-green. When excited the groundwork remains the same, but transverse stripes about thirty in number appear on the body. These stripes, which are of a very dark green to begin with, soon change to inky blackness. The prevailing idea that the chameleon takes upon himself the peculiar hues of whatever he is placed upon is as curious and widespread as it is erroneous. Placed in boxes lined with red or blue silk they retain their pea-green color with no leaning toward the brighter hues of the surroundings.—*St. Louis Republic.*

'PARSON' DAVIES BUSY

HE DROPS JIM HALL, WHO HAS TAKEN UP WITH MITCHELL.

How the Match with Pritchard Was Made—Jem Smith Won't Fight, and Godfrey Unnoticed—Baxter Defeats Abbott—English Crack Horses Run In an Out—Tyler Beats a Record—Century Road Club Work—Valensin's Trotters Start East—General Sporting News and Notes.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 5.—When it was announced that the National Sporting club was short $3,400 of the purse that was offered for the Jackson-Slavin fight it was thought that one or both men would have to go short, but the full amount of $8,750 was paid to Jackson and Slavin got his $1,250 all right. The fact that the club was short in this purse is sure to have a bad effect on future international matches. Jackson has had several good offers to remain in England. A syndicate of brewers and distillers has offered to furnish the colored champion with $150,000 to open a mammoth saloon in London. Jackson will not consider the offer, as he is bound to return to America with "Parson" Davies. When asked if he would challenge Sullivan to a fight for the championship of the world Jackson said: "No. Sullivan has announced his intention of retiring from the ring, and I will not force him to break his resolution. But I want to settle matters with Corbett, and 'Parson' Davies will be in New Orleans when Sullivan and Corbett meet to arrange a match with the Californian, whether he wins or loses with Sullivan."

Jim Hall has taken up with Charley Mitchell and Pony Moore, who will find the money for Hall in his fight with Ted Pritchard. "Parson" Davies will not have anything to do with the fight, as he thinks that Hall has made a very foolish match with Pritchard, confining himself to 160 pounds. Davies thinks the lowest that Hall should fight at is 163 pounds, but he says Hall can get to the stipulated weight and make a good fight. Hall will train at Mitchell's place in Brighton, and the fight will take place within ten weeks, but no place is selected yet. The clubs here will fight shy of the contest, as the side bet is a bar that no one will take the responsibility of removing. If it is a gate money show Hall will get none the best of the deal.

Pritchard is hard at work training for his fight with John O'Brien, which will come off at the National Sporting club June 20. Pritchard has grown so much of late that he will have trouble in getting down to 158 pounds. It is claimed that he now stands five feet ten inches high.

Monday night Jackson and Frank Slavin meet in a five pound go at the Central Hall. The affair is sure to be a hard fight, especially if Slavin gets a hard rap or two. Charley Mitchell and Jim Hall also meet at the same time and place.

Joe Choynski is still waiting for a job, and he is likely to wait. None of the English boxers care to "take him on," not even Jem Smith. When George Godfrey arrived here from Boston it was thought that some of the clubs would make up a purse for the two Americans, but they took no notice of the colored Bostonian, who will probably return to the States at once.

The match between Staunton Abbott and Austin Gibbons looks more than ever a certainty. The other night Abbott was beaten by Sam Baxter, As he is not one of the best Gibbons ought to win in a couple of rounds.

ENGLISH CRACKS RUN IN AND OUT.

There Is a Bad Taste to the Derby Win of Sir Hugo.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 5.—This year's Derby was an unusually interesting one. In the first place it was the only pleasant day in three weeks, and in the next an outsider won. It is estimated that 200,000 people were on Epsom Downs and among these were hundreds of Americans. Brent Good took down a coach that carried John Bird of New York, Hugh McQuaid and Prof. Churchill of Montana, and Henry Rankin of Connecticut. Henry Hilton's coach carried Burr McIntosh, Michael P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, all of New York. Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington and W. B. Taylor of Denver were on another coach with Charles Walsh and James Allen of New York. Three coaches close together afforded contrast between a lot of pretty girls, all in pretty costumes. One contained the "Gaiety girls," Sylvia Gray, Gertie Hope, and the others. On another were Mme. Mischka, once of Joe Jefferson's company, and Nellie Hastings, and on the other were Sylvia Gerrish and Florence Irwin. All three coaches were guarded by many efficient squires of the gilded world. Lord Bradford won £25,000 by the success of Sir Hugo.

The Prince of Wales' stable generally won is unknown, but as 66 to 1 could have been obtained against the horse at the start they had every opportunity of making a small fortune. The Prince is always instructive to students of the English turf. He won a race handsomely as a 2-year-old, but in both his races this season he ran like a "common plater." He never showed to advantage in the 2,000 guinea or at Newmarket. Yet a few days later in the Derby he decisively beats a dozen horses who had even more decisively beaten him. Lord Bradford rather gives himself away when he says he knew the horse could not win, for no one has a right to say that the horse was "run dark" to hoodwink the sporting public. The British libel law is too strong.

Another queer piece of work was that of the Epsom Grand Prize, for which Curio was made favorite. He was defeated, however, with the utmost ease by The Lover, a horse he had previously beaten in a canter. The English racing stable season has proved decisively to prove the horses of the year are a poor lot. Bucentaure's forward running in the Derby goes to show that the French three-year-olds are superior to the English, and the English owners will probably think twice before sending their horses to compete for the French Grand Prize next week Sunday.

Some apologists account for the defeat of La Fleche in the Derby by the fact that she was upset by the long delay and breakaways at the post. The general opinion, however, is that she was beaten on her merits. Probably she has gone off some since the race of the 1,000 guineas, as then she defeated The Smew with the utmost ease, while in the Oaks race yesterday it looked as though The Smew would win. As it was La Fleche only got home by the shortest of heads. Probably this filly will show to better advantage in the autumn. Very few of the outside public backed the Derby winner, though Mr. G. R. Sims, the playwright, invested some money upon him. Another fortunate one was J. L. Toole, the actor. He arrived on the scene with a mind perfectly free from prejudice with regard to any horse in the running. Strolling about the Downs he met a friend who was making a book and asked him what was the horse with the longest odds against it. The bookmaker mentioned Sir Hugo, 66 to 1. "Good," said Toole, "I will back him." The odds at that moment were 48 to 1, and Mr. Toole was after the race richer by $2,400. Harry Vane Millbank also backed Sir Hugo heavily and won a small fortune.

TYLER BEATS THE TRACK RECORD

Good Racing of the Harvard University Cycling Association.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The third annual spring meeting of Harvard University Cycling Association was held on the track on the Holmes field Saturday afternoon. Only 100 spectators were present, and of these many were driven away by the cold wind before the sport was finished. The wind blew quite a gale at times, but the time made was fairly good. Tyler, who won the special mile handicap from scratch, covered the distance in 27 minutes 31½ seconds. This put aside the old record of 2:40, which for years stood as the fastest time made on the track. In the one mile scratch with eight entries, Berlo was first; time, 3 minutes 47 3-5 seconds. Taylor was second. In the half mile 2:50 class Jr. Connelly was first; time, 1 minute 20 4-5 seconds; Olcott second. The team race between members of the Springfield Bicycle club and the Boston Press Cycling club was won by the latter. In the one mile handicap D. Donnelly won the first heat in 2:53¾. The second was won by J. H. Carter, 150 yards, in 2 minutes 33 1-5 seconds. In the mile race for novices of Harvard College was won by M. E. Greenburg, '95, in 3 minutes 25 1-5 seconds. The final heat in the one mile handicap proved a pretty race between Munger and Elliott, Munger winning by a few feet in 2 minutes 28⅗ seconds. It was in the special mile limited handicap race that the track record was broken, as noted. Berlo pushed Tyler hard up to the home stretch and seemed to go to sleep. In the one mile

GAMBLERS' PARADISE

IT IS BUTTE, MONT., WHERE GAMES OF CHANCE ARE LICENSED.

The Biggest Mining Camp in the World and the Gamblers' Mecca—Raking In the Miners' Earnings—How the Tricky Devotees of the Green Cloth Operate—There Is No Honor Among Gamblers—Some of the Ingenious Devices Employed to Beat the Game.

Butte Letter in the Philadelphia *Press:* This place is the gamblers' Mecca and the town constitutes the biggest mining camp in the world. Mining camps are the acknowledged prey of the men who make their living by games of chance, and hence the State's most populous city is infested with neat-fingered, tricky, cool-nerved, and ubiquitous knights of the green cloth. The miner is the "game" stalked and easily obtained. With the Anaconda, Boston and Montana, Parrot, Lexington, Alice, and other big paying mines in operation, the monthly pay-roll is over $500,000. A greater part of this "runs up against the bank." Three shifts of eight hours each are worked each day in the various mines, and while one shift is working another is sleeping, and the third gambling.

The gambling-houses are licensed and run faro games and "round the table" poker. Roulette, red and black, wheel of fortune, hazard, or any game with a "kitty" or percentage drawback are forbidden. Day and night shifts of dealers are worked. Faro-bank dealers work for wages, $6 per day, and "eat out of the drawer." The limit in most houses is $12.50, while other proprietors with more "sand" allow their patrons or victims to bet as high as their evil genii urge. From dawn to dawn the clicking of the chips is heard; there is hardly any cessation. Butte is essentially an "all night" town. It's day all day in the daytime and there is no night in Butte.

At this season of the year, while the snow is still on the ground, the city is overrun with the gambling fraternity. As summer opens up and each worthy makes a "stake," he slips away to smaller mining camps to clean up all the money in sight; he generally gets it. At sheep shearing time, which occurs in June, certain slick individuals are missed from their old haunts in the city and go after the money of the herders and stock raisers. They know their men.

Incentives to Gambling.

In this section of the country, with plenty of hard work and such meager opportunities for recreation, the otherwise sensible man seeks diversion in gambling. This peculiarity is fostered and pandered to by the practiced sharper, and the hard-earned money goes surely into the professional gambler's pocket.

While in a conversational mood recently one of the best known gamblers divulged some interesting facts concerning the gulling of the citizen with the "sporing" blood. Taking his cue from theatrical enterprises last summer he secured an advance agent. This agent was fitted out as a salesman for a Chicago house, whose commodity consisted of fine grades of playing cards. It is hardly necessary to state that all these cards were marked. The agent's instructions were to sell the cards or give them away so that every store in all the small hamlets would have them for sale. "Sell 'em for two-bits a gross if you can't get more," said the gambler; two-bits equals 25 cents.

One month after all the desired localities had been flooded with his brand of cards the shrewd gambler started on his rounds. He had it all his own way. The backs of the cards were an open book to him. The game most indulged in was "stud poker." The Swedes are "stud fiends," and would stake their clothes on the game. This suited the peripatetic gambler; he cleaned up $15,000 in two months, went East, spent the money, and then came back to Butte to make another stake. He is now planning a raid through bucolic and mining sections for this coming summer.

"Honor among thieves" and "dog won't eat dog" are two saws which experience a day or two among the gambling fraternity.

In the expressive patois of the guild they "do each other up on the slightest provocation. One house in Butte has gone $100,000 behind bank in the last two months because so many professionals have "gone against the bank." They know every move, play systems, and are the most undesirable patrons. If the opportunity is offered these same men will fix the cards in the dealer's box so that they have a sure thing against the bank. Only last week the proprietor found a gambler "sanding" the cards in order to beat the bank. This house always leaves a box of cards out with the bartender in order to open up the first game in the morning. The bartender on this occasion stood in with the outside gambler and gave him the cards to fix. Fortunately for the head of the establishment a friend saw the "doctoring" in operation and informed him, or he would have been out to the tune of $30,000 or $40,000. Without much ado the drink mixer and his "pard" were thrown out upon the cold world.

Gamblers' Devices.

"Sanding" the cards consists in the application of sand to the edges of the cards so that a keen-eyed man can procure a flash of the next card before it comes from the box. To a novice this device would be throwa away, but to a gambler, whose Bible is a deck of cards, the scheme works satisfactorily.

Another method of beating the bank is simple and yet hard for an outsider to use. The first move is to get possession of the cards in the dealer's box. A man will watch like a hawk for days until the opportunity presents itself. When the cards are in his possession the gambler will puncture with a needle each card with a black spot in the corner. With a sharp knife all indication of the puncture is concealed.

This hole is infinitesimal, but enough for the purpose of the man working the scheme. He places himself alongside the dealer and watches the cards carefully. If there is an ace, deuce, or tray under the top, or "soda" card, there will be visible to the gambler's eye a dot of white; this dot guides him and he dumps his money around these cards, carefully capped off with "coppers." Until the continuous run of the player attracts the dealer's suspicion the gambler is all right and the money goes his way, but if the trick is discovered his game is up.

While there are a few ways to beat the bank the methods of the latter for cleaning out the players in front are legion. An expert dealer watches the system that every man is playing and if there is much money at stake he can shuffle the cards in such a manner as to bring misfortune upon the head of the worshiper of a pet system. To deal out of a "two-card box" in this State is a penitentiary offense and most of the gamblers fight shy of it; however, they are used occasionally and are termed a "squeeze." In order to win a game of this description, a salaried man "keeps the cases," or tally of the cards as they are run out. It is obvious to any one familiar with faro how little show a plunger in front has, with a two-card outfit in the rear. If a card would win naturally the dealer shoves it out under cover of the losing card and the wealth of the poor fool in front goes to fill the yawning drawer behind.

In some sections of the State "wheel," "hazard," and other "sure things" are still run surreptitiously, while over in Idaho every species of gambling has full swing.

It was only a year or so ago that a well-known and slippery gambler plugged the "wheel" of a colaborer in the vineyard of the dishonest dollar. It was at Wallace, in this State. He slipped into the room one night and bored a gimlet hole in the wheel right below a heart. Into this he poured lead, inserted a wooden plug, and varnished the spot. The following morning he dropped casually into the establishment and dropped a $20 gold piece on the heart red. It won and twenty more was placed with it. He left the entire amount standing, winning again. This left him with $80 in front.

"Let'er go," he said; the wheel whirred $80 more into his pocket. The dealer smiled, thinking that such a run of luck couldn't last, and sent the wheel around. Then there was $320 in front of the speculator on chance.

"Ain't you going rather high?" asked the proprietor.

"O, be sporty now, be sporty," replied the gambler, and the wheel turned heart again; $640 was in the stack now. The gambler made a feint of drawing it down, but the proprietor sang out, "Be sporty yourself, now."

"All right, let 'er go." She went, and $1,280 lay in front of the man who had a $20 gold piece as capital.

"Now, run her again," said the latter.

"Haven't got that much in the drawer."

"What've you got?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Let 'er go for that," and pocketing $1,570 the gambler made off, while the owner of the wheel shut up shop. Then he began to examine his wheel. The plug was discovered, and hitching two revolvers and a belt of cartridges around his waist he started off after his $1,780 and gore. He received neither, as the gambler was seeking the salubrious climate advertised as indigenous to Seattle.

Six months later the two came together: the wheel owner was on velvet again, but he quietly told the gambler of the narrow thread by which his life hung if the latter had been caught.

"Ah, don't squeal; you were done up, weren't you?"

"Yes, and it cost me $50 to fix the wheel again."

"Well, here's yer fifty for the wheel."

THEY VIEW IT WITH SUSPICION.

North Shore Property-Owners Protest Against the Proposed Outer Drive.

The proposed outer drive along the lake shore from Diversey to Byron street is viewed with suspicion by the property-owners in that neighborhood. They think they see in it a real-estate scheme by which the ardent advocates of the driveway will acquire possession of the land between the present and the proposed drive. Saturday night a meeting of property-owners whose interests are affected by the proposed scheme was held at the North Shore club. John McConnell acted as Chairman and William J. Haerther as Secretary. After a long discussion it was decided to secure the signatures of interested property-owners to a remonstrance to be presented to the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners. The following resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A scheme is on foot in the interest of certain land-speculators to construct an outer drive from Diversey street north to Byron street at a distance from the present shore line ranging from 1,000 feet to 1,700 feet or more; and

WHEREAS, Said persons are making strenuous efforts to induce the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners to approve of said scheme, whereby said speculators will acquire the land between the projected outer drive and the present shore line; and

WHEREAS, Said scheme subserves private interests only, and is against the interests of every resident property-holder and contrary to public policy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved—That a committee consisting of the following persons, Egbert Jamieson, Philip C. Dyrenforth, George L. Marshall, John McConnell, William J. Haerther, James Payne, Rufus C. Hall, E. A. Blake, William Hudson, Charles J. Stratton, John C. Durgin, George M. Barber, Fred H. Fox, Edmund Furthman, George M. Harvey, John C. Morper, Rockwell King, Benjamin F. McConnell, Malcom M. Jamieson, and E. L. Canfield, be, and they are hereby appointed to prepare a remonstrance against said scheme and obtain the signatures of property holders thereto and present such remonstrance to the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners at its next regular meeting; and to take such further measures as in their judgment may be necessary or advisable for the frustration of said scheme.

FORMALLY ACCEPTS THE ORDINANCE.

The National Gas and Fuel Company Will Operate at Cicero.

Nelson A. McClary, representing the National Gas and Fuel company, filed with the Trustees of Cicero at their meeting Saturday the company's written acceptance of the ordinance which was passed last week authorizing it to operate a gas plant in the town. The bond of $10,000, indemnifying the town against damage and guaranteeing the construction of at least five miles of pipe line during the first year, was submitted, with Mr. McClary as principal and Charles C. Hauk and Henry C. Rew as sureties. It was referred to the town attorney, and at his suggestion was returned to the makers, because its provisions did not correspond with the terms of the ordinance.

Town Attorney Ball reported to the board that so much of the ordinance creating the office of Town Superintendent as was void as provided that the Board of Trustees should appoint the Superintendent. He claimed that this also referred to all other executive officers, and that the power of appointment belonged to the President.

FISHBACK AHEAD IN ARKANSAS.

He Will Probably Be the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—[Special.]—Democratic primaries to select delegates to the State convention, which meets in this city Tuesday week, were held in thirty-four counties Saturday. Fishback, for Governor, received nearly every one as far as heard from. Pulaski County instructed for A. W. Files for Governor. Fishback has sixty-eight votes more than are necessary to nominate. It is now generally conceded that the following candidates will be the planners in the State convention: Governor, W. M. Fishback; Secretary of State, H. C. Armistead; Attorney-General, A. P. Clarke; Auditor, C. B. Mills or E. T. McConnell, probably the former; Treasurer of State, R. B. Marrows; Commissioner of Agriculture, John D. Adams; Commissioner of State Lands, C. B. Meyer; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Sherin; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. H. Hemmingway. Congressional candidates are: First District, P. D. McCulloch of Lee County; Second District, C. R. Breckinridge of Jefferson County; Third District, Thomas C. McRae of Nevada County; Fourth District, W. L. Terry of Pulaski; Fifth and Sixth Districts in doubt.

DALTON GANG REPORTED IN HIDING.

The Southwest Train Robbers Trying to Reach the Creek Country.

EL RENO, O. T., June 5.—[Special.]—There is another report that the notorious Dalton gang, who went through the Santa Fé express car at a little station a few miles from Red Rock, were hiding to gain rest a few miles east of El Reno in the heavy timber that lines the banks of the Canadian River. It is believed the gang is making for the Creek country. There is talk of forming a posse at this place to pursue the desperadoes. There are good grounds for believing that the gang is at Bayou, on the Canadian River, between this place and Oklahoma City. If this be true they will never reach the Creek country. If the territorial authorities would ask aid from a few of the regulars at Fort Reno, who are well acquainted with the entire territory, it is believed that this desperate gang would soon be put down, and every member of it either killed or brought to justice.

STRIKING MINERS MUST DISPERSE.

Gov. Willey Issues a Proclamation Concerning the Cœur d'Alene Troubles.

BOISE, Idaho, June 5.—Gov. Willey has returned from the Cœur d'Alene mines, where he went to investigate the trouble between the mine-owners and the Miners' Union. As a result of the investigation the Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon all unlawful assemblages to immediately disperse and to refrain from interfering with the mine-owners and railroad traffic. The proclamation further states that unless the men cease interfering with the mine-owners in the operation of their mines a necessary force, both State and National, will be invoked to preserve peace. The Governor fears trouble before the difficulty is adjusted.

M'MASTER WILL NOT ACCEPT IT.

The Presidency of the Illinois University Declined by the Professor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—[Special.]—The Presidency of the University of Illinois, to which John Bach McMaster of Philadelphia was recently called, has just been declined with thanks after due deliberation. Mr. McMaster, who has for some years been Professor of American History and as such one of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, will retain that position and pursue the line of work which has already brought him a national reputation.

Road Through Indian Territory.

DENISON, Tex., June 4.—H. A. Christy, President of the Hutchinson and Southern railway, was in the city yesterday and was met by the Hon. Osborne Fisher, Treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation, and others. If suitable inducements are offered the road will be constructed from Hutchinson, Kas., via Tishomingo, I. T., to some point in Texas, Denison being the objective point. There is a belt of valuable mineral and coal lands which the main line proposes to monopolize.

Closed with Mrs. Hunt's Address.

PONTIAC, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The Livingston County Woman's Christian Temperance Union annual convention came to a close yesterday. District President, Mrs. Helen E. Wright of Watseka, read a paper on "Model Woman's Christian Temperance Unions." This evening the International Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Boston, delivered an address relating to her official duties.

HARD FOR GRANGERS.

POOR CROP OUTLOOK WILL SERIOUSLY AFFECT THEM.

The Last Statement of the Burlington Is Given as a Sample—Increased Expenditures Forced On All the Lines by the Floods—Corn Going Up Is the Key to the Situation—The Outlook for Wheat and How the Crops Will Affect the Earning Capacity of the Roads.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Corn going up and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy going down. That was what Wall street saw yesterday, and it connected the two things in an argument the conclusion of which is not favorable to the granger stocks. The Burlington road is preeminently the corn-carrier. Its territory, or rather its best paying territory, is in the corn belt. Any disaster to that important crop means large loss to the company, not only from the smaller amount of grain carried, which may be called the direct loss, but the indirect loss from injury to the general business of its territory. It is a fair question at this time, and one for serious consideration speculatively, whether all the Western roads, whose prosperity is so intimately bound up with the fortunes of the farmer, will not from this time begin to show poor earnings as compared with last year.

If they do not show actual decreases in gross they at least may fail to show increases keeping pace with the increase in fixed charges for the year, which all have more or less. For net earnings there seems no better outlook, since there has been much damage done by floods and loss of traffic. Some of the latter is merely temporary, being delayed only and bound to come sooner or later; but it is well known in railroad business that no inconsiderable part of the loss which occurs from delay is permanent loss. The traffic lost is lost for all time. There is another consideration, which is brought into prominence by the last monthly statement (that of April) of the Burlington road. With an increase in gross, it shows a considerable decrease in net, through a heavy increase in expenses.

The expenditures, it is explained, were for general repairs, and were spread equally over roadbed, track, and equipment. The question is how far the other leading companies will be under the same necessity to make large expenditures to put their roads in good working condition.

Severe Economies Were Forced.

It is notorious that during the past two or three years, severe economies have been forced upon the railroad companies. Rates were low and until last season's phenomenally large crops began to move, traffic had been light. To maintain dividends, indeed to make anything like a respectable showing of net earnings, the managers were compelled to reduce expenses to the lowest notch. The roads were "skinned" to save money. It will not be forgotten that in respect to this same Burlington road, when gross earnings began to fall off it was argued that the loss would be made up by decreasing the expenses. They were decreased—cut down with a unsparing hand. Now comes the time when repairs can no longer be delayed. The expense account immediately jumps up. It must be so if the roads are to be restored to working condition.

How many others of the large roads have been put through the same process? All probably, in greater or less degree. The Atchison company, for example, has just come into the market to borrow more millions, the money to be expended in "improvements"; that is necessary repairs. The St. Paul company is using money which it formerly paid out in dividends. It is doubtful whether a September dividend will be paid upon the common stock, although the general expectation now is that one will be paid. The present management of the company seems to be wisely conservative. If the directors see that the crop prospects in the St. Paul's territory are bad they will probably advise that $4 per share be kept before resuming dividends. Thereby they will not have to come into the market as borrowers.

"It is a possible thing that roads which are paying dividends at this time may find it expedient to pass or reduce them for a while to meet the emergency of large expenditures for repairs and improvements necessary and no longer to be postponed in the face of a possible short crop season. It may come to that, or there must be more issuing of bonds, the market for which is not good, despite the ease of money.

Not a Favorable Showing.

Now, in the face of these increasing expense accounts of the various roads, with low rates of freight, it seems unreasonable to expect their monthly reports of net earnings for the current half year will make a favorable showing. It is true there is a Northwest company, which has just made its preliminary annual report coming down to May 31, showing a heavy increase in gross and net earnings also for the year, and this might be pointed to as against the considerations stated above. But one swallow does not make a summer, and it is to be noted that the report covers the movement of greatest crops in our history, the period being from June, 1891, to June, 1892.

The question at this time is, What is the outlook for earnings the next six months, when the roads must work on the surplus of last year's crops and the products of this season, what also are the net earnings of these roads likely to be for the three months, May, June, July, when heavy expense accounts are running for needed repairs and to repair recent damage? On the right answer to these questions must mainly depend the course of the granger stocks in the stock market.

Now it is certain at this particular moment the outlook is not bullish; the crop situation is nowhere as compared with last year. We may raise an average crop, even with unfavorable weather still coming, but no one in his right senses can believe that any such abundance of agricultural wealth as we were blessed with last year will fall to our share this year. As compared, then, with last season, this season's crops must be short. But how short? That is a question which it is too early to attempt to answer. The season is late anyway and we cannot guess even at the winter wheat, which usually about the 10th of June can be pretty accurately estimated. The lateness in planting corn exposes that crop to danger of fall frosts. No one can deny that proposition; but a summer of extreme warmth may mature so large a proportion of the crop that only an unimportant percentage may be frost-killed.

Spring Wheat Reports.

Of spring wheat reports are too uncertain to say much, but generally they are not favorable. Last year the railroads began early in June to move the winter wheat, and from that time on they rolled up such increasing earnings as caused a big rise in the stock market. The first boom in prices came when it was seen that the wheat crop was going to be big. The market ran along at a great pace, and was checked at the top of the wave by the passing of the dividend on Missouri Pacific. After comparatively small decline with a period of waiting it started forward again, when it was certain that the corn crop was all right. We had, therefore, two tolerably defined speculative month movements, one on the wheat crop and the other on the corn crop. The rise in prices was caused and sustained by the increase in the earnings of the roads which were large, both relative and absolutely.

The increase in the Burlington's earnings was astonishing. The question suggests itself now, how these earnings of the roads are likely to compare in the last half of this year, with a poor crop to move, against the earnings of a year of biggest crops we ever had. There is a normal growth in the country and in traffic. Will it be enough to compensate for the small crop yield. Probably not. The situation therefore may be summed up in respect to stock speculation in a few questions: How are the earnings for the current months likely to compare with those of last year, and what comparison with the gross earnings in the last half of 1892 with the last half of 1891? If the comparison be generally unfavorable, how far has it been discounted by the decline already recorded in the price of granger stocks, and how far will it be neutralized by easy money?

The Convention at Minneapolis—Half Rates via the Northwestern.

From June 3 to 6, inclusive, the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis and return at one fare for the round trip. Three fast trains equipped with Wagner and Pullman sleeping-cars, parlor-cars, and superb dining-cars. Ticket offices 226 Clark street and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie street.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Its Extension and Maintenance—Action by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Senate has passed a bill rectifying the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park and making an addition to it larger than the picayune State of Rhode Island. As now increased it will have the magnificent area of 5,000 square miles, and will be larger than the small State of Connecticut.

In accomplishing this purpose the bill would effect another, that of bringing the whole park within the limits of the single State of Wyoming. At present it contains a strip on the west in Idaho and another on the north in Montana. These areas, now to be segregated, are very small in proportion to what is added, while the cutting off of the one at the north permits a settlement of the railroad controversy which for half a dozen years or more has defeated all efforts to secure needed legislation for the park as a whole.

There has been a great desire to build a railroad to the mining district of Cooke City, and it has at last been thought better to throw out the small corner over which it would pass rather than to admit railroads within the park limits. The Interior Department, which has for years opposed all railroad intrusion, was referred to in the Senate debate as consenting to the present bill, looking upon it as a compromise measure.

The protection of Yellowstone Park is a subject of great public interest. This noble pleasure ground, one of the most wonderful and beautiful spots in the world, is also our great zoological garden and game preserve. In addition, it is an invaluable source of water supply for the surrounding regions; and it is with a special view to this function that the proposed extension of its limits has been planned.

Toward the end of the last session Congress passed an act to repeal the Timber Culture law, and one of its provisions authorized the President to reserve any forest lands for public uses. It occurred to the friends of the Yellowstone Park extension project, in the midst of their chagrin at its failure, that there was a way unexpectedly opened for accomplishing what they desired. The President, on being notified of their wishes, at once responded with a proclamation reserving the tract described in the Vest bill. This order stops the cutting of timber there and prevents settlement or any unauthorized intrusion; but Congress alone has power to extend the boundaries of the park so as to include this tract and bring it under the park regulations.

The tract to be added under the present bill, that of Mr. Warren, is much the same as was to be added under the former bill of Mr. Vest, whose character may be gathered from a description in *Garden and Forest:*

The tract of country which it is desired to add to the park on the east embraces all the high portion of the Absaroka Range, and is a belt of country between twenty-four and twenty-five miles in width, including all the sources of the Upper Yellowstone River. The region is although mostly made of volcanic lavas, barren and rugged, but possessing great natural beauty and grandeur. The country which it is proposed to add to this park in the south measures about eight and one-half miles in length, stretching across the entire width of the park, and the additional territory which it is proposed to annex to the eastward. It is somewhat less rugged country than the Absaroka Range, but is equally grand and far more picturesque. It abounds in springs, brooks, and lakes, all of them sending their waters westward to the Pacific. The country is one of the best breeding grounds for elk and deer to be found anywhere in the Rocky Mountains, a knowledge of which is becoming only too rapidly known by hunters and sportsmen. For agricultural and grazing purposes this elevated region is useless.

The measure also contained provisions for preventing and punishing vandalism in the park. Incredible as it may seem, the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior declares that "there is an entire absence of law to punish depredations there as they affect the forests, the game, and the wonderful formations." At one time Wyoming, then a Territory, sought to supply this lack of penal statutes, but the result was disastrous, ordinary visitors being subjected to many annoyances, and the Wyoming act was repealed. Naturally affairs then became worse than ever. "Outlaws and vagabonds made the national pleasure-ground a place of refuge," said the official reports, "while forest fires raged unchecked." When at length highwaymen held up and robbed a stage coach, and for sheer lack of adequate laws the authorities accepted a plea of guilty of larceny from the culprits in the Montana courts it was felt to be time to act. A troop of cavalry has been stationed in the park during the last half a dozen years, and has been of great service.

But what is needed is a code of laws that will punish the ravages of the woodchopper and the hunter as well as of the footpad. The military police are efficient, but, as the Secretary has said, "No punishment can be inflicted for acts which should really be denounced as crimes; such, for instance, as the firing of the forest in order to drive out the game, the despoliations of the objects of interest within the park. All that can now be done is to turn the offender out of the park and thus give him an opportunity for returning and renewing his malicious acts."

This beautiful pleasure ground should be protected and made worthy in all respects of the people for whose enjoyment it is set apart. The Montana Mineral railway company has now a bill pending in the House which would give it exclusive privileges of constructing a railroad, whereas the pending bill, as passed by the Senate, would open the right to any company, and it also restricts the proposed location of the line. Perhaps the Senate's bill may be accepted as a substitute and compromise.

Canadians Rush to Northwest Territory.

From a Canadian correspondent's letter it would seem that the people are getting away from the more settled districts of Canada to the Northwest. The migration of Ontario agriculturists to the Northwest has assumed enormous proportions. The Union Station is crowded with people en route to Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and the authorities are still unable to tell when their labors will cease. The agents of the Canadian Pacific railroad and of the Manitoba Government, combined with the friends who, having left the East earlier, are an attraction to those remaining behind, all have a share in gathering together the immigrants from north, east and west to Toronto, whence on every Tuesday of the season the settlers' trains are dispatched. In the last party, if such a term can be used to designate a body of settlers numbering as much as two battalions of infantry, there were representatives of all parts of Ontario. On the Grand Trunk railroad train from the main line west, including the Brants and Oxford, came over 100 adults, mostly married people with children. From the Grey and Bruce section of the Canadian Pacific railroad came 125 adults, with the usual proportion of younger folk. Station Agent Gormally said: "I have not the remotest idea how many train-loads we will have, and I don't think the C. P. R. people know yet. I think perhaps that, judging from the amount of stock we are shipping from Brock street yards, we will manage to get them off in eleven or twelve train-loads. The stock is very heavy and I should judge that there will be between 700 and 800 people. No complete return can be given tonight. A walk through the Union Station revealed the fact that the settlers are a well-to-do class of people with trunks, satchels, and packing-cases galore that filled a great many baggage-cars. In the woman's waiting-rooms the proportion of infants in arms was most noticeable. The majority of the people seemed to be married couples in the prime of life, with small families that may be expected to grow up with the country of snow and frost.

One of the Sensible Sort.

She can peel and boil potatoes,
Make a salad of tomatoes,
But she doesn't know a Latin noun from Greek;
And so well she cooks a chicken
That your appetite 'twould quicken,
But she cannot tell what's modern from antique.

She knew how's to set a table,
And make order out of Babel,
But she doesn't know Euripida from Kant.
Once at making pies I caught her,
A real expert must have taught her,
But she cannot tell true eloquence from rant.

She has quite a firm conviction
She ought only to read fiction,
And she doesn't care for science, not a bit;
She likes a plot that thickens,
And she's very fond of Dickens,
From Copperfield to Martin Chuzzlewit.

She can make her hats and dresses,
Till a fellow fair confesses
That there's not another maiden half so sweet;
She's immersed in home completely,
Where she keeps all things so neatly,
But from Browning not a line can she repeat.
(Thank goodness!)

Well, in fact, she's just a maiden,
That whatever she's arrayed in
Makes her look just like the heroine of a play;
'Twould be foolish to have tarried,
So tomorrow we'll be married,
And I'm certain I shall ne'er regret the day.
—*Yankee Blade.*

All Up.

Mrs. Claptrap—"My dear Miss Palisade, I want to present Prof. Panhandle. The professor has some very absorbing theories that he wishes to explode, and I am sure you will be only too delighted to listen."

Miss Palisade (the belle of a season, with rivals)—"My dear Mrs. Claptrap, I am delighted to meet so charming a scholar as the professor, and I shall take him over and introduce him to your daughters at once."—*Life.*

Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets.
Under State Supervision.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.

75th Weekly Statement, at the Close of Business, June 4, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured loans		$314,689.13
Stocks and bonds		60,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		8,818.01
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$ 99,474.10	
Due from banks	104,933.69	
Cash and cash items	16,682.66	
		221,110.65
Total		$504,597.79

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		3,158.94
Savings deposits	$256,246.26	
Checking deposits	93,199.93	
Cashier's and certified checks	2,991.57	
		301,439.45
Total		$504,597.79

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rates on checking balances. Safety deposit vaults.
C. W. Spalding, President. Edwd. Hayes Vice-Pres.
J. P. Altgeld, 2d Vice-Pres. W. S. Loomis, Asst. Cashier

Investment Bonds.

We offer the following tempting bargains:

Street's Western Stable Car 1st Mortgage 7s at par
West Chicago St. Ry. Debentures 6s at—102
North Chicago St. Ry. 4½s at——98
Chicago City Railway, South Side, 4½s at 99½
Chicago Rapid Transit, Alley, 5s at—— 99½
Fresno Water Co. Calif. 6s at——97½

And Other Good Securities.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT COMPANY,
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

GOOD INVESTMENT

West Madison-st., s. e. cor. Lincoln-st. 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building; lot 25x125; well rented and leases guaranteed.

Owner desirous of selling. Submit offer.

Peter Van Vlissingen 95 Washington-st.
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY.

LOANS

Money to loan on improved Chicago Real Estate at lowest rates.

MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

95 Washington-st. VAN VLISSINGEN

MONEY TO LOAN

IN LARGE SUMS

On Chicago City Real Estate

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

BOGUE & COMPANY,
Northeast Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, June 18, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take action on a proposition to approve of the purchase of securities of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway company and other matters incidental thereto or connected therewith that may come before the meeting. For the purpose of the meeting the stock transfer books will close on the 8th day of June and remain closed until the morning of Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, June 3, 1892.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.,
45 Broadway, NEW YORK, June 2, 1892.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the net earnings of the company, the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent upon the preferred stock of the company, and 4 per cent upon the stock of the company, payable at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 1st day of July, 1892, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Tuesday, June 7, 1892, at 3 p. m.
Transfer books will reopen on Friday, July 8.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock-Yards Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 51 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
Transfer books will close on Tuesday, June 7, 1892, at 3 p. m., and reopen Friday, July 8.
Dated Jersey City, June 7, 1892.
W. G. LANE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAD MEETING

Of the stockholders of the Wickes Refrigerator Company of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the offices of the company, Kearsarge Building, Chicago, at 12 o'clock noon, June 8, 1892.
GEORGE F. BROWN JR., Secretary.

INVESTMEMTS.

Safe and profitable—for sale in any amount, $100 to $1,000,000. NATIONAL MORTGAGING CO. (not inc.) 215 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The general outlook has not improved during the week. The situation hangs on the weather, and there has been nothing of encouragement to be derived from that source. The direct effect of the bad weather is to be found in a serious crop situation and in country roads that are impassable to such an extent as to almost paralyze business in many sections. The indirect effect of the gloom and rain has been to discourage whatever feeling of buoyancy and bullishness any one may have felt, and to leave the speculative markets dull and the bull side of the market without leadership or incentive. The condition of the country roads is beginning to interfere largely with country collections and on all sort of business that is dependent on country distribution. This in turn has been felt in an improved demand for money at the banks by interests that have been counting on country remittances. The improvement in the demand is by this time seen to be something more than the mere activity incident to the first of the month. While this improvement in the demand is marked it must not be considered as foreshadowing any special firmness in the money market. The supply of funds is still far in excess of the demand, and the situation can be called anything but easy.

In the general business outlook there are a good many points of marked depression. Chief of these is the iron market. While the output of iron and steel has been reduced the production is still largely in excess of the consumptive demand, and still lower prices do not seem improbable. This depression has extended to nearly all varieties of iron and steel, and the whole market is in an unsatisfactory condition. A large railroad demand for betterments and improvements had been counted on with a hope that, if could be made large enough to develop. The railroads are looking forward to the probabilities of a short crop year, and they are inclined to trim their sails closely and incur no expenses that can be prudently avoided.

There was a resumption of gold exports during the week, but it amounted to little and the sterling market at the close of the week was rather heavy. No great outflow of gold is looked for by bankers. Exports have been falling off somewhat, but the balance of trade for the year is still enormously in our favor. The net balance in April on the interchange of merchandise and silver was $814,000 in our favor, whereas in April, 1891, it was over $9,000,000 against us. The twelve months ending in April this year show a balance in our favor of over $191,000,000, against a balance for the corresponding twelve months of the previous years of less than $36,000,000.

It was a week of hesitancy and decided dullness in the local stock market. Considering the circumstances of the market having halted after an extraordinary advance, and of a generally depressed feeling on the part of traders, quotations were remarkably well sustained. The week showed a net decline of 1¾ for West Chicago street railroad; 1¼ for North Chicago street railroad; 1¼ for Brewery common, and 3¾ for Straw Board. It is noticeable that, although the market has been dull and heavy, there have been practically no stocks pressing on the market for sale. Buyers were inclined to hold off waiting for a turn in the weather and glad to take breath after the rapid advance which has been going on for some time, but there is nothing like a bearish sentiment developed. It is becoming evident that there are great schemes being worked out in the street railway affairs. The insiders have taken no one into their confidence fully yet, but enough is being discovered from day to day to prove that the wonderfully excellent buying which has absorbed thousands of shares of street railway stocks and advanced the market 20 points has been done by people who knew what they were about.

The earnings of all the local corporations are extremely satisfactory. Street railway earnings are showing the same enormous increases which people have grown use to expecting from the record of the last three or four years. The condition of the industrials shows great improvements over a year ago. Straw Board is making enormous earnings, and will lay up a surplus this year, if the present conditions of affairs is maintained, that will not be far from equal to the amount distributed in dividends. The Diamond Match company seems likely to have the biggest year in its history. Western Stone affairs are going on quietly and little is heard about the company, but the earnings are said to be larger than ever before and the field more free from competition. The Brewery situation is still unsettled, and the deferred hope of those who have looked for a final settlement from day to day is reflected in a reaction in the price of the stock. An early settlement still seems certain, however.

It is a noteworthy feature of the situation that industrial properties both here and throughout the country are being regarded with increased favor. The industrials on the New York stock list have not shared in the depression which bad weather has brought to the railroad properties, and the general attitude towards them of the investing public is undergoing a marked change. Chicago Gas is a notable example of this. Now that it has been maintained at its present figure for so long, men who before have never had a good word to say of it are beginning to look on it with favor. The New-Yorkers talk confidently of the stock advancing to par. That confidence has not yet been reflected in any marked advance of the bonds. National linseed oil affairs are said to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 4.	May 28.
New York	$106,031,493	$109,305,573
Boston	16,800,314	14,892,787
Chicago	19,470,000	15,823,022
Philadelphia	11,567,371	12,210,731
St. Louis	3,763,946	2,841,473
Baltimore	2,374,097	2,011,944

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; Boston, 5c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The better demand for money at the banks continues. There now seems to be no doubt but June has really brought a better outlook from the bankers' standpoint. There is still money enough to go around, it is needless to say, but there is not that great abundance of idle capital which for a time forced rates down to a lower point than was ever before recorded here.

The New York bank statement was a disappointment. An increase in the surplus reserve was expected, instead of that there was a decrease of nearly $1,000,000. The statement is as follows:

	May 28.	June 4.	Changes.
Loans	$488,350,000	$492,698,700	Inc. $3,888,100
Deposits	536,100,300	542,061,000	Inc. 5,964,700
Circulation	5,704,100	5,723,600	Dec. 70,500
Legal tend.	54,895,500	55,159,200	Inc. 263,700
Specie	103,742,400	104,025,800	Inc. 283,400
Reserve	158,637,900	159,185,000	Inc. 547,100
Reserve req.	134,025,075	135,515,250	Inc. 1,490,175
Surplus	24,612,825	23,679,750	Dec. 943,075

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | S

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN AND HEART-SHAPED locket set with diamonds and monogram J. G. C., on or near Ashland-blvd. Return to 129 W. Washington-st. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION—THE undersigned, executor of the estate of Mayaratha Kaltenborn, desires to get information of the whereabouts of William and John Kaltenborn, passing now under the name of Colburn. John resided in Michigan when last heard from. CHRISTOPHER GRIMM, Jefferson, Wis.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 236 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—CONSUMPTIVES THAT HAVE NOT made up their minds to die with consumption can get cured. Call. California Consumption Cure Co., 291 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL office work, such as correspondence, bookkeeper, etc. Can furnish any number of references. Sample of writing on application. W. D. M'BRIDE, Pittsfield, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATED PHARmacist registered in Illinois; 6 years' experience; satisfactory references. Address Druggist, P. O. box 1333, Madison, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, 35 THOROUGHly competent; well up in all office duties; good penman; 15 years' of references. T 147, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT, BY AN architectural draughtsman; good at construction; willing to start at $6 per week. Address P 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN, to do any kind of work. Call 348 Wells; HINTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR BOOKkeeper in a wholesale house by young lady; experienced; good recommendations. K D 2, Tribune.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS TO BE INFORMED THAT our special dictation class is intended for intelligent writers of all systems, experienced and inexperienced, in order that business-men who read our standard advertisements may promptly procure competent amanuenses, using the Remington, Smith-Premier, Caligraph, and York. Terms, $2 a week.

J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER; have had three months' experience; will work for a moderate salary; can give references as to my character and capabilities; age 21. Address EDNA PARKISH, 257 Sedgwick.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st., Tel. 187.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO take charge of a child 3 or more years old. Apply 163 34th-st.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS French cook in private family where references is given; very highest recommended. Address O. M., Mrs. Roberts, 2417 Calumet-av., flat L.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SIX GIRLS; FIRST and second. Cal. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LADIES JUST arrived from Paris, competent in art, music, and the languages, as governesses, instructors, companions, or in any capacity where ability may be desired. References exchanged. Address N 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FORMER SCHOOLteacher; good musician and reader, wishes employment. Young Woman's Christian Association, 243 Wabash-av. Would travel.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

AGENTS—LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERY county west of the Allegheny Mountains; several general agencies now open; if you investigate our plans you will work no other; we are challenging comparison with any company in America. Send for circulars, and give experience, age, and reference. We want you and you want us. Address FRANK W. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—WE ALLOW AGENTS TO DELIVER goods before paying for them. Hundreds of them are making $10 to $15 a day. Our Perfection Adjustable (recently patented) and Taylor Shoes expand with every motion of the foot. They are appreciated and sell on sight. Exclusive territory. No competition. None but those meaning business need apply. Address with stamp, Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

AGENTS—IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF ILL., Wis., Minn., Ia., and Mich. Big paying and lasting occupation. For full particulars address New York and Chicago Novelty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS—MOST WONDERFUL ADVERTISING scheme ever known; patented; every merchant buys. Enclose stamp. Arct Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS—TO SELL OUR CAMPAIGNING NOVelties; never sold before; sample 10c; circulars free. DEEHER, 9th and Girard-av., Philadelphia.

AGENTS—WANTED—TO SELL DOOR-BELLS, with name-plates combined. Address JAS. F. HAYS, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS—46 N CANAL-ST., 3D FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 156 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

BOY—AT THE GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE, 27 and 31 West Madison-st. Must live with his parents on West Side.

CARVER—(FIRST-CLASS), ONE FAMILIAR with spindle carving machine; also a good first-class molding man, capable of taking charge of a well-established molding department, to go out of town. Address, stating salary expected, Molding, K D 19, Tribune office.

CLERK—YOUNG GROCERY; SOUTH SIDE; best references; Hebrew preferred. Call between 10 and 12 a. m., 3722 Cottage Grove-av.

ELECTROTYPE MOULDER—STEADY SITUAtion. CLARK & COURTS, Galveston, Tex.

GENERAL MANAGER—FOR MO., KAN., IOWA and Minn., capable of handling sub-agents. Unity Debt Check Co., 163 Dearborn-st.

MAN—WITH PUSH, IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND hamlet to introduce the fastest selling household article on record; over a million sold in Philadelphia; to any competent party we will start on salary, with stamp. W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN—AFFLICTED WITH CONSUMPTION, TO read medical examination and treatment free. Call at California Consumption Cure Co., 291 Wabash-av

MEN OF ADDRESS AND ACQUAINTANCE FOR outside work; commission. 1407 Manhattan Bld.

PORTER—GOOD, SALOON. 11 DEARBORN-ST.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FOR THE BLANKbook trade; one who understands job work; must be experienced; reference required; state terms. Address H. C. MILLER & CO., 342-346 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMEN—THREE EXPERIENCED TEA AND Cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless having an established trade in territory in N. Michigan, Indiana, or W. Ohio. Address K D 6, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—THE NORTH AND SOUTH BUILDing and Loan Association wants some first-class soliciting; city or country; salary or commission. Rooms 601-605, 87 Washington-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, WITH GOOD AD-dress and first-class references; steady work. 358 Dearborn-st., Room 1006.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, AD-vertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

YOUNG MAN — BRIGHT; TO REPRESENT A line of boys' and children's suits; line suitable for the retail trade; would pay commission of 7 per cent or a small salary at the beginning; references required. Address C. S. A., 21 and 23 West Fourth-st., New York City.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS IN A SMALL FAMily, where second girl is kept. 3322 Vernon-av.

STENOGRAPHERS—DICTATION CLASSES, ALL Systems, with typewriting, 5 hours daily, $2 per week. "Benn Pitman" Shorthand School, 809 Ashland Block.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—FIRST-class lady; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Address in own handwriting stating salary, experience, etc., G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOMEN AFFLICTED WITH CONsumption to get medical examination and a treatment free. Call at California Consumption Cure Co., 291 Wabash-av.

ACCOUNTANTS.

M. A. WEINBERG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT. Books examined; partnership accounts adjusted; complications straightened. 81, Tribune Bl'ding.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS AT EXPERT AC-counting, adjusting complicated accounts, or opening, balancing, or closing books. L 150, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING AND GLAZING galleries of Fine Arts, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, June 4, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Construction Department of the World's Columbian Exposition until 12 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of June, 1892, for the painting and glazing of the Galleries of Fine Arts in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
A deposit of a certified check for $50 will be required to guarantee the return of all drawings.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition. Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEhold goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 226 North Clark-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st. Palmer House.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—
FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
VAN VLISSINGEN,
Estd. 1879. Major Block. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.
Business and residence property. Large list.
VAN VLISSINGEN,
Estd. 1879. Major Block. 149 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come, and see them.
T. P. KEEFE,
cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, 110 ft. south of 37th-st., 90 ft. front running back to the alley, 200 ft. in depth. Will divide and sell a 40 or 50-ft. lot. The 110 ft. on the corner were sold during the week upon which will be built two beautiful residences. A good opportunity to get a very desirable lot in a choice part of Michigan-av.-blvd. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL flat building, a 2-story and basement house on Prairie-av., near 26th-st. Prairie-av. lot has a frontage of 25 ft. and extends back to the alley. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT 12-ROOM house, Boulevard-place, near Grand-blvd.; within one block of car line. E. J. BASSETT, Architect, 1114 Monadnock Bldg.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER MADISON AND MAR-ket, 95x100, and 6-story building; good investment which will pay good percentage; give immediate possession. JOHN C. LONG, 4 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—13 PER CENT INVESTMENT—AB-sent-av., near 18th, 2-story frame; first-class condition; a snap; only $5,500.
SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — A POSITIVE SNAP. ELLIS-AV., NEAR 63D-ST.
50x132 MUST SELL. $70,000.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES AND CORner lots; corners and inside; see list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. BARGAINS.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., R. 1004.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST. NEAR SACramento-av., $1,500 each; improvements paid; positive bargains. HERE & PERRY,
R. 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 5-STORY FACTORY BUILDing on West Side; rented for $6,500 per year; price $50,000 for a few days.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., R. 1004.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—COR. OF LINCOLN and Huron-sts., lot 25x99, with 2-story flat building, 6 flats; rents for $1,080 per year; price $8,600. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR HOYNE-AV., 2-story store and flat; rents well; price $6,000.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., R. 1004.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—N. LIN-coln-st., near Huron-st., lot 21x48, with 3-story brick flat building, 6 flats; rents for $1,020 per year; price $8,200. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—8-STORY STORE AND FLATS, HARrison-st., near Western-av.; 25x125 ft.; rents $1,000 year; price $8,500.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., R. 1004.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—COR. OF LINCOLN and Huron-sts., lot 25x99, with 2-story building, 6 flats; rents for $1,080 per year; price $8,600. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

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100 Washington-st., R. 1004.

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FOR SALE—8-STORY STORE AND FLATS, HARrison-st., near Western-av.; 25x125 ft.; rents $1,000 year; price $8,500.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., R. 1004.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY BRICK building; good business corner; $6,500. Hein and Cleveland-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEVATED ROAD SNAPS—
Maryland-av., near 63d, 25x125 ft..... $ 65
Corner on Calumet, near 50th, only..... 130
Calumet and Prairie, near 50th, only..... 110
And other bargains along the line of road.
Appreciated and for sale on easy terms.
SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION—133½ FT. on Evans-av., between 48th and 49th, at a bargain. 100 ft. on Langley, near 49th, cheap. Will loan money to build. SNYDACKER & CO.,
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK HOUSES AND LOTS; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$350 CASH, 25X120, ANTHONY-AV., near 79th-st. Address B 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list H. O. STONE & CO 206 La Salle-st

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 6, and 8 per cent.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates and on best terms.

REPUBLIC LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIAtion, 163 5th-av., loans money upon favorable terms on improved Chicago property.
E. RUBOVITS, Secretary.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 172 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPALS ONLY—MONEY for the following approved loans: $5,000, $10,000, $11,000, $14,000, $17,000, $20,000; 5 years; 6 per cent. Address J 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 FOR FIVE YEARS—SECURity $100,000 central business block; will pay 5 per cent; no more; principals only. Address J 115, Tribune office.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 per cent. Loan without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

$200,000 TO LOAN—5 AND 5½ PER CENT—on high grade business security; principals only. Address J 113, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A BOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
85 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
RIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
153 MONROE-ST.
Before dealing elsewhere

ANY SUM ADVANCED
On FURNITURE,
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES & mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 95 Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, safe garments, bicycles, any available collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 504 Ashland Block.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house: 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50 x 100; 280 S. Canal-st., 25x100. Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
HERE & PERRY, 169-175 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—AN OPTION OF PURCHASE LEASE—at any time during 99 years, at present low valuation. 100 feet frontage to lease, with this favorable clause of purchase. No. 1 South Halsted-st., north of 15th-st.; will soon double in value by legitimate West Side advance in values from the river to Halsted-st.
Fine warehouse, factory, or store and flat site.
OWNER,
Hotel Woodruff. City

STORAGE.

A NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
"THE LINCOLN."
1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.,
near all railroad depots and in the residence district.
STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Separate, solid partitioned dust-proof rooms; separate lock and key; trunks and small packages, 25c per month each.
PACKING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT—Include china, bric-a-brac, mirrors, pictures, pianos, and all kinds of furniture.
CARPET DEPARTMENT—Cleaning and relaying.
FURS, RUGS, AND DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—Upon valuation, 2½ per cent per season; includes STORAGE and GUARANTEE against moth and fire.
VAN AND REMOVAL DEPARTMENT of
ENCLOSED PADDED VANS
Upholstered inside; every appurtenance for the safe, efficient, and prompt removal of furniture, mirrors, pianos, and bric-a-brac.
THIS IS THE BEST SERVICE
THAT CAN BE OFFERED.
INSURANCES.
All goods stored with us may be insured at your own valuation, as our warehouses are connected by electrical attachments with burglar alarms, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations; all employes are under bonds; watchmen on duty day and night.
ADVANCES ARRANGED for on CONSIGNMENTS.
THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE AND VAN CO.,
1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.
Telephone, "South" 478.
Estimates free.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before entering elsewhere.
71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1278.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles and trunks money advanced; telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, safes, office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801.
SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken at very low; 15 rooms under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 403 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; fire and burglar proof; furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing of furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1545.
GEORGE PERRY.

STORAGE, FURNITURE, ETC.; LOWER RATES than any other warehouse; safe and clean; money advanced. 43 Dearborn-av., Tel. main 1593.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NICE, GENTLE FAMILY OR business mare, thoroughly city broke and an excellent traveler; can be thoroughly tested and tried before purchasing; also a nearly new family surrey and harness; will be sold at a bargain as I have no use for them; will sell separate. Private barn 151 North State-st.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY RIG FOR children; pony is 5 years, 46 inches; sound and quiet; been used the last year by a girl 8 years old; also a cart for two or four; runabout harness; is a fine outfit; good reasons given for selling. Private barn, 115 East 21st-st.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE OF their nearly new fine bay mare, a nice, gentle horse, young and sound, not afraid of steam; suit a lady; also, a nearly new lady's phaeton and harness, whip, robes, etc. Private barn, rear 1261 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—LIGHT KENTUCKY saddle and road horses; matched pairs.
CROSSMAN'S LIVERY,
416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—KENTUCKY SADDLE HORSES—H. G. BUCKNER of Owensboro, Ky., is at Arms' place, 2129 Indiana-av., with a fine lot of saddlers; if you want to buy a good one call and see him.

HORSES PASTURED—RUNNING WATER, shade, stabling in bad weather; $1.25 week; called for, returned free. RHODES, 230 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SURREY AND FAMILY HORSE and saddle horse. McCOY, 3438 Forest-av.

GREAT SLAUGHTER
IN
SURREYS, TWO-SEATED PHAETONS
AND TOP BUGGIES
ALL NEW AND LITTLE SOILED.
CUT-UNDER CANOPY-TOP SURREYS.....$120
CUT-UNDER EXTENSION-TOP SURREYS....$135
TWO-SEATED CANOPY-TOP PHAETONS.....$135
TWO-SEATED EXTENSION-TOP PHAETONS.$145
CUT-UNDER BOTTOM CANOPY-TOP SURREYS $100
CANOPY-TOP JUMP-SEAT SURREYS.....$100
Top Buggies from $45 to $65—only one-half value.
Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, Farm Wagons,
Lumber, Brick and Dirt Gears, and
everything on wheels very cheap.
ALSO, FULL LINE HARNESS.
W. C. FELLMAN,
15-19 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW EXtension top family surrey, with fenders and lamps, latest style; also, a nice leather-top buggy and harness. Private barn, northeast corner of 13th-st. and Michigan-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—ELEgant canopy-top surrey and ladies' handsome phaeton; both reliable make; used short time by private family. Private barn, rear 2259 Calumet-av.

ONLY $130 FOR A NEARLY NEW EXTENsion-top family surrey; has fenders and lamps; cost two months ago $200. Private barn 151 North State-st.

CAN BE BOUGHT LOW—A VERY FINE lady's phaeton and harness; only been in use two months. Stable, 296 East Erie-st.

MUST BE SOLD, AS I HAVE NO USE FOR it, a leather-top buggy and harness, new in April. Barn, northeast corner of State and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE MEDIUM-WEIGHT TOP buggy; fully equal to new. Private barn, 24 E. 23d-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE FURNISHING.

YOU CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING your coach, driving, track, express, or farm harness, lap robes, blankets, fly nets, saddles, whips, and other carriages and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Columbia Harness Co.,
59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise; do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing; orders by mail promptly attended to. S. GOLDBERG, 551 South Canal-st., city.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF GENTS clothing; send mail. M. G., 105 W. Randolph-st

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST, BEST PRICES FOR ladies' cast-off clothing; don't sell your clothes until I call and look at them and set my best price. Orders promptly attended to by mail.
G. SCHWARTZ, 388 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED new modern house, everything first-class, owner of furniture and house leaving city; will lease to responsible party; possession immediately; rent low.
WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8-room and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 28th-st. 3934 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—3615 PRAIRIE-AV.—NINE-ROOM modern house in excellent condition, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; cellar; possession immediately; rent low.
WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR RENT—MODERN FRAME HOUSE OF 9 rooms at 2632 Prairie-av.; all conveniences; choice neighborhood; to a small family will rent for $75 per month. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 209 Home Insurance building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 2-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
M. PETRIE,
163 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT building of ten rooms; only $50; 3647 Vernon-av. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BROWNstone residence, No. 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front), elegantly decorated and completely furnished; rent $1,600. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—ABODILE HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 28th and 29th-sts., 22 rooms, suitable for boarding-house; 3 years' lease.
WM. MILLS,
1102, 93 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—2632 PRAIRIE-AV.—TEN-ROOM brick; handsomely decorated; fine neighborhood; vacant or partly furnished as desired.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—3718 MICHIGAN-AV.—9 ROOMS; modern.
WALTER H. WILSON,
36 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—3356 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD NINE-room house; modern improvements; $45 to good party; lease to 1894. Inquire on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, 242 CHESTNUT-st.; furnace, gas fixtures; $70; all rooms open into hall. Inquire 260 La Salle-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LINcoln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Blck.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—5835 MADISON-AV., FURNISHED 13-room house; electric lights, shade trees, large grounds, convenient to cars, university, and World's Fair; possession July 1 to May, 1895; $125 per month. Inquire S. F. BOUTTON, 217 1st Nat. Bk.

6-ROOM MODERN HOUSES NEAR STEAM dler 1 road, $35 per month. 4409 St. Lawrence-av. Electric gas-lighting, etc.

TO RENT—4524 AND 4526 LAKE-AV.—ELEgant stone front 12-room modern houses; new. MCKEEVER & CO., 114 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS and bath, 3 months from July 1st, 3 minutes from station. 6316 Jefferson-av., Hyde Park.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM HOUSES AT PARK Ridge; old trees, lawn, and large yard; $18 and $20 per month. GEO. H. WILLES, Room 204, 36 La Salle-st. Telephone 1326 Main.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2346 TO 2356 CALUMET-AV. (N. W. Cor. of 24th-st.)—Elegant flats with all modern improvements, in splendid condition, ready for occupancy; rents reduce; rent $40 to $65 per month.
WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DEsirable, light, and nicely located 6-room flat, all modern improvements, steam heat, janitor's services, etc.; terms $65 per month.
WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 8-ROOM FLATS AT 3133 Wabash-av.; steam heat, fuel gas, range; all latest improvements; rents $55 and $50. 5 minute walk from elevated station.
WM. E. DEE,
118 E. Quincy.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN The Clinton, 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., overlooking Drexel-blvd., for six, five, and three-room apartments.

TO RENT—1250 MICHIGAN-AV., 3D FLOOR, ELEgantly furnished rooms, new building and furniture.

TO RENT—4047 ELLIS-AV.—7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat; $40. W. B. PRESTON, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 4233 OAKENWALDav., near I. C. depot; $30.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE AND other rooms; terms reasonable. 2529 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IN 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS on West Side; two blocks from street and steam cars; terms to suit. Chicago Title and Trust Co.,
Suite 515, 19 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant, new, attractive. $35 per month. 50 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE MODERN CORNER FLATS, 1,200 W. Adams and 602 W. Van Buren-sts; rent moderate. Room 208, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Ladin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST 7-ROOM LOWer flat, furnace; $33 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND Dearborn-av., new 5, 6, and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats; no steam heat.
H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST., TWO APARTMENTS, 8 and 9 large rooms; will be decorated to suit tenants; open for inspection Sunday. J. P. DWYER, 68 S. State-st.

TO RENT—BY HAASE & ANDEREGG, 92 WASHington-st.
128 Lincoln-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms.....$30
841 N. Clark-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms.....32

TO RENT—363 RUSH-ST., 6-ROOM STEAM-HEAT ed flat; hardwood; one in every particular. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—197 WELLS-ST., COR. SUPERIOR, top flat, 8 rooms, modern; $30. JAMES PATTON receiver.

TO RENT—639 FULLERTON-AV., DELIGHTFUL cozy flat; newly papered; rent reasonable.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—8 ROOM FLAT, 4531 OAKENWALDav. Also 5 rooms, 2d floor, 4511 Lake-av. LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 Madison st

TO RENT—ROOMS

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at THE ALBANY, cor. 24th-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOODblvd., overlooking Drexel-blvd., for furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIvate family. 2520 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—265 CHESTNUT-ST., FURNISHED rooms; every convenience; references exchanged; partial board.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM APARTMENT; steam, janitor, tinted; $50. 144 Warren-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory, 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT — BUSINESS PROPERTY — ON Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., right opposite the Board of Trade; a good brick building, two stories and basement; walls 20 inches thick; 3,870 square feet on each floor; total floor space 11,610 square feet. Three more stories can be added, and thus double the floor space. Size of lot, 43x100. Size of building, 43x90. This location is suitable for Board of Trade Cafe, Liquor Store and Billiard Hall, Light Manufacturing, Storage, Printing, or any business where a central location is required.
The ground alone here is worth a rental of $6,000 a year. To a responsible tenant can make a five or ten year lease of the whole outfit, both land and building, at say $4,000 a year.
We will pay all taxes.
Apply to JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Building.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Hand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NORTH State, near Elm. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—
287 E. Kinzie-st., store, basement and flat above; will rent for saloon.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES 207 AND 211½ WEST Adams-sts.; good for all business; rent moderate.